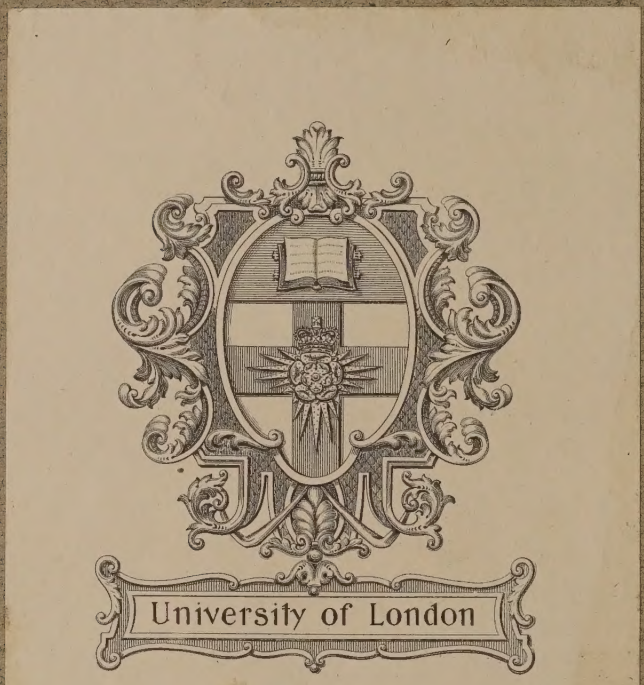
University of London

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—(14.)—

EDUCATION.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL;
ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS;
SCIENCE AND ART; TRAINING COLLEGES;
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND); BELFAST COLLEGE;
MAYNOOTH COLLEGE; QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT; PATENT OFFICE.

Session

7 February —— *6 July* 1865.

VOL. XLIII.

1865.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1865.

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MINUTE of the Committee of Council on Education on Art-Schools and Art-Instruction.

At South Kensington, the 9th day of January 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

1. My Lords have given their attention to the Report and Resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Schools of Art, to the suggestions made by individual members of the Committee, to the evidence of the witnesses, and the letter of Mr. A. Beresford Hope, acting on behalf of certain Art-Schools, as well as to various memorials and documents which have been sent to the Science and Art Department from the local Schools of Art.

2. Their Lordships observe that the Resolutions of the Select Committee make various recommendations relating to the National Art Training School, the Museum at South Kensington, and the local Schools of Art; but offer none respecting elementary instruction in drawing given in schools for the children of the labouring poor, or given to the masters and pupil teachers of such schools, or to adults taught in night classes, being objects, in their Lordships' opinion, of the first importance which may be promoted, independently of special institutions constituted as Schools of Art.

3. All these objects having been matured by the Science and Art Department into a national system of Art-instruction, have been supported by Parliament for several years, and have taken root as an effective and successful system which it is desirable should not be impaired, whatever changes it may be expedient to make in the administration of local Schools of Art proper.

4. The Science and Art Department has steadily borne in mind that national improvement in manufactures can only be secured by the existence of a healthy demand and supply of such manufactures, arising from the improved taste and knowledge of all classes of the community; and that this result could most effectually be obtained by placing the greatest variety of means of instruction within the reach of all, as far as practicable. Elementary drawing is taught especially to children of the poor, and to adults in schools and institutions which are not Schools of Art. Drawing, painting, and modelling are taught in Schools of Art; whilst fine examples of Art-workmanship of all ages and countries and styles are exhibited for public instruction in a Central Museum which is open both day and night, under a more liberal system than exists at present in any other capital in Europe.

5. It has been the consistent aim of the Department so to regulate the expenditure of public money on these several means of instruction that, if it should be the pleasure of Parliament to reduce or withdraw its Votes in any direction, the public might be induced to supply instruction in Art by municipal or voluntary action.

6. The Report of the Select Committee confirms generally the soundness and success of the Department's policy, and suggests modifications which are calculated to extend the principles of self-reliance, and to simplify the relations between the Schools of Art and the Department. The principal recommendations of the Report refer to local Schools of Art, and my Lords will consider them in the first instance, before noticing other subjects.

As respects Local Schools of Art, and the Instruction specially afforded in them.

Recommendations of the Select Committee.

7. The Select Committee recommend—

(*a*) That local Schools of Art be left to establish themselves wherever they can take root, and to extend their operations to all classse of society, and to charge such fees as their managers may think suitable;

(*b*) That no further grants be made in aid of buildings, renting, or repairing Schools of Art;

(*c*) That no further grants be made in aid of purchasing examples to Schools of Art;

(*d*) That it be a condition of Government aid, that a public examination of every aided School of Art be held annually, through the agency of its local committee, and that the results of such examination should be reported to the Department in such form as the Department may prescribe; and,

(*e*) That fewer prizes and no medals should be given by the Central Department, on local examinations of aided Schools of Art.

Policy of the Department since 1851.

8. These suggestions clearly indicate the opinion of the Select Committee to be, that Schools of Art should chiefly rely on their own resources and local exertions, being relieved from any Government control, and free to work according to the wishes and peculiar wants of each locality. This view entirely accords with the policy of the Department, which has always aimed gradually to render the Schools of Art less and less dependent on direct State assistance, and to make them self-acting and supporting. In 1851 the Parliamentary Votes paid direct to the local Schools of Art amounted to 6,850 *l.*, for 17 schools having 2,842 students, being an average cost of 2 *l.* 8 *s.* per student; whilst, in 1863, the corresponding payments to the local Schools of Art amounted only to 4,005 *l.* for 90 schools, having 16,480 students, being an average of only 4 *s.* 10 *d.* per student. Had the Select Committee recommended a return to the system of payments on teachers' certificates, the whole charge on the Department in respect of them would have been only 2,836 *l.* These payments are exclusive of the cost of the National Art Training School, annually amounting to 4,450 *l.*; of payments on results for elementary teaching, 1,104 *l.*; on prizes, 2,461 *l.*; on prize-studentships, 1,063 *l.*; and on Art pupil-teachers, 1,961 *l.*; objects which have exercised a most important but indirect influence on Schools of Art. The Department having thus succeeded in reducing the direct payments, the Select Committee has now recommended the abolition of most of the indirect sources of aid, and the conversion of all payments into one capitation grant to each School of Art. There was a great advantage in this variety of aid, because such aid could be modified from time to time in any directions experience might suggest. The mode and extent of its application were under control, and new applications of it could be introduced. My Lords consider that these various kinds of assistance and stimulus could not be wholly withdrawn without inflicting a serious blow on a system which, by general consent at home, and especially abroad, is considered to have worked well.

Public utility of Schools of Art.

9. The Select Committee having affirmed the public utility of Schools of Art it must have been their opinion that these Schools have so far established themselves in the country that they must have nearly reached the point of self-dependence, and would not be imperiled by the suggested changes. My Lords would, themselves, have hesitated to say that this point has altogether been reached at present; but they are not so convinced of the contrary as to assert that the modifications recommended by the Select Committee would be permanently injurious to the Schools, or might not be safely tried to a great extent.

Definition of an Art School.

10. My Lords entirely agree with the Select Committee in thinking that Schools of Art should be left to establish themselves wherever they can take root, and to charge such fees as their managers may think suitable. The obligation of teaching elementary drawing in poor schools, or to artisans at 6 *d.* a week, as conditions of recognizing a School of Art, will therefore no longer remain in force, and the masters of the Art-Schools will thus berelieved of the obligation of performing work which has been called unremunerative. A local School

School of Art, as distinguished from adult night classes for drawing, will hereafter be defined simply as an institution which is applied exclusively to the teaching of art at all times, and not to other purposes. Every place will be the judge of its own wants, and the only condition for receiving any direct payments from the State will be, that there must be night classes for artisans open three times a week at fees within their reach, the amount being settled by the local committees, and that the teachers must have taken from the Department a certificate of competency either of the second or third grade. Mechanics' institutes, literary institutions, and schools for general education will be free to establish night classes for adults, to learn elementary drawing, without incurring the expenses necessary for the special premises or outfit of a School of Art.

Withdrawal of building grants.

11. My Lords regret that the Select Committee recommended all aid to be withdrawn towards buildings for Schools of Art. The provision of a suitable building is the greatest of all difficulties in establishing such a school; the special requirements for proper lighting, by day and night, rooms for art-instruction are rarely met with in existing structures, and it is generally necessary to construct rooms specially. Out of the 90 existing schools, very few indeed are quite suitable, and by far the cheapest are those in which a moderate aid from the Department has been obtained, and the Department's experience has been followed in the plans. This aid has also been the means, not only of eliciting local subscriptions to a much greater extent than would otherwise have been the case, but in some instances of causing buildings to be undertaken which, without such aid, would not have been begun at all. It may also be observed, that the legal obligations entered into by any place receiving a building grant afford a security for the permanence of Schools of Art which might otherwise be abandoned at a period of temporary depression. Schools of Art have memorialized their Lordships against adopting this recommendation. My Lords feel bound, however, to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee, that all direct grants should be withdrawn in future; and they will promote the erection of suitable buildings, by enabling masters of Schools of Art and local architects to visit the training school and profit by all the experience the Department possesses. No grants will be made in aid of renting or repairing any established School of Art, which must pay all charges for rent, taxes, and repairs.

Withdrawal of aid for examples.

12. In accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee no further grants will be made to Schools of Art; as such, in aid of purchasing examples of a high artistic character; but aid towards obtaining a few elementary examples to be used in the artisan night classes will be continued. Considering the loose and inaccurate style of drawing still prevailing and always popular, my Lords question the policy of this recommendation, but they propose at least to give it a trial. The local Schools of Art will be free to select and use what examples they please, except only in the few instances of some descriptions of works to be sent up for the national competition.

Examinations conducted by local authorities.

13. All local examinations in art, both in Schools of Art and elsewhere, where elementary drawing is taught, except in training colleges, will be conducted, in future, as in schools of science, by local authorities, and not by Government inspectors. No more local medals will be given, in future, by the Department, and the number of prizes of books and instruments will be reduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee.

Policy of capitation payments in Schools of Art considered.

14. With respect to the recommendation of the Select Committee, that "payments to certificated art-teachers should be so far assimilated to those made to teachers of science, that a capitation payment should be made for every artisan student who has received 40 lessons within the year," my Lords have to remark, in the first place, that no capitation payments are or ever have been made to teachers of science, who are paid wholly on results after having given 40 lessons during the year; and, in the second place, that no evidence was submitted to the Select Committee on the policy of applying a capitation grant for the instruction of artisans. A capitation grant on behalf of a school child may be defended on the ground that the child is unable itself to pay for its instruction. In night art-classes, as well as in a School of Art, the artisan must pay a fee for his instruction, or he cannot obtain it, and his attendance is his own voluntary act, for his own direct and immediate benefit. If the capitation were sufficiently

high, the artisan might be tempted by the remission of all fees, and perhaps even by receiving a share in the capitation grant, to record 40 attendances unaccompanied by serious study. Any capitation grant, however low, becomes a premium to the artisan to pay less than he otherwise would, and is in opposition to a sound system, which would rather aim to encourage him to pay the full price within his means. The point always to be borne in mind is, that if local Schools of Art are to take a permanent footing in this country, the work can only be accomplished by inducing those who derive benefit from them to support them adequately. A capitation grant would violate this principle, and be fatal to self-support and voluntary exertion. The cost of any capitation grant would be great and beyond control. It may be inferred from certain documents that the Art-masters would wish it to be about 2 *l.* a head. It will be obvious that the amount of capitation grant ought to be fixed, if at all, not with reference to the existing number of Schools of Art, and the number of artisans attending them at the present time, but with reference to any possible extension of these numbers. The numbers of the industrial classes who might claim a capitation grant probably exceeds four millions. Although it is not likely that so large a number would be claimants for a capitation grant, still the numbers would probably be much too large to admit of any such an amount of capitation grant as that suggested. A small capitation grant would not be worth all the trouble and the details of administration necessary. My Lords, therefore, arrive at the conclusion that they could not undertake the responsibility of recommending this mode of assistance to the consideration of Parliament. The proposed removal of the obligations to perform unremunerative work, and of the restrictions as to examples, &c., places the art-teachers in a better position than ordinary drawing masters. The art-teachers are trained at the public cost, and are certificated as competent; they are relieved of the risk of finding suitable premises and costly examples; they may teach at any rate of fees, whilst pupils are attracted to them by Government examinations and prizes, national scholarships, and free studentships. With advantages like these any direct payment from the State to the art-master may be dispensed with. My Lords are clearly of opinion, that if any direct payments are to be made to Schools of Art at all, they must be of a character to be under strict control as to amount; that they must not create the expectation of vested rights, or prejudice the success of voluntary exertions, and that they must be capable of being easily modified and withdrawn as Parliament may desire.

Direct payments.

15. My Lords consider that some direct payments may continue for the present to be made in respect of students trained locally as teachers, as national scholars, and as local prize students, and also in respect of making an annual report for the information of Parliament. Payments for affording elementary instruction to schoolmasters or pupil teachers or to adults in night classes will be continued to Schools of Art, if the Committee think fit to engage in this work.

As respects Elementary Drawing.

Capitation payment continued in schools for the poor.

16. My Lords now proceed to state the nature of the aid which they propose should be given for elementary instruction in drawing in schools for the poor, and in night classes for adults. They do not consider that the objections against capitation payment in a School of Art apply to the children of the labouring poor in a national school. It is proposed to continue a low payment, somewhat of the nature of a capitation payment, on school children learning drawing, and to raise the present payment from 6 *d.* to 1 *s.* for each school child who passes an examination in elementary drawing. Graduated payments on results will continue in force. Aid in obtaining suitable examples of an elementary character will continue to be given, as at present, as well as prizes to the children.

Payments for elementary instruction to adults.

17. Payments and prizes for elementary instruction for pupil teachers, schoolmasters, and adults taught in night classes will be continued, such payments being made only on results. Aid on elementary examples will continue to be given. And all teachers who have obtained the second-grade certificate will be qualified to receive payments.

Local examinations in elementary instruction.

18. The local examinations in schools for the poor and night classes in mechanics' institutes and similar institutions will be conducted as in schools of science

science by the local committees, and not by inspectors, and the works will be sent up to the Department for examination. Elementary instruction in drawing will thus be put on a distinct basis of its own, and a separate vote will be proposed to Parliament for it. The managers of schools for the poor and of mechanics' institutes and other similar institutions will be able to take advantage of the Government aid without having necessarily any connection with a School of Art; but there will be no objection to any organization for such instruction and for examinations in connection with a School of Art, if the respective managers agree upon having them.

19. In future, the Department will conduct all correspondence direct with the managers of Schools of Art, mechanics' institutes, and other institutions, and schools for the labouring poor, and will make all payments to them, and not to the masters, as at present. The managers and the teachers will, therefore, be free to make their own arrangements for payment. Correspondence with managers only.

As respects National Action.

20. My Lords concur in the recommendations of the Select Committee, that the National Art Training School should be maintained according to the evidence of all the witnesses, and propose that the national scholars chosen from local schools shall be increased in number. National Art Training School.

21. In accordance with the recommendation by the Select Committee, there will be an annual national competition for prizes of books, instruments, and the like, among works produced both in night classes and in Schools of Art; and payments will be made to the managers of the schools or night classes from which the successful works have been sent. The national medallions will be discontinued, and a very few medals substituted for them. No School of Art will be obliged to send works to this competition; but if they elect to do so, they must in a part of the course follow certain prescribed examples, so as to subject the competition to an equal standard of judgment for the whole country. Artists will continue to be the judges of such works; but in cases where original designs for manufactures are sent, besides artists as judges, my Lords will consider the propriety of inviting the assistance of competent persons as representing the purchasers in the community. National competition.

22. My Lords will endeavour to render the collection of works of decorative art at South Kensington as useful as possible throughout the country, and with this object will revise the present regulations. They propose to relieve Schools of Art of all cost of transport, packing, and conducting the exhibitions, requiring only that suitable space be provided for the purpose by the locality at its own cost, and for a sufficient time to warrant the expense to the State. Local exhibitions.

23. The Votes for the Museum at South Kensington, the Schools of Art, and for elementary instruction in drawing, will be kept distinct, and laid before Parliament in greater detail than heretofore; and the cost of examples to be preserved in the Museum will be transferred to the Estimate for the Museum. Votes for National Art Museum.

24. Their Lordships think it right to observe, that the cost of purchasing objects for the Museum is to be viewed not as an expenditure transferrable to local Schools of Art, but is rather a national investment which has both an intrinsic value of its own, and one which even increases in value. This expenditure does not in any manner affect the amount of aid given to local Schools of Art, which it is their Lordships' opinion should, as far as possible, have the character of voluntary and self-supporting institutions under local management, and always aim at that independence of State control which is so honourable a characteristic of the general feeling of this country. Policy of purchases for National Art Museum.

25. Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Secretary of the Treasury, and request the permission of the Lords Commissioners to prepare the Estimates for the year 1865-6 in accordance with the principles laid down. Inform the Treasury that the changes proposed will slightly diminish the total Estimate for the Art Division of the Department in the present year, and that if in the growth of the system any increase should take place in future years, it will probably be confined to the head of elementary instruction for the poor.

SCHEDULE to the MINUTE of 9 February 1865.

THE payments on behalf of artisans and children of the labouring poor, proposed to be made by the Department in all cases to managers of schools and classes, may be summed up as follows:

I. To SCHOOLS OF ART.

a. Five shillings for every artisan who pays fees for being taught in a night class held three times a week, and passes satisfactorily an annual examination in a given time, and a further sum of 10*s.* for such artisan student if he submits for examination drawings executed by him during the previous year which are satisfactory.

b. Five pounds for free studentships will be allowed for every 50 artisans satisfactorily taught in night classes of Schools of Art.

c. Ten shillings for each artisan who submits for examination satisfactory works executed by him during the year, eligible for national competition, and a further sum of 10*s.* on behalf of each artisan student from whose works any are selected for national competition.

d. Five pounds for a national scholar, being an artisan or designer, admitted to the National Art Training School.

e. Ten pounds for every certificate taken by an art-teacher trained in the local school.

f. Ten pounds for the annual report, provided that artisan night classes are held, a free studentship obtained, and works sent to the national competition.

g. (*See* also II.)

II. To NIGHT CLASSES IN MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, AND SIMILAR ASSOCIATIONS, AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, &c.

a. Five shillings for every artisan who pays fees for being taught in a night class held three times a week, and passes satisfactorily an annual examination of the second grade in a given time, and a further sum of 10*s.* on such artisan student if he submits for examination drawings executed by him during the previous year which are satisfactory.

b. Ten shillings for each artisan who submits for examination satisfactory works executed by him during the year, eligible for national competition, and a further sum of 10*s.* on behalf of each artisan student from whose works any are selected for national competition.

c. The teaching in night classes may be given in connection with Schools of Art, or not. Teachers must have taken second or third-grade certificates.

III. To SCHOOLS FOR THE LABOURING POOR.

a. One shilling for every child in a national or similar school taught drawing satisfactorily, with additional payments of 2*s.* or 3*s.* for success. Managers of schools for the labouring poor are free to have the teaching of drawing given either in connection with a School of Art, or by any teacher certificated in the second grade.

NOTE.

Managers of schools for the labouring poor, and of night classes for artisans, will be aided to the extent of 50 per cent. on examples for elementary drawing.

The above-mentioned payments are exclusive of prizes to be awarded to students themselves.

By Order of the Lords of the
Committee of Council on Education.

ART SCHOOLS, &c.

MINUTE of the Committee of Council on Education on Art-Schools and Art-Instruction.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *February* 1865.

40.

Under 1 *oz.*

COPY of Minute of the Committee of Council on Education relative to Art Schools.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington.

At South Kensington, 1 June 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Art Schools.

I. My Lords resume the consideration of the Memorial presented to them on the 10th May last by a deputation consisting of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Chairman of the Select Committee on Schools of Art, and Chairman of the Exeter School of Art; also of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Chairman of the Birmingham School of Art; Mr. Bazley, M.P., Chairman of the Manchester School; Mr. E. Egerton, M.P. (Macclesfield School); Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Chairman of the Taunton School; Mr. E. Potter, M.P. (Carlisle School); Mr. Trefusis, M.P.; all being Members of the Select Committee on Schools of Art in 1864; also of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P. (Durham); Sir J. Ogilvy, M.P. (Dundee); Mr. F. H. Bathurst, M.P. (Salisbury); Mr. Beecroft, M.P., and Mr. Baines, M.P. (Leeds); Mr. H. R. Grenfell, M.P. (Stoke-on-Trent); Mr. J. Hibbert, M.P. (Oldham); Mr. J. Henderson, M.P. (Durham); Mr. G. Hodgkinson, M.P. (Newark); Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. (Cork); Mr. W. Lawson, M.P. (Carlisle); Mr. W. J. Morritt, M.P. (North Riding); Mr. F. S. Powell (Cambridge); Mr. Staniland, M.P. (Boston); Mr. Stracey, M.P. (Great Yarmouth); Mr. A. B. Hope: representing various Schools of Art, and of other gentlemen, managers, and teachers of the Schools of Art of Aberdeen, Bridport, Bristol, Cambridge, Carlisle, Coventry, Cork, Clonmel, Dudley, Durham, Dundee, Gloucester, Hanley, Hull, Keighley, Kidderminster, Lambeth, Leeds, Limerick, Ipswich, Macclesfield, Manchester, Marylebone, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Norwich, Oxford, Preston, Salisbury, Sheffield, Spitalfields, Stoke, St. Martin's (London), Taunton, Waterford, and York.

II. Their Lordships also read the observations of Mr. Redgrave, R.A., the Inspector General of Art, on the statements made in the Memorial.

III. Looking to the character of the suggestions thus made, not merely by Members of the Select Committee, but by the representatives of so many Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, my Lords are prepared to modify the arrangements for affording public aid to Schools of Art proposed by the schedule appended to their Minute of the 9th February 1865, and laid before Parliament, such modifications not being inconsistent with certain leading principles, from which their Lordships would not feel themselves justified in departing. These principles, briefly stated, are, that the direct pecuniary assistance to be afforded by the State must be limited to persons and children of the grade of artizans, as hereafter defined, and not extended to the middle and upper classes, who are indirectly encouraged by prizes, the use of examples, etc.: that such direct assistance must be conditional on proofs of the performance of satisfactory work, and that the continuance of the self-supporting system by the instruction of all grades of persons, so successfully established since 1852, must not be imperilled.

IV. My Lords consent to resume the payment of building grants, and grants for examples, which they had abolished solely out of deference to the recommendations

mendations of the Select Committee. They are unable to revert to the system of payment by certificates, and they do not consider that the art teachers come within the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 22 Vict. c. 26 (19th April 1859); but they will increase the amount of the payments proposed in the schedule already alluded to, in the hope that certificated art teachers will earn payments equivalent to the value of their certificates.

The schedule appended to the Minute of 9th February 1865 is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted for it:

New Schedule.

The payments on behalf of artizans and children of the labouring poor, proposed to be made by the department in all cases to managers of schools and classes, may be summed up as under:

V. As respects Schools of Art:

a. A School of Art is defined to be a room or rooms devoted wholly to instruction in art, where examples of art are always open for inspection, and where the managers employ a teacher who has taken an art-teacher's certificate of the third grade.

b. A grant of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per foot will be made up to a maximum of 4,000 feet, in aid of new buildings, or buildings to be adapted, for Schools of Art, provided the necessary conditions are complied with.

c. Grants of 50 per cent. will be made on art examples selected by the managers, and approved by the Department.

The following payments will be made:

d. Fifteen shillings for each artizan who submits for examination satisfactory works executed during the year of a grade which are eligible for national competition.

e. Ten pounds for an art pupil-teacher will be allowed in respect of 30 artizans, and a second art pupil-teacher when upwards of 100 artizans are satisfactorily taught in night classes of Schools of Art.

f. Five pounds for each national scholar, being an artizan or designer, trained in the local schools, who may be admitted to the National Art Training School.

g. Ten pounds for every art certificate of the third grade taken by a teacher trained in a local School of Art.

h. Ten pounds for the annual report, and holding an annual examination, provided that artizan night classes are held three times a week for 40 weeks, and works are sent up to the national competition.

i. Ten shillings for every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked, in a given time, at an annual examination by an artizan who pays fees for being taught in night classes; and a further sum of 10 *s.* for each artizan who submits elementary works executed by him during the previous year, which are satisfrctory.

k. A limited number of prizes of books, &c., will be awarded to the best works produced by students in each School of Art who send works to the examination; and medals in gold, silver, and bronze will be awarded for works examined in a national competition.

Definition of Artizans:

1. Artizans or operatives in the receipt of weekly wages, supporting themselves by their own manual labour, or the children of the same not earning their own livelihood.

2. Persons who, though paid at longer intervals than a week or for piece work, support themselves by their own manual labour.

3. Persons not supporting themselves by manual labour, but being of the same means and social level as those who do so (such as small shopkeepers

shopkeepers having petty stocks, and employing no one but members of their own family, and small tradesmen not employing apprentices), village carpenters and the like, policemen, coastguards, &c.

4. Persons not supporting themselves by manual labour, but such as it would be unreasonable to expect to pay the fee of middle class students, as some description of clerks, shopmen, &c.

5. No payments will be made on account of any artizan, as above defined, who is assessed to the income-tax.

VI. As respects night classes in Mechanics' Institutions or similar Associations, and National Schools :

a. Ten shillings for every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked, in a given time, at an annual examination by an artizan who pays fees for being taught in a night class ; and a further sum of 10 *s.* for each artizan who submits elementary works executed by him during the previous year, which are satisfactory.

b. Grants of 50 per cent. will be made in aid of the purchase of art examples which may be selected by the managers, subject to the approval of the Department.

c. The teaching in these night classes may be given by persons holding certificates of the second or third grades in connection with Schools of Art or not. When connected with a School of Art, and instructed by a teacher holding a third grade certificate, works may be sent up through the School of Art to the national competition, on which payment of 15 *s.* will be made.

d. A payment of 2 *l.* will be made to the managers of night classes in mechanics' institutes and national schools for conducting an annual examination of 10 persons and upwards.

e. A limited number of prizes of books, &c., will be awarded to the best works produced in the year, and by students under examination.

f. Grants of 50 per cent. will be made on art examples approved by the Department and selected by the managers.

VII. As respects Schools for the Labouring Poor :

a. One shilling for every child in a national, or similar school, taught drawing satisfactorily, with additional payments of 2 *s.* and 3 *s.* for success, will be paid to the managers of the schools.

b. The 10 *s.* for every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked, in a given time, at an annual examination by a pupil-teacher of a school for the poor, will be made to the managers of the school in which he was taught drawing.

c. A payment of 1 *l.* will be made to the managers of poor schools for conducting the annual examination, provided a satisfactory number of children pass.

d. Managers of schools for the poor are free to have the teaching of drawing given by any teacher certificated in the second grade, in connection with a School of Art or not.

e. Managers of schools for the poor will be aided to the extent of 50 per cent. in the purchase of examples for elementary drawing.

VIII. As respects all awards of payments and prizes to Schools of Art, night classes, and schools for the poor, the Department will be the sole judge, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

IX. A new edition of the directory on the basis of this Minute will be issued. The Minute will not take effect for a period of six weeks from its date.

EDUCATION (SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT).

COPY of MINUTE of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION relative to ART SCHOOLS.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *June* 1865.

340. *Under* 1 *oz.*

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATION.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

1*st May* 1865.

MINUTE BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Read,

So much of Articles 52 and 53[1] of the Revised Code (1865) as provides that "*the grant be reduced by the amount of any annual endowment, but that, in certain "small schools, such reduction be suspended as long as the grant and the endowment "together do not make a sum total exceeding the rate of* 15*s. per scholar, according to "the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article* 17." *

Resolved,—

That the grant be not reduced in any school on account of any annual endowment as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a sum total exceeding the rate of 15*s.* per scholar, according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17*; and that this modification of the Articles relating to endowments be incorporated in the next edition (*January* 1866) of the Code.

* 16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

12,431.

ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATON.

MINUTE

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

1*st May* 1865. .

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of February 1865.

MINUTE

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

THEIR LORDSHIPS, having considered the means of extending the application of the Parliamentary Grant under Their Revised Code to Schools in small Parishes, and to Evening Scholars (Articles 38, 39),*

Resolved,—

(*A.*)

With regard to Schools in small rural Parishes.

1. That any number of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8,

   (*a*) Not being less than *two*, nor more than *six;*

   (*b*) Of which no one had within *one and a half* miles of it, a population of more than *five hundred;*

   (*c*) Of which the aggregate number of scholars was not less than *forty* (annual average); and

   (*d*) Of which each had its own resident teacher;

might be united under the superintendence of one certificated master or mistress, who should spend *two* clear hours at the least in each week at each school during its ordinary time of meeting, or, if the number of united schools were less than *six*, such longer time per week as *twelve* hours divided among the united schools would give to each.

2. That the resident teacher of each of the united schools should not be required to be certificated.

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* 38. Schools may meet three times daily; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.
39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

3. That the superintending teacher must have been trained for two years in a Normal School (Article 94) under* Government inspection, must have been placed not lower than the third division in the examination (Articles 119 and 121)† at the end of the second year, and must have received a certificate after the usual probationary service (Articles 73 and 76).‡

4. That the day scholars of all the united schools should be required to be assembled once per annum, with their resident and superintending teachers, at some school-room under inspection, for examination by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, in the same manner as if they formed one school (Articles 16, 17).§

5. That the whole of the united schools should be represented by one official correspondent, and by one treasurer for the receipt of annual grants (Article 40).‖

6. That the Revised Code should apply to the united schools, except that no pupil-teacher should be apprenticed (Article 81) in them; and that the resident teacher, as well as the superintending teacher, should join in keeping the log book (Articles 56–63) of each united school, and produce such log book to the inspector at the time of his visit.

(B.)

With regard to the Examination of Evening Scholars.

1. That the managers of any school to which annual inspection had already been promised (Article 16)§ might apply in writing to the Committee of Council on Education, at any time not less than one month before the date at which the inspector's next visit was due, to be furnished with printed papers and instructions for holding an examination of their evening scholars (Articles 38, 39)¶ on a day to be named in their application.

2. That the applicants should pledge themselves that (exclusively of all teachers of the candidates) at least two managers—or, if only one manager, then such manager, and

---

* 94. A normal school includes—
(*a.*) A college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the labouring classes; and
(*b.*) A practising department, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession.

† 119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several colleges.
121. The students have a different examination according as they are males or females, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

‡ 73. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, undergo probation (*that is to say*), they must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.
76. If the second (or third) report is favourable, a certificate of the fourth class is issued.

§ 16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.
17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

‖ 40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:
(*a.*) The sum of 4*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings of their school, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening meetings* of their school.
(*b.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school:—
1. If more than six years of age 8*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).
2. If under six years of age 6*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.
(*c.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).

¶ 38. Schools may meet three times daily; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.
39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

at least one other responsible person—should be present during the whole of the examination, and should conduct it in every respect according to the instructions accompanying the examination papers.

3. That the examination papers should be sent to the managers under an official seal, and should not be unsealed except in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates immediately about to use them.

4. That the written exercises, all of which must be upon paper, having been securely sealed up in the presence of the candidates before leaving the examination room, under the seals of the two persons holding the examination, should be forwarded, by the next post, to the Education Department, and transmitted thence to the inspector of the School.

5. That nothing in this Minute should affect the operation of Article 17,* and, therefore, that the exercises of the evening scholars transmitted to the inspector should not be returned by him to the Committee of Council except as part of his annual report on the whole school.

6. That only one examination per annum of evening scholars should be held, in pursuance of this Minute, in the same school.

7. That, to ensure the presence of a responsible manager to receive the examination papers, the managers of each school in which a special examination of evening scholars was to be held, should renew their application (*suprà*, paragraph 1) every year to the Committee of Council.

8. That the inspector of the school should be at liberty without notice to attend at the time fixed for the examination, and to hold it in person.

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* 17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS AND EVENING SCHOLARS.

MINUTE

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

8th February 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EDUCATION.

1865.

REVISED CODE OF REGULATIONS,

INCORPORATING

The Minutes of 11th March 1864 and 8th February 1865,

WITH A

SCHEDULE OF ALL ARTICLES CANCELLED OR MODIFIED,
AND OF ALL NEW ARTICLES,

BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

[*Price 3d.*]

[3443]

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REVISED CODE (1865).

OF

MINUTES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

1. A SUM of money is annually granted by Parliament for public Education in Great Britain.

2. This sum is administered by an establishment called the Education Department.

3. The head of the Education Department is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence (Order in Council, 25 February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116).

4. The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

5. The means consist in aiding voluntary local exertion, under certain conditions, to establish or maintain schools, which are either:

(*a.*) For the instruction of children (*elementary*); or
(*b.*) For training schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (*normal*).

6. In elementary schools, the children attend from the homes of their parents, and charge is taken of them during the school hours only.

7. In normal schools, entire charge is taken of the students.

8. Every school aided from the grant must be either:

(*a.*) A school in connexion with some recognized religious denomination; or
(*b.*) A school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version.

9. Aid to establish schools is given by grants towards the cost of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up, elementary school-rooms and dwellings for elementary teachers.
Aid is not given to establish normal schools.

10. Aid to maintain schools is given by grants to the Managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

11. The aid given to maintain schools is known as "Annual Grants," being annually payable, at a fixed time, to each school allowed to receive them.

12. No grants are made to schools which are not open to inspection by inspectors appointed by Her Majesty in Council on the representation of the Committee of Council on Education.

13. The Committee of Council consults the religious or educational bodies which are mentioned in Article 30 before making representations to Her Majesty for the appointment of inspectors to visit schools in connexion with those several bodies.

14. The inspectors do not interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or management of schools, but are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Committee of Council.

15. No annual grant is paid, except on a report from the inspector, after a periodical visit, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a school, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. The inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

18. Schools which have received aid for building, but are not receiving annual grants, are inspected as often as the periodical inspection of the schools receiving annual grants permits.

19. The managers of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, may apply for the benefit of Article 18, without having received, or applying for, any grant.

20. The duration of the period, over which the right of inspection extends, depends upon the degree of permanency of the object for which the grant is made.

(*a.*) If the grant is made for erecting, enlarging, or improving a school, the right of inspection is secured by a clause inserted in, or endorsed upon, the school deed, and is co-extensive with the interest conveyed by that deed.

(*b.*) If the grant is annual only, the inspector's visit may at any time be declined by the managers, on forfeiting the grant depending upon it.

21. No undertaking must be commenced in general reliance upon the aid to be obtained from the Parliamentary grant. Separate applications, in the form of proposals, must, in the first instance, be addressed to the Secretary, Committee on Education, Council Office, London, S.W.

Full instructions are thereupon issued according to the particulars of the application.

The promoters, or managers, must appoint one of their own body to act as correspondent with the Education Department. Teachers cannot act as correspondents for the schools in which they are employed.

CHAPTER I.

GRANTS TO ESTABLISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Building.

22. Aid is not granted to build new elementary schools unless their Lordships are satisfied—

(*a.*) That there is a sufficient population of the labouring class which requires a school in the vicinity.

(*b.*) That the religious denomination of the new school is suitable to the families relied upon for supplying scholars.

(*c.*) That the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency.

(*d.*) That the buildings, at the time of application, have not been begun nor contracted for, and that no trust deed has been executed.

23. The grants made by the Committee of Council for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up elementary schools, are not to exceed *any one* of the following limits, viz:—

1*st Limit.*—The total amount voluntarily contributed by proprietors, residents, or employers of labour *in* the parish where the school is situated, or *within* a radius of four miles from the school. Such contributions may be in the form of

(*a.*) Individual subscriptions;

(*b.*) Collections in churches or chapels in the same parish, or within the distance of four miles from the school;

(*c.*) Materials, at the price allowed for them by the contractor, or at which sold off;

(*d.*) Sites given without valuable consideration (the value to be certified by two professional surveyors);

(*e.*) Cartage (the value to be certified by the parochial surveyor of roads).

2*nd Limit.*—2*s.* 6*d.* per square foot of internal area in new school-rooms and class-rooms.

3*rd Limit.*—65*l.* for each teacher's residence.

24. The site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deed, must be satisfactory to the Committee of Council.

25. The balance of expenditure which is not covered by the *voluntary local* contributions and by *the public grant*, taken together, may be made up from any other sources that are available, such as the proceeds of endowment, or subscriptions which are not local.

26. Grants are not made for rooms intended to be used on Sundays only; nor for rooms under places of worship; nor to pay off debts for building; nor in consideration of former expenditure for building; nor for maintenance of buildings; nor for improving or fitting up schools which have already received the maximum amount allowable under Article 23.

27. The extension of the area of existing school-rooms to receive more scholars, and the addition of teachers' dwellings to existing school-rooms, are treated *pro tanto* as new cases under Article 23.

28. No application can be entertained if the approved estimate (Article 24) falls below 20*l.* in small rural schools (Article 133), or 50*l.* in other schools.

The Site.

29. The site must be—

(*a.*) *In extent,*
Not less than 1,200 square yards.

(*b.*) *In situation,*
1. Not unhealthy, nor noisy.
2. Within convenient distance from the homes of the scholars.

(*c.*) *In tenure,*
Fee simple (Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38., and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49.)

(*a.*) Without incumbrance, or rights reserved over the surface.

(*b.*) If with reservation of minerals, the party in whom the fee simple of them is vested must covenant to make compensation in the event of damage, and the grant made by the Committee of Council must be the first charge upon such compensation; the whole of which is to be applied as the Secretary of State for the Home Department may direct in furtherance of the trust for a school.

(*c.*) If subjected to powers of leasing, sale, or re-entry, the lease or sale must not be without the written consent of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, nor the re-entry without first repaying any grant which may have been paid in respect of the premises.

(*d.*) Leaseholds are not admissible, if fee simple can be obtained. The term must not be less than 99 years, and there must be no onerous covenants, nor more than nominal rent.

(*e.*) Copyholds must be enfranchised (Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49. s. 6.)

The Trust Deed.

30. The trust deed must declare the premises to be granted in trust for the education of the poor, and for no other purpose whatever. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, and for the inspection and management of the school, according to one or other of the precedents settled for: Church of England Schools, British Schools, Established Church of Scotland Schools; Wesleyan Schools, Free Church (Scotland) Schools, Roman Catholic Schools, Jewish Schools, Episcopal Church (Scotland) Schools, Undenominational Schools (belonging to none of the previous classes, but in which the Bible is read daily from the authorized version).

31. When the trust deed has been executed according to a draft approved and sealed by the Committee of Council, and (when necessary) enrolled or registered, a copy of it, including all signatures, attestations, and endorsements, must be made on plain unstamped parchment, and lodged in the Education Office.

32. When the application is for a grant to enlarge, improve, or fit up, an existing elementary school already conveyed in trust, the deed must be a legal conveyance of the land, and not at variance with any of the principles which determine the approval of new deeds. The right of inspection must be permanently secured (Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 37. sections 1 and 2), and there must be no powers or reservations to which the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 131. cannot be applied, and which might become prejudicial to the school.

The Plans.

33. The plans (with specification and estimate), when approved and sealed, may be returned to the promoters for use, but must be lodged in the Education Office before a grant is paid.

Payment of Grants for Building, Enlarging, Improving, or Fitting up Elementary Schools.

34. The amount of the grant is not announced until after the draft trust deed and plans have been sealed.

35. The grant must be accepted or declined within 14 days.

36. The grant is paid on presentation of a certificate (with balance sheet annexed), by the Building and Managing Committees of the school, setting forth that the building and conveyance are completed, and that the money in hand, raised by absolute donations, will, when added to the grant, meet all claims, and finally close the account.

37. Grants under 50*l.* are treated as lapsed, if unpaid at the end of nine months, and grants above 50*l.* at the end of eighteen months, from the date of announcing them.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS TO MAINTAIN SCHOOLS.

PART I.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Section I.

Annual Grants conditional upon the Number and Proficiency of the Scholars, the Number and Qualifications of the Teachers, and the State of the Schools.

38. Schools may meet three times daily; viz., in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

39. Schools which do not meet more than once daily cannot receive grants.

40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:

(*a.*) The sum of 4*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings, not being less than 400, of their school, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening meetings*, not being less than 40, of their school.

(*b.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school:—

1. If more than six years of age 8*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).
2. If under six years of age, and present on the day of the examination, 6*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(*c.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).

*40[1]. The average number of scholars in attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances (Article 41) of all the scholars for the same period, and dividing the sum by the number of times the school has been open within the same period; the quotient is the average number in attendance.

41. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction less than two hours, nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction less than one hour and a half.

42. Evening attendances may not be reckoned with morning or afternoon attendances in making up the prescribed minimum of 200 or 24 attendances.

43. Evening attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under 12 years of age.

44. Every scholar attending more than 200 times in the morning or afternoon, for whom 8*s.* is claimed, forfeits 2*s.* 8*d.* for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 2*s.* 8*d.* in writing, and 2*s.* 8*d.* in arithmetic (Article 48).

*44[1]. Evening scholars may be examined by the inspector at the time of his visit (Article 16), or, when more convenient, at another time under the direction of the managers (Articles 142–9.)

45. Every scholar attending more than 24 times in the evening for whom 5*s.* is claimed forfeits 1*s.* 8*d.* for failure to satisfy the inspector in reading, 1*s.* 8*d.* in writing, and 1*s.* 8*d.* in arithmetic (Article 48).

46. Every scholar for whom the grants dependent upon examination are claimed must be examined according to one of the following standards, and must not be presented for examination a second time according to the same or a lower standard.†

47. Under any Half Time Act, 100 attendances (Article 41) qualify individual scholars for the grant offered by Article 40, *b*:—

(*a.*) Upon examination.

(*b.*) Without examination, after they have passed according to the highest standard, but continue to attend school under the Act.

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* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

† See Supplementary Rules, page 23.

*47[1]. In calculating (Article 40[1]) the average number in attendance, the attendances (Article 41) of half time scholars reckon for no more than those of other scholars.

48.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Reading -	Narrative in monosyllables.	One of the Narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school.	A short paragraph from a more advanced reading book used in the school.	A few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	A short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative.
Writing -	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print.	A sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words.	A sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read.	A sentence slowly dictated once, by a few words at a time, from a reading book used in the first class of the school.	Another short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper, or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time.
Arithmetic	Form on black-board or slate, from dictation, figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; add and subtract figures up to 10; orally, from examples on black-board.	A sum in simple addition or subtraction, and the multiplication table.	A sum in any simple rule as far as short division (inclusive).	A sum in compound rules (money).	A sum in compound rules (common weights and measures).	A sum in practice or bills of parcels.

49. The grant may either be withheld altogether or reduced for causes arising out of the state of the school.

50. The inspector does not proceed to examine scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic for the grant, until he has first ascertained that the state of the school does not require it to be withheld.

51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

(*a.*) If the school be not held in a building certified by the inspector to be healthy, properly lighted, drained, and ventilated, supplied with offices, and containing in the principal school-room at least 80 cubical feet of internal space for each child in average attendance.

(*b.*) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), except in united schools (Article 136), and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

(*c.*) If the girls in the school be not taught plain needlework as part of the ordinary course of instruction.

(*d.*) If the registers be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.

(*e.*) If, on the inspector's report, there appears to be any *primâ facie* objection† of a gross kind. A second inspection, wherein another inspector or inspectors takes part, is made in every such instance, and if the grant be finally withheld, a special minute is made and recorded of the case.

(*f.*) If three persons at least be not designated to sign the receipt for the grant on behalf of the school.

52. The grant is reduced,—

(*a.*) By not less than one-tenth nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction† or discipline on the part of the teacher, or (after one year's notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

(*b.*) By sums of 10*l.*, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81–9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91–3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

The forfeiture is reduced from 10*l.* to 5*l.* if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered.

† In Church of England Schools the Order in Council of 10th August 1840, and the instructions to inspectors relative to examination in religion, which are founded upon it, are included under this paragraph.

this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

Pupil-teachers cannot be apprenticed in schools under teachers certificated in the lower grade of the fourth class (Articles 131–2), nor in united schools (Articles 135–140).

(*c.*) By its excess above,—

1. The amount of school fees and subscriptions; or
2. The rate of 15*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance,

} in the year defined by Article 17.

(*d.*) By the amount of any annual endowment (Article 93[3].)

53. If the excess of scholars has arisen from increased attendance of children since the last settlement of the school staff (Articles 62, 63), the forfeiture prescribed by Article 52 (*b*), does not accrue.

*53[1]. In any small rural (Article 133), or in any united school (Articles 135–140), the reduction prescribed by Article 52 *d* is suspended, as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17.

54. Pupil-teachers admitted before 30th June 1862, and the masters or mistresses by whom they are instructed, have a second charge for their several stipends and gratuities so long as their service fulfils the conditions prescribed by the Code of 1860, upon the money received by the managers under Article 40; and in case the money so received shall not be sufficient to meet the second charge upon it, the Committee of Council will add the sum requisite to make up the deficiency.

55. In every school receiving annual grants is to be kept, besides the ordinary registers of attendance,—

(*a.*) A diary or log-book.

(*b.*) A portfolio wherein may be laid all official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

Diary or Log Book of School.

56. The diary or log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 500 ruled pages.

57. The principal teacher must daily make in the log-book the briefest entry which will suffice to specify either ordinary progress, or whatever other fact concerning the school or its teachers, such as the dates of withdrawals, commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., may require to be referred to at a future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded.

58. No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

59. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed nor altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

60. The inspector will call for the log-book at his annual visit, and will report whether it appears to have been properly kept throughout the year.

61. The inspector will not write any report on the good or bad state of the school in the log-book at the time of his visit, but will enter therein with his own hand the full name and standing (*certificated teacher of the —— class*, or *pupil-teacher of the —— year*, or *assistant-teacher*) of each member of the school establishment. The inspector will not enter the names of pupil-teachers respecting whose admission the Committee of Council has not yet pronounced a decision.

62. The summary of the inspector's report when communicated by the Committee of Council to the managers must be copied into the log-book by the secretary of the latter, who must also enter the names and description of all teachers to be added to, or withdrawn from, those entered by the inspector, according to the decision of the Committee of Council upon the inspector's report. The secretary of the managers must sign this entry.

63. The inspector before making his entry of the school establishment in the following year will refer to his own entry made in the preceding year, and also to the entry which is required to be made by the secretary of the school pursuant to Article 62, and he will require to see entries in the log-book accounting for any subsequent change of the school establishment.

*63[1]. A log-book must be kept in each united school (Article 140 *b.*)

* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such Articles as are not substantially altered

Section II.

Teachers referred to in the preceding Section.

64. The recognized classes of teachers are,—(*a.*) Certificated teachers. (*b.*) Pupil-teachers. (*c.*) Assistant teachers.

65. Lay persons alone can be recognized as teachers in elementary schools.

Certificated Teachers.

66. Teachers in order to obtain certificates, must be examined (Article 130), and must undergo probation by actual service in school (Articles 73, 74).

67. Certificates are of four classes. The fourth (lowest) class consists of an upper and a lower grade (Article 131), and includes special certificates for teachers of infants (Article 122). No certificate is issued above the fourth class. Certificates are raised to the higher classes by good service only (Article 78).

Examination.

68. Teachers are examined for certificates as means of distributing the Parliamentary grant to schools. The examination is not open to candidates for professional diplomas only.

69. Examinations are held in December of each year at the several training schools under inspection (Articles 119 and 128). The relative proficiency of the candidates according to examination is recorded upon their certificates, but does not affect the class of them (Article 67).

70. A syllabus, for male and female candidates respectively, of the course of study, may be had on application to the Committee of Council.

71. The names of teachers desiring to be examined must be notified by the managers of their schools to the Committee of Council before the 1st day of November preceding the examination.

72. Candidates admissible to be examined for certificates, must (in addition to Articles 68 and 71) fulfil one of the following conditions, viz.:—

(*a.*) They must have resided for one or more years as students in normal schools under inspection (Articles 94, 119, and 120–1); *or*,

(*b.*) Must be upwards of 22 years of age, and either,

1. Have completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily; *or*,
2. Have obtained at least two favourable reports with an interval of one year between them upon the school in which they are still employed.

Probation.

73. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, undergo probation (*that is to say*), they must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from the inspector, with an interval of one year between them; and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required.

74. One favourable report is sufficient after the examination, if the candidate, being continuously engaged in the same school, has obtained two favourable reports in consecutive years immediately preceding the examination.

75. Teachers under probation (Articles 73–4) satisfy the conditions which require that schools be kept by certificated teachers.

76. If the second (or third) report is favourable, a certificate of the fourth class is issued, and remains in force (unless recalled under Articles 79, 80) for the next five years; after which interval, it is open to revision, according to the intermediate annual reports; and so on after each further period of five years until the first class is reached.

77. No teacher who has changed more than once from one school to another during the five years preceding revision can be advanced to a higher class.

78. Re-examination is not permitted to candidates once passed, unless they fall under Article 131.

Concurrence of Managers and Inspector.

79. The managers must annually state whether the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty have been satisfactory.

80. The inspector must annually report whether the teacher's school is efficient in organization, discipline, and instruction.

Pupil-teachers.

81. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a school under inspection on the following conditions, namely:—

(*a.*) *That the school* is reported by Her Majesty's Inspector to be—

1. Under a duly certificated master or mistress (Articles 67 and 131).
2. Held in suitable premises.
3. Well furnished, and well supplied with books and apparatus.
4. Divided into classes, and skilfully instructed.
5. Under good discipline.
6. Likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(*b.*) *That the pupil-teachers* be not less than 13 years (completed) of age at the date of their engagement.

(*c.*) Be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school, or department of a school, in which they are employed; but in mixed schools, or departments of schools, under a master and mistress, female pupil-teachers may receive instruction out of school-hours from the master, on condition that the mistress be invariably present during the whole time that the lessons are being given by the master, who must be husband, father, son, or brother of the mistress, and not both young and unmarried.

(*d.*) Be presented to the inspector for examination at the time and place fixed by his notice (Article 16).

(*e.*) Pass the examinations and produce the certificates specified in Article 88.

(*f*) *That the managers* enter into an agreement in the following terms:—

To be stamped with a stamp of 2*s.* 6*d.*

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between [1] _____

_____

_____

_____ herein-after called *the managers*,

on behalf of the Managers of the _____

School and [2] _____

herein-after called *the surety*

the [3] _____

of [4] _____

herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*.

The said managers for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the said surety h[5] _____ executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows:

1. To engage the said pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the said school, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not be obliged to serve therein more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 30 hours in any one week.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of [6] _____ 186__, and shall end on the last day of [7] _____ 18[8] _____, but if the said pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, attend one of the examinations held by Her Majesty's inspectors of schools for admission into Normal Schools in December next preceding the last-mentioned date, this engagement may end on the 31st day of the said month of December.

3. The said pupil-teacher shall be paid as wages [9] _____ per [10] ____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by [9] _____ per [10] ____ in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the managers of the said school for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Committee of Council that the said pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions, of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as pre-

[1] Names, &c. in full of a quorum of the Managers.

[2] Names, &c. in full of father or other surety of the assistant.

[3] Father, or as the case may be.

[4] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[5] His or her.

[6] Article 17.

[7] Preceding month.

[8] Five full years, but if this falls beyond the candidate's 19th year (completed), any less number of years not under two, may be inserted if the parties wish it, and if the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service.

[9] The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

[10] Week, or as the parties may agree.

scribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Committee applicable to the case.

4. The said pupil-teacher either while the school is not being held, or as one of the scholars (if any) attending the school for instruction in the evening, shall receive, without charge, from the certificated teacher of the said school for the time being, special instruction during five hours per week, of which hours not more than two shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction shall be in the subjects in which the said pupil-teacher is next to be examined pursuant to the said Articles.

5. The said pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct, of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of 3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

6. The said pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h[5]_____ own part, and with the privity and consent of the said surety.

7. The said surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the said pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 18___

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ Witness.

N.B.—This agreement should be deposited with the school papers (Article 55). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or at least a certified copy.

82. The Committee of Council is not a party to the engagement, and confines itself to ascertaining, on the admission of the apprentice and at the end of each year of the service—

(*a.*) Whether the prescribed examination is passed before the inspector.

(*b.*) Whether the prescribed certificates are produced from the managers.

83. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Committee of Council on Education (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of their Lordships as final), but, otherwise, must be settled like any other matter of hiring or contract.

84. Vacancies in the office of pupil-teacher, however occasioned, which occur in the course of any year (Article 17), must not be filled up until after the next examination by the inspector. In the meantime, the candidate or candidates must be engaged by the week only as monitors, and the memorandum of agreement, Article 81 (*f*), must not be executed until after notice from the Committee of Council (Article 62) to the managers that the conditions of admission to pupil-teachership are fulfilled in each case.

85. Temporary monitors engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 84, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 17), satisfy Article 52 (*b*), provided that—

(*a.*) A sufficient number of candidates to complete the requisite proportion of teachers to scholars pass the inspector's next examination for admission (Article 88) to permanent engagements; and—

(*b.*) The vacancies have not been occasioned by voluntary causes (*i.e.*, causes for which any of the parties to the agreement can be held responsible) before the fourth year's examination has been passed.

86. Except in the cases provided for by Article 85, each vacancy in a pupil-teachership during a current year (Article 17) works a forfeiture under Article 52 (*b.*)

87. The qualifications and certificates required of candidates for admission and of pupil-teachers in each year of their service are regulated by the following Table.

88.]	Health. *Scrofula, fits, asthma, deafness, great imperfections of the sight or voice, the loss of an eye from constitutional disease, or the loss of an arm or leg, or the permanent disability of either arm or leg, curvature of the spine, hereditary tendency to insanity, or any constitutional infirmity of a disabling nature, is a positive disqualification in candidates for the office of pupil-teacher.*	Certificates of Character and Conduct. In Church of England Schools.	Certificates of Character and Conduct. In Schools not being Church of England Schools.	Reading.	English Grammar. [*After Admission*, Latin Grammar, *as alternative.*]	Writing and Composition.
For Admission.	A *medical* certificate that candidate is not subject to any infirmity likely to interfere with profession of teacher.	A certificate from the clergyman and managers that the moral character of the candidates and of their homes justifies an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents.	A certificate from the managers that the moral character of the candidates and their families justifies an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents.	To read with fluency, ease, and expression.	To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.	To write from dictation in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a passage of simple prose.
End of 1st Year.	Certificate from managers that pupil-teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate for profession of teacher.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress. 3. Certificate from the clergyman that they have been attentive to their religious duties.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress. 3. Certificate from the managers that they have been attentive to their religious duties; but this certificate is not required if the managers on religious grounds object to give it, and if the school fulfils the conditions of Article 8.	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The noun, verb, and adjective; with their relations in a simple sentence. [*As an alternative exercise, the regular declensions of Latin nouns, and the meaning in English of the Latin prepositions.*]	To write from memory the substance of a passage of simple prose, read to them with ordinary quickness.
End of 2d Year.	Same as at end of first year -	Same as above -	Same as above -	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The pronoun, adverb, and preposition; with their relations in a sentence. [*As an alternative exercise, the regular declensions of Latin adjectives, and the Latin pronouns.*]	To write as above, and to be able to repeat 50 consecutive lines of a secular character from some standard English poet (selected by the managers) with just expression and knowledge of meaning.
End of 3d Year.	Same as at end of first year, but *from medical practitioner.*	Same as above -	Same as above -	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	The conjunction with the analysis of sentences. [*As an alternative exercise, the conjugation of Latin regular verbs (active and passive), and of the verb esse.*]	To write notes of a lesson on a subject selected by the inspector: and to be able to repeat 40 consecutive lines of a secular character from some standard writer of English prose (selected by the managers), with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.
End of 4th Year.	Same as at end of first year -	Same as above -	Same as above -	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	Recapitulation of the preceding exercises, and to know the meaning in English of the Latin prepositions. [*As an alternative exercise, the conjugation of the verbs posse, velle, and the concords.*]	To write an account of the organization of the school, and of the methods of instruction used: and to be able to repeat 100 lines (including the former 50) of the same poet as at the end of the 2d year, with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.
End of 5th Year.	Same as at end of first year -	Same as above -	Same as above -	Improved articulation and expression in reading.	Recapitulation of the preceding exercises, and an account of the sources and growth of the English language. [*As an alternative exercise, recapitulation of the preceding exercises in Latin.*]	To write an original composition on some simple subject to be selected by the inspector within the range of this Table, and to be able to repeat (including the former 40) 80 lines of the same prose writer as at the end of the 3d year, with just expression and knowledge of the meaning.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.		Geography.	History.	Drawing. *Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.*	Music. *Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.*	Religious Knowledge. In Church of England Schools, the Clergyman assisting in the Examination.	Religious Knowledge. In Schools in Scotland.	Religious Knowledge. In Schools where the Managers are not desirous of coming under the Obligation of giving the Instruction set forth in the Two preceding Columns.	Religious Knowledge. In Schools where the Managers object on Religious Grounds to give any Certificate concerning the Religious State of their Schools.
To write from dictation sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, and to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.		To have an elementary knowledge of geography.	- - -	1. If exercises in freehand, linear geometry, linear perspective, and model and object drawing be worked successfully during the apprenticeship, the fact is registered, and the pupil-teacher is credited with a corresponding number of marks in any future examination for a teacher's certificate. 2. The exercises may be worked in any order, but not more than one in the same year of apprenticeship. 3. Pupil-teachers are admitted to study at any of the drawing schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, at half the ordinary fees. 4. Pupil-teachers, if attending such drawing schools, are not required to perform an exercise in drawing at the annual examination before the inspector, but have another opportunity of being *examined in connexion with the drawing school itself.* 5. Pupil-teachers, if not attending such drawing schools, have an opportunity of performing an *exercise in drawing at the annual examination before the inspector.* 6. Pupil-teachers, although not attending such drawing schools, may be *permitted* (by arrangements between the managers of the schools in which they are apprenticed and the master of any such drawing school), *to be annually examined there instead of at the annual examination of pupil-teachers before the inspector.*	- - -	To repeat the Church Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outlines of Scripture History.	To repeat the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outlines of Scripture History.	To produce a certificate from the managers of the school that the religious knowledge of the candidate is satisfactory to them.	No annual certificates are required, but it must have appeared that the school fulfils the conditions of Article 8.
Male Pupil-teachers.	Female Pupil-teachers.								
Practice and proportion.	Practice and bills of parcels.	The British Isles. [Maps to be drawn in this and the following years.]	- - -		Shapes of notes and rests. Staves. Places of notes on the treble stave.	The Holy Scriptures and Catechism, with illustrations by passages from Holy Writ.	The Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, with illustrations by passages from Holy Writ.	Same as above.	—
Vulgar fractions.	Proportion	Europe and ancient Palestine.	- - -		Dotted notes and rests. Time, various kinds of, and signatures of. Diatonic scale.	The Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, more fully than in the preceding year.	The Holy Scriptures and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, more fully than in the preceding year.	Same as above.	—
Decimal fractions; and Euclid, Book I., to end of XVth Proposition.	Vulgar fractions.	The colonies.	The succession of the English Sovereigns from the reign of Egbert, with dates, to the present time. [*In Scotland, if preferred, the succession of Scottish Sovereigns from Alexander III., may be substituted for the English Sovereigns preceding James I.*]		Intervals. Sharps and flats. Accidental intervals.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures, and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	—
Euclid, Book I., to the end of XXVIth Proposition; Algebra, first four rules; and recapitulation of preceding rules in Arithmetic.	Decimal fractions.	Asia and Africa.	Outlines of British history to the accession of Henry VII.		Places of notes on the bass stave. Major and minor scales. Common characters used in music.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More fully in the Holy Scriptures, and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	—
Euclid, Book I.; and recapitulation of the preceding rules in Arithmetic and Algebra.	Recapitulation of the preceding rules.	America and the oceans.	Outlines of British history from the accession of Henry VII. to the present time.		Transposition. Alto and tenor staves. Recapitulation of preceding exercises.	More completely in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism.	More completely in the Holy Scriptures, and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.	Same as above.	—

89. Female pupil-teachers, before admission to apprenticeship, must produce a written attestation from the schoolmistress and managers that they possess reasonable competency as sempstresses; and, at the annual examinations, must bring certified specimens of plain needlework to the inspector, together with a statement from the schoolmistress specifying whether they have been receiving practical instruction in any other kind of domestic industry. The inspector, at the time of examination, or afterwards, will obtain the opinion of some competent person upon the merit of the needlework.

Pupil-teachers who have successfully completed their Apprenticeship.

90. At the close of the apprenticeship pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. Any person properly interested in knowing the character of a pupil-teacher may apply to the Committee of Council for a testimonial, declaring that the pupil-teacher has successfully completed an apprenticeship; or the pupil-teacher, if willing to continue in the work of education, may become an assistant in an elementary school (Article 91), or may be examined as a candidate for admission into a normal school (Articles 103–111), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Articles 132, 133).

Assistant Teachers.

91. Pupil-teachers who can be certified, pursuant to Article 90, to have completed their apprenticeship with credit, may serve as assistants in schools in place of pupil-teachers, without being required to be annually examined. But such assistants cease to fulfil the conditions of Article 52 (*b*), if at any time the inspector reports them to be inefficient teachers.

92. Vacancies caused by the withdrawal of assistants in the course of any school year (Article 17) must be supplied by the appointment of temporary monitors, pursuant to Articles 84, 85; but if another assistant, qualified according to Article 91, be appointed before the inspector's next examination, the temporary monitors who preceded such appointment are not required to be examined.

93. Assistants are left entirely at liberty to make their own terms with their employers, both as to hours and wages.

Section III.
ENDOWMENTS.

*93[1]. An endowed school is one deriving income from property inalienably appropriated to it, or to education.

*93[2]. Endowed schools, in order to be admissible to receive either grants or inspection, must fulfil the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

*93[3]. Annual Grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52 *d*.) from endowment; but, in small rural (Article 133) or united schools (Articles 135–140), the reduction is suspended as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15*s*. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17 (Article 53[1]).

PART II.
NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Section I.

94. A normal school includes—

(*a*.) A college, for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the labouring classes; and

(*b*.) A practising department, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession.

95. No grant is made to a normal school unless the Committee of Council is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

96. No grant is made for building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up the premises of normal schools.

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* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Section II.

Grants to Normal Schools.

97. To the practising departments (Article 94, *b*), the same annual grants (Article 40) are made as to other elementary schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8.

98. To the colleges (Article 94, *a*), annual grants are made of 100*l.*, in five successive payments of 20*l.* per annum for every master, and of 70*l.* in five successive payments of 14*l.* per annum for every mistress who, having been trained in them, during two years, has, since December 1862,—

(*a.*) completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73–6), and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fufilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94; *or*

(*b.*) been reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

99. Masters and mistresses who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Articles 73–6) upon the same terms as others; and five annual grants, of half the amount specified in Article 98, may be made for them to the colleges in which they were trained, provided—

(*a*) that the training has been previously recognized by the Committee of Council as a complete and special course for teachers of infants; and

(*b*) that they have obtained their certificates after probation (Article 73–6) in infant schools.

100. The grants specified in the Articles 98–9 will not come into full operation before the year commencing 1st January 1868. Provisional arrangements for the years 1864–7 are included in Article 101.

101. In January 1864 was ascertained—

(*a.*) What had been *the average annual sum* paid to each College on account of students examined in December 1860–1–2, and of Queen's scholars, certificated assistants, and lecturers resident in the years 1861–2–3. *This sum remains constant in the calculations which follow in this Article.*

(*b.*) What *number of teachers* trained in it during two years, or during one year conformably to Article 99 (*a*), had, in 1863, become qualified, or been reported, as required by Article 98, or 99 (*b*).

The annual grant to each College in 1864 was four-fifths of the said average annual sum, *together with* 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported in 1863.

In the year 1865 the number will be ascertained of teachers so qualified or reported during the two years 1863–4; in 1866, the number during the three years 1863–5; in 1867, the number during the four years 1863–6; in 1868, the number during the five years 1863–7.

In 1865, the grant to each Normal school will consist of three-fifths of the said average annual sum, together with 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the two years 1863–4.

In 1866, of two-fifths of the said average sum, together with 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the three years 1863–5.

In 1867, of one-fifth of the said average sum, together with 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the four years 1863–6.

In 1868, of 20*l.* or 10*l.* (in the case of females 14*l.* or 7*l.*) for each teacher so qualified or reported during the five years 1863–7.*

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* If A = the average sum paid in 1861–3, and T the number of teachers on each of whom £*x.* is to be allowed, the following formula expresses the result :—

Grant for 1864 $= \frac{4}{5}$ A + £*x* T (1863).

„ „ 1865 $= \frac{3}{5}$ A + £*x* T (1863–4).

„ „ 1866 $= \frac{2}{5}$ A + £*x* T (1863–5).

„ „ 1867 $= \frac{1}{5}$ A + £*x* T (1863–6).

„ „ 1868 = £*x* T (1863–7)

In 1869, and in each subsequent year, the earliest year of the five will be replaced by the year last ended.

102. The annual grant to each college, whether payable under Articles 98–9, or, until 1st January 1868, under the provisional arrangements specified in Article 101, must not exceed—

(*a.*) 75 per cent. of the expenditure, certified in such manner as their Lordships may from time to time see fit to require, of the last preceding year.

(*b.*) 50*l.* for each male student, and 35*l.* for each female student, in residence respectively, for continuous training throughout the year in which it is being paid.

*102[1]. The number of students in continuous training must not exceed,—

(*a.*) *In England and Wales*, the number of students for whom accommodation was provided in 1862.

(*b.*) *In Scotland*, the actual number in training in 1862.

*102[2]. The sum payable in each year, conformably to Article 102, is ascertained in *January;* and out of this ascertained sum an instalment is paid for students examined in the *preceding December* (Article 119), according to the scale set forth in Article 102[3], as soon as the result of that examination has been declared. The remainder of the said ascertained sum is paid in equal parts on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

*102[3]. The instalments payable under Article 102[2] in respect of each student examined are determined according to the following scale:—

At the End of	For Candidate placed by Examination in each Division.	Instalment to be allowed to College (*in the case of Females, Two-thirds of these Sums*).
		£ s. d.
First year's residence	1	20 0 0
	2	16 0 0
	3	13 0 0
	4	13 0 0
Second year's residence	1	24 0 0
	2	20 0 0
	3	16 0 0
	4	16 0 0

*102[4]. The payments in respect of students examined in December, as set forth in Article 102[3], are paid although the College may not be re-opened in the following year.

Section III.

Admission into Normal Schools.

103. A competitive examination of candidates for admission into each normal school is annually held at it in December, by one or more of the inspectors during the week following the examination for certificates (Article 119).

104. The examination extends to the subjects required at the end of a pupil teacher's apprenticeship (Article 88).

105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions than that the candidates—

(*a.*) Intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98, *b*;

(*b.*) Are more than 18 years old; or,

(*c.*) Have successfully completed their apprenticeship as pupil teachers.

106. All candidates who obtain the minimum number of marks are arranged in order of merit, irrespectively of their having been pupil teachers or not.

107. The authorities of each normal school may propose to the Education Department for admission any candidate declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 106.

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

*108.

109. Before candidates are admitted—

(*a.*) The medical officer of the normal school must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory; and,

(*b.*) They must sign a declaration signifying their intention conformably to Article 105.

110. The authorities of each College settle their own terms of admission.

111. Upon proof by the authorities of any College that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions set forth in Articles 98–9, contrary to a declaration signed by them on admission into the College, the Committee of Council will refuse to grant teachers' certificates (Article 76) to such candidates, or to admit them to probation for certificates (Articles 73–5).

* 112–118.

Section IV.

Examination of Candidates Admitted into Normal Schools.

119. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several Colleges in the week preceding the examination for admission (Article 103). The day fixed for the commencement of this examination is printed on the syllabus (Article 70) from year to year.

120. No student may be presented who has not been resident throughout the whole year; and no student who has so resided may be left out.

121. The students have a different examination according as they are males or females, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

122. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Articles 73–6,) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

* 123, 124.

125. At the end of the first year's residence, students who fall into the fourth division (Article 102[3]), are required to take up the first year's subjects again (viz., at the end of the second year), but in such cases the instalments to the College, and the certificates which the students may obtain as teachers (Article 76), are respectively at the rate (Article 102[3]) and in the form (Article 130) of the first year.

126. The principal is at liberty, by notice in writing to the Committee of Council before 30th June in each year, to designate any student who may have appeared in the third division at the end of the previous (first) year's residence, as proper to be examined again upon the same terms as the students included in the fourth division; but such designation on the part of the principal does not affect the privileges attached to the student's rank in the previous examination.

* 127.

Section V.

Use made of Examinations in Normal Schools for awarding Teachers' Certificates.

128. Teachers qualified to be examined for certificates, according to Articles 68, 71, and 72, receive notice to attend the examination held pursuant to Article 119.

129. Teachers attending examinations pursuant to Article 128 may, at their option, take the papers of the first or second years' students (Article 121).

130. No candidate (Article 72) can obtain a teacher's certificate without passing one of these examinations, but the order of the candidates according to examination, except the fourth division (Article 131), is honorary (Articles 67 and 69).

Students who pass successfully through two years of training in normal schools receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

131. Candidates (whether students or acting teachers), who are placed by examination in the fourth division (Article 102[3]), receive their certificates in the lower grade of

* Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

the fourth class (Article 67). Such teachers are not recognized, under Article 81*a*, for the superintendence of pupil-teachers until they have risen to a higher certificate either by re-examination (Article 78), or good service (Articles 76–7).

*131[1]. All teachers at present *registered as competent to instruct pupil teachers* are included in the fourth class, upper grade, of certificated teachers; all *other registered teachers*, and all *scheduled students acting as teachers*, are included in the fourth class, lower grade.

PART III.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Section I.

Small Rural Schools.

132. Pupil teachers who fulfil the conditions of Article 90, may, upon special recommendation by the Inspector, and upon consideration of their last examination papers, be provisionally certified in the lower grade of the fourth class (Article 131) for immediate service in charge of small rural schools (Article 133), but after their 25th year of age (completed) their provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 66), or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

*132[1]. The provisional certificate (Article 132) is confined to an entry of the pupil teacher's name in a register kept by the Committee of Council on Education, and does not involve the issue of any certificate to the pupil teacher.

133. Small rural schools—

(*a*) Must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms; or

(*b*) Must not have an annual average attendance of more than 100 scholars.

†134. (The Article formerly 134 is now 131[1], which see above.) Schools having an average annual attendance of more than 89 scholars are not exempted by Article 133 from Article 52, *b*.

135. Any number of schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8,

(*a*) Not being less than *two*, nor more than *six*;

(*b*) Of which no one has within *one and a half* miles of it, a population of more than *five hundred*;

(*c*) Of which the aggregate number of scholars is not less than *forty* (annual average); and

(*d*) Of which each has its own resident teacher;—

may be united under the superintendence of one certificated master or mistress, who must spend *two* clear hours at the least in each week at each school during its ordinary time of meeting, or, if the number of united schools be less than *six*, such longer time per week as *twelve* hours divided among the united schools will give to each.

136. The resident teacher of each of the united schools is not required to be certificated.

137. The superintending teacher must have been trained for two years in a Normal School (Article 94) under Government inspection, must have been placed not lower than the third division in the examination (Articles 119–121) at the end of the second, year, and must have received a certificate after the usual probationary service (Articles 73 and 76)

138. The day scholars of all the united schools must be assembled once per annum, with their resident and superintending teachers, at some school-room under inspection, for examination by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, in the same manner as if they formed one school (Articles 16, 17).

139. The whole of the united schools must be represented by one official correspondent, and by one treasurer for the receipt of annual grants (Article 40.)

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* Thus numbered, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of articles not substantially altered.

† Retained, in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of those articles which are not substantially altered.

140. Articles 38–63[1] apply to each united school, but

(*a.*) pupil teachers cannot be apprenticed (Article 81) in them (Article 136); and

(*b.*) the superintending (Article 137) as well as the resident (Article 135 *d*) teacher must join in keeping the log-book (Articles 56–63[1]) of each united school, and must produce it to the inspector at the time of his visit (Article 138.)

141. No small rural school (Article 133) nor any united school (Articles 135–140) is subject to the full reduction of the grant on account of any endowment it may be receiving (Article 93[3]).

Section II.

Evening Scholars.

142. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised (Article 16) may apply in writing to the Committee of Council on Education, at any time not less than one month before the date at which the inspector's next visit is due, to be furnished with printed papers and instructions for holding an examination of their evening scholars (Articles 38, 39) on a day to be named in their application.

143. The applicants must pledge themselves that (exclusively of all teachers of the candidates) at least two managers—or, if only one manager, then such manager, and at least one other responsible person—shall be present during the whole of the examination, and shall conduct it in every respect according to the instructions accompanying the examination papers.

144. The examination papers are sent under an official seal, and must not be unsealed except in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates immediately about to use them.

145. The written exercises, all of which must be upon paper, having been securely sealed up in the presence of the candidates before leaving the examination room, under the seals of the two persons holding the examination, must be forwarded, by the next post, to the Education Department, and transmitted thence to the inspector of the School.

146. The exercises of the evening scholars transmitted to the inspector are not returned by him to the Committee of Council except as part of his next annual report on the whole school (Article 16).

147. Only one examination per annum of evening scholars is held in the same school (Article 17).

148. In order to ensure the presence of a responsible manager to receive the examination papers, the managers of each school in which a special examination of evening scholars is to be held, must renew their application (Article 142) every year to the Committee of Council.

149. The inspector of the school is at liberty to attend, without notice, at the time fixed for the examination (Article 142), and to hold it in person.

CHAPTER III.

REVISION OF CODE.

150. The Committee of Council on Education, in the course of each year, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and laid on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

151. In January of each year the Code shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles, since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.
Lord President of the Council.

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE.
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Council Office, 8th February 1865.

APPENDIX I.

Showing separately all ARTICLES cancelled or modified, and all new ARTICLES.

Articles in the Code of 1864 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1865.

40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:

(*a.*) The sum of 4*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings of their school, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening meetings* of their school.

(*b.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school:—

1. If more than six years of age 8*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).
2. If under six years of age 6*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(*c.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).

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47. Under any Half Time Act, 100 attendances qualify scholars for the grant:—

(*a.*) Upon examination.

(*b.*) Without examination, after they have passed according to the highest standard, but continue to attend school under the Act.

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51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

* * *

(*b.*) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificate in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

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52. The grant is reduced,—

* * *

(*b.*) By sums of 10*l.*, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81–9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91–3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

The forfeiture is reduced from 10*l.* to 5*l.* if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

New Articles in the Code of 1865.

40. The managers of schools may claim at the end of each year, defined by Article 17:

(*a.*) The sum of 4*s.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the morning and afternoon* meetings, not being less than 400, of their school, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per scholar according to the average number in attendance throughout the year at *the evening meetings* not being less than 40 of their school.

(*b.*) For ever scholar who has attended more than 200 morning or afternoon meetings of their school:—

1. If more than six years of age 8*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).
2. If under six years of age, and present on the day of the examination, 6*s.* 6*d.*, subject to a report by the inspector that such children are instructed suitably to their age, and in a manner not to interfere with the instruction of the older children.

(*c.*) For every scholar who has attended more than 24 evening meetings of their school 5*s.*, subject to examination (Article 48).

* 40[1]. The average number of scholars in attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances (Article 41) of all the scholars for the same period, and dividing the sum by the number of times the school has been open within the same period; the quotient is the average number in attendance.

44[1]. Evening scholars may be examined by the inspector at the time of his visit (Article 16), or when more convenient at another time under the direction of the managers (Articles 142–9).

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47. Under any Half Time Act, 100 attendances (Article 41) qualify individual scholars for the grant offered by Article 40, *b*:—

(*a.*) Upon examination.

(*b.*) Without examination, after they have passed according to the highest standard, but continue to attend school under the Act.

* 47[1]. In calculating (Article 40[1]) the average number in attendance, the attendances (Article 41) of half-time scholars reckon for no more than those of other scholars.

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51. The grant is withheld altogether,—

* * *

(*b.*) If the principal teacher be not duly certificated (Article 67), except in united schools (Article 136), and duly paid. Teachers certificated before 31st March 1864, and who have not otherwise agreed with their employers, are duly paid if they receive not less than three times the grant allowable upon their certificates in Articles 64–5 of the Code of 1860, and they have a first charge to the extent of this grant, being one-third of such due payment, upon the money received by the managers, under Article 40.

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52. The grant is reduced,—

* * *

(*b.*) By sums of 10*l.*, for every 40 or 80, after the first 50, of the average number of scholars in attendance, unless there be either one pupil-teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 81–9 for every such 40 scholars, or one certificated or assistant teacher fulfilling the conditions of Articles 67 and 91–3 respectively for every such 80 scholars.

The forfeiture is reduced from 10*l.* to 5*l.* if the failure to comply with these Articles be confined to the examination of a pupil-teacher (Article 88); but this reduction is made only once for the same pupil-teacher, and not in successive years for the same school.

Pupil teachers cannot be apprenticed in schools under teachers certificated in the lower grade of the fourth class (Articles 131–2), nor in united schools (Articles 135–140.)

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* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Articles in the Code of 1864 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1865.	New Articles in the Code of 1865.
* * *	*53[1]. In any small rural (Article 133), or in any united (Articles 135–140), school, the reduction prescribed by Article 52*d*, is suspended, as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15*s*. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17.
(*d*.) By the amount of any annual endowment (Article 93[s].)	
	*63[1]. A log-book must be kept in each united school (Article 140*b*).
85. Temporary monitors engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 84, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 17), satisfy Article 52 (*b*.), provided that—	85. Temporary monitors engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 84, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 17), satisfy Article 52 (*b*.), provided that—
* * *	* * *
(*b*.) The vacancies have not been occasioned by voluntary causes before the fourth year's examination has been passed.	(*b*.) The vacancies have not been occasioned by voluntary causes (*i.e.*, causes for which any of the parties to the agreement can be held responsible) before the fourth year's examination has been passed.
*93[s]. Annual grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52 *d*.) from endowment.	*93[s]. Annual Grants (Article 40) to endowed schools are reduced by the amounts of their income (Article 52 *d*.) from endowment, but, in small rural (Article 133), or united schools (Articles 135–40), the reduction is suspended as long as the grant and the endowment together do not make a total sum exceeding the rate of 15*s*. per scholar according to the average number in attendance in the year defined by Article 17 (Article 53[1]).
98. * * *	98. * * *
(*a*.) Completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73–76) and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8; *or*	(*a*.) Completed the prescribed period of probation (Articles 73–76) and become qualified to receive a certificate in a school fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94: *or*
105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other condition than that the candidates intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98, *b*; are more than 18 years old; and (if pupil-teachers) have not deserted their service.	105. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each normal school on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions than that the candidates— (*a*.) Intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, or 94, or 98*b*; (*b*.) Are more than 18 years old; or (*c*.) Have successfully completed their apprenticeships as pupil-teachers.
110. The authorities of each College settle their own scale of charges and exemptions. But they must allow in 1864 to all Queen's scholars admitted in 1863 the same benefits as they would have received under Article 114, and the Committee of Council allows to such Queen's scholars the same personal payments as they would have received under Articles 112 and 115, of the Code dated 9th May 1862.	110. The authorities of each College settle their own terms of admission.
	131[1] (unchanged, but formerly 134). All teachers at present *registered as competent to instruct pupil-teachers* are included in the fourth class, upper grade, of certificated teachers; all *other registered teachers*, and all *scheduled students acting as teachers*, are included in the fourth class, lower grade.
	*132[1]. The provisional certificate (Article 132) is confined to an entry of the pupil-teacher's name in a register kept by the Committee of Council on Education, and does not involve the issue of any certificate to the pupil-teacher.

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

* Thus numbered in order to preserve (for purposes of reference and quotation) the numbering of such articles as are not substantially altered.

Articles in the Code of 1864 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1865.	New Articles in the Code of 1865.
133. Rural schools, in order to fall under Article 132, must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms, or they must be certified as not needing, nor likely, to be attended by more than 100 scholars.	133. Small rural schools— (*a.*) Must not contain more than 1,200 square feet of superficial area in the whole of the school-rooms and class-rooms; or (*b.*) Must not have an annual average attendance of more than 100 scholars.
	134. (The Article formerly 134 is now 131[1], which see above.) Schools having an average annual attendance of more than 89 scholars are not exempted by Article 133 from Article 52, *b*.
	135. Any number of schools, fulfilling the conditions of Articles 4, 6, and 8, (*a.*) Not being less than *two*, nor more than *six*; (*b.*) Of which no one has within *one and a half* miles of it, a population of more than *five hundred*; (*c.*) Of which the aggregate number of scholars is not less than *forty* (annual average); and (*d.*) Of which each had its own resident teacher; may be united under the superintendence of one certificated master or mistress, who must spend *two* clear hours at the least in each week at each school during its ordinary time of meeting, or, if the number of united schools be less than *six*, such longer time per week as *twelve* hours divided among the united schools will give to each.
	136. The resident teacher of each of the united schools is not required to be certificated.
	137. The superintending teacher must have been trained for two years in a Normal School (Article 94) under Government inspection, must have been placed not lower than the third division in the examination (Articles 119–121) at the end of the second year, and must have received a certificate after the usual probationary service (Articles 73 and 76).
	138. The day scholars of all the united schools must be assembled once per annum, with their resident and superintending teachers at some school-room under inspection, for examination by one of Her Majesty's inspectors, in the same manner as if they formed one school (Articles 16, 17).
	139. The whole of the united schools must be represented by one official correspondent, and by one treasurer for the receipt of annual grants (Article 40).
	140. Articles 38–63[1] apply to each united school; but— (*a.*) Pupil teachers cannot be apprenticed (Article 81) in them; and (*b.*) The superintending (Article 137) as well as the resident (Article 135, *d*), teacher must join in keeping the log book (Articles 56–63[1]) of each united school, and must produce it to the inspector at the time of his visit.
	141. No small rural school (Article 133) nor any united school (Articles 135–140) is subject to the full reduction of the grant on account of any endowment it may be receiving (Article 90[3]).
	SECTION II.
	EVENING SCHOLARS.
	142. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised (Article 16) may apply in writing to the Committee of Council on Education, at any time not less than one month before the date at which the inspector's next visit is due, to be furnished with printed papers and instructions for holding an examination of their evening scholars (Articles 38, 39) on a day to be named in their application.
	143. The applicants must pledge themselves that (exclusively of all teachers of the candidates) at least two managers, or if only one manager, then such manager, and at least one other responsible person, shall be present during the whole of the examination, and shall conduct it in every respect according to the instructions accompanying the examination papers.
	144. The examination papers are sent under an official seal, and must not be unsealed except in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates immediately about to use them.
	145. The written exercises, all of which must be upon paper, having been securely sealed up in the presence of the candidates before leaving the examination room, under the seals of the two persons holding the examination, must be forwarded, by the next post, to the Education Department, and transmitted thence to the inspector of the School.

Articles in the Code of 1864 which are cancelled or modified in the Code of 1865.	New Articles in the Code of 1865.
	146. The exercises of the evening scholars transmitted to the inspector are not returned by him to the Committee of Council except as part of his next annual report on the whole school (Article 16). 147. Only one examination per annum of evening scholars is held in the same school (Article 17). 148. In order to ensure the presence of a responsible manager to receive the examination papers, the managers of each school in which a special examination of evening scholars is to be held must renew their application (Article 142) every year to the Committee of Council. 149. The inspector of the school is at liberty to attend, without notice, at the time fixed for the examination (Article 142), and to hold it in person.
148. The schools in connexion with Greenwich Hospital, for shipwrights' apprentices, in the Royal Dockyards, for the Royal Marines, and on board ships of the Royal Navy in harbour, are inspected by an inspector, who reports to the Committee of Council for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 149. This Inspector is appointed pursuant to Article 12, and is chargeable to the grant for Public Education in Great Britain.* 150. In January of each year, if the Code be revised, or any material alteration in it be necessary, it shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles.	150. The Committee of Council on Education, in the course of each year, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and laid on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month. 151. In January of each year the Code shall be printed in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles since the last edition; and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.
151. In the event of such revision or material alteration as mentioned in the last foregoing Article, it shall not be lawful to take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and laid on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.	

* This officer is now transferred to the establishment of the Admiralty. The increase of his duties in connexion with the Admiralty left no part of his time available for the service of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX II.

A copy of the following Supplementary Rules is sent to the correspondent of the School by the Inspector at the same time as notice of his visit (Article 16).

These Rules are printed in the Report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1863–4. pp. lxiv–lxvii.

RULE 1.—In column II. of the Examination Schedule the names of the qualified scholars must be entered class by class, *beginning* with the *lowest* scholar in the *lowest* class.

RULE 2.—The entries in column VII. must show where one *class* ends and another begins. The number denoting each *Class* is to be written only *once;* dots (" ") are to be put for each repetition of it, until the next higher class begins. There must be no intermixture of classes.

RULE 3.—The entries in column VIII *b.* will show where one *standard* ends and another begins. The number denoting each *standard* is to be written only once; dots (" ") are to be put for each repetition of it until the next higher standard begins. There must be no intermixture of standards.*

RULE 4.—The end of each standard in column VIII *b. need not* (although, of course, it *may*) coincide with the end of each class in column VII.* Compare the entries opposite to No. 6 who ends a *class*, but not a *standard;* No. 8 who ends a *standard* but not a *class;* No. 16 who ends *both* a class *and* a standard (this is preferable).

* In the following transcript of part of the Examination Schedule, Columns II., VII., and VIII*b*., are filled up, *by way of example*, according to Rules 2 and 3. Of course, the other columns must not, *in practice*, be left blank; and the actual numbers, presented in each class, will generally be much larger.

I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.	VIII*a*.	VIII*b*.
Number.	NAME.	Age (on next Birthday).	Date of Admission to this School. Year.	Month.	Number of Attendances† in the Year.	Occupation of Parent. LEAVE BLANK if the Parent (not employing Journeymen or Apprentices) supports himself by Manual Labour. *In other cases, make an entry.*	In what Class of School; *first* means *highest.*	Under what Standard LAST examined, enter I., II., III., &c., as case may require.	Under what Standard NOW to be examined, enter I., II., III., &c., as case may require.
1	John Jones						4th		I.
2	Thomas Peters						"		"
3	Henry Brown						"		"
4	Wm. Robinson						"		"
5	Thomas Davies						"		"
6	Robert Finch	..	..	..	..	..	"	..	"
7	Luke Williams						3rd		"
8	Simon Hunt	..	..	..	..	..	"	..	"
9	James Short						"		II.
10	Richard Rogers						"		"
11	Samuel Grant						2nd		"
12	John Styles	..	..	..	..	Huckster‡	"		"
13	Henry Pigot						"		"
14	Silas Wills						"		"
15	John Miller						"		"
16	Peter Downes	..	..	..	..	..	"	..	"
17	Charles Potts						1st		III.

† See Rule 12.

‡ See Rule 10.

RULE 5.—The managers need not present all the scholars, who in each class are qualified for examination by number of attendances; but those whom they present at all must be presented in the classes to which the school registers prove them to belong, unless they fall as "*Exceptions*" under Rule 6..

RULE 6.—The children who, for whatever reason, are presented under a lower standard than that which an examination of the school according to the above rules assigns to their class, must be entered *last* in the schedule under the title of "*Exceptions*," otherwise they will violate Rule 2 or 3. No child is to be placed among the "*Exceptions*" unless there is some special *excuse* for doing so, such as previous *illness*, &c. Primâ facie, every child who is not fit to be *examined* in its own class has been wrongly placed there *for instruction*.

RULE 7.—The Inspector is directed to refuse to examine Schools *wherein Rule 2 or 3 is violated*. He will in such cases proceed to inspect the School, and will report to the Committee of Council why he has left column IX. (*his Report on each candidate*) in the Examination Schedule blank.

RULE 8.—No grant will be paid to a School (not being one for Evening Scholars or Infants only) unless one *class* —*i.e.* all who are to be examined as members of one class according to Rule 5—be presented *at least as high* as Standard III.

RULE 9.—A deduction of at least one-tenth will be made from the grant to a School (not being one for Evening Scholars or Infants only) unless one *class*—*i.e.* all who are to be examined as members of one class, according to Rule 5—be presented *above* Standard III.

RULE 10.—Entries in column VI. have reference to Article 4 in the Revised Code,* and do not exclude children from the grant whose parents, though not supporting themselves by manual labour, yet are of the same means and social level as those who do so; such as shopkeepers who have only petty stocks, and employ no one but members of their own family.

Cases of doubt are to be determined according to the answers to one or more of the following inquiries:—

(*a.*) Does A.B. work for himself, or for a master? if for himself, does he employ apprentices or journeymen? This will apply to masons, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, mariners, fishermen, &c.

The class denoted by Article 4 supports itself by its own manual labour only, and not by profit on the labour of others.

(*b.*) Would it be unreasonable to expect him to pay 9*d.* per week for the schooling of each of his children? This payment equals about 30*s.* per annum, the estimated cost (Royal Commissioners Report, page 345) of elementary instruction in a day school.

(*c.*) Does he rank, and associate with, the working men, or with the tradesmen of the place?

Simple policemen, coastguards, and dock and railway porters, may commonly be regarded as labouring men. But petty officers in those services, excisemen, pilots, and clerks of various kinds, present more difficulty, and must be judged of according to the answers to the preceding inquiries.

Every occupation which does not fall within *the letter* of Article 4, should be entered in column VI., but *a well-marked line* should be drawn under those entries which are thought to fall within *the spirit* of Article 4. See No. 12, in specimen Schedule, *suprà*.

RULE 11.—*To find the average number of scholars in attendance at a school for any period*, ADD TOGETHER the total number of attendances (see Rule 12) marked in the Class Registers within the period, and DIVIDE the sum BY the number of times which the school has been open within the same period; THE QUOTIENT is the average number in attendance.

This calculation should be made first, for *the whole* school, and then *separately* for those scholars only who do *not* fulfil Article 4. See Rule 10, *suprà*, and note ‡ in pp. 2, 3, 4 of the Form IX. The *divisor* will be the same in both cases.

RULE 12.—Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction *less than two hours*, nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under instruction *less than one hour and a half* (Article 41). The Class Registers at each meeting of a school *must be marked and finally closed before* the minimum time constituting an attendance *begins*. The inspector will inquire whether this rule has been observed (Article 51, *d*).

RULE 13.—No child's name should be kept on the Admission Register after a fortnight's continuous absence without inquiry from the parents *whether the child has been withdrawn*. The names of children withdrawn (*whether they are so, the answer of their parents will decide*) should be cancelled at once in the Registers, and not included in the returns of *age* and *stay at school*; but the attendances (if any) opposite to such names in the Class Registers, must be counted under Rule 11., *suprà*, and the whole number of such names must be counted for the return "left in past year."

* The object of the grant is to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REVISED CODE (SCOTLAND).

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

the 11th day of May 1865.

MINUTE BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Read,

The following letter of inquiry from the Secretary of the Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:

(Copy.)

General Assembly Education Committee,
22, Queen Square, Edinburgh,
May 3, 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the General Assembly's Education Committee to inquire whether it is resolved to suspend the application of the Revised Code to Scotland for another year. The Committee have to report to the General Assembly two weeks hence, and they will be expected to give some information on this point. They will accordingly be obliged to your replying to this inquiry.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) SIMON S. LAURIE.

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

Resolved,

That the following letter be addressed in reply to the Secretary of the Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:

(Copy.)

Education Department, Privy Council Office,
Downing Street, London, S.W.,
May 11, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant.

Their Lordships hope that the Report of the Royal Commissioners, appointed to inquire into Education in Scotland, will be presented to Parliament soon enough to enable action to be taken upon it before the end of the Session of 1865.

Their Lordships propose, therefore, to leave the inspection and examination of elementary Schools in Scotland, as prescribed by the Minute of 11th June 1864, without change; but to extend the period within which annual grants may be paid to such Schools according to the Code of 1860 to 30 June (inclusive) 1867.

This date includes twelve months after the end of the Session of 1866, in which the definitive scheme (whatever it may be) of grants to Schools in Scotland is expected to be established, and relieves managers of Schools from the uncertainty under which they must otherwise be, after June next, respecting the kind and amount of grant to be

F3499

expected by them at the end of their next School year. See Articles 17 and 18 in the Code of 1860, identical with Articles 16 and 17* in the Revised Code.

The inspection and examination of Schools is prescribed in the Minute of 11th June 1864, as follows:

"The Inspector will continue strictly to inspect and examine Schools according to the forms and instructions of the Revised Code.

"The Inspector's duty is the same as if the examination of children individually, according to Article 40 of the Revised Code, had been the prescribed method of inspection under the Code of 1860.

"Augmentation, stipends, and gratuities will continue to be paid on the Inspector's Report as under the Code of 1860, and will not be assessed at so much per child."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

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* 16. The Committee of Council, at the time of agreeing to make annual grants to a School, informs the managers in what month to look for the Inspector's annual visit. The Inspector gives notice of the day of his visit beforehand to the managers.

17. Annual grants are issued to each School only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit.

MINUTE

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

11th May 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 July 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN, in a Tabular Form, of the following PARTICULARS relating to ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:—

1. Name and Situation of each School;
2. Estimated Population residing in the Town or Parish within which the School is situate;
3. Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation, and of any subsequent Endowment;
4. Date of last Scheme of the Court of Chancery or of the Charity Commissioners for the Management of the School;
5. In each Case, where a School is governed by a Scheme subsequent to the Foundation, specify the Date of such Scheme, and the Authority by which it was Established;
6. Names of the Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them;
7. Short Description of the Trust;
8. If the Foundation embraces other Objects than Grammar School Education, specify such Objects;
9. Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes; specifying both Gross Income and Net Income;
10. Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar;
11. Subjects Taught—(1) for Endowment—(2) for Capitation Fees;
12. Head Master; how Appointed; his Income from Endowment; the like from Capitation Fees; specify whether there is a House or other Advantages; also, whether the Master is allowed to take Boarders, and, if so, how many;
13. Other Masters on the Foundation, same Particulars as in No. 12;
14. Masters not on the Foundation, same Particulars as in No. 12;
15. Number of Scholars—(1) under 10 Years of Age—(2) between 10 and 14—(3) above 14; distinguishing Day Scholars on the Foundation and Boarders in Masters' Houses;
16. Number of Scholars who have left during the last Six Years—(1) under 14 Years of Age—(2) between 14 and 16—(3) above 16.
17. Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving the School, distinguishing Foundation Scholars from Boarders;
18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by the Foundation, with Amount of Income therefrom, and the Terms on which they may be held.

The Return under the Heads numbered 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17, to be based on an Average of the last Six Years."

(*Mr. Hodgkinson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *July* 1865.

RETURN of the following PARTICULARS relating to

Note.—The Return under the Head numbered 17 does not state an Average Number, as required by the terms of not be stated without very

The Statements under the Heads numbered 9, 10, 12, 13, 14,

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
ENGLAND:								
COUNTY OF BEDFORD:								
BEDFORD:				*Ex officio Trustees:*	*Original Foundation:*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Bedford Grammar School (a branch of the "Bedford Charity").	13,412	(*a*) - - Sir William Harpur, Knt., and Dame Alice, his Wife, 1566.	- - Act 7 Geo. 4, c. 29. Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1853.	- - The Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford; the Representatives in Parliament of the county of Bedford and of the borough of Bedford; the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Members of the Council of the borough; the Head Master and Second Master of the School; 18 Inhabitants of the town of Bedford, elected for terms of three years by the Inhabitants paying "scot and lot;" now—Samuel Rolls, Samuel Francis, Wm. Smith, James Wyatt, Geo. Payne, Jas. Coombs, John Trapp, John Elworthy Cutcliffe, Edward Jones, Fred. Heycock, Wm. Harrison, Nathaniel Sturges, Charles Edw. Prior, Thos. Robert Brown, Geo. Turner, John Brown, James Maynard, Thos. Jobson Jackson. The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, have certain visitatorial and administrative powers over the Grammar School, particularly in the appointment and removal of the Masters.	- - For establishing a Free Grammar School; for providing marriage portions for poor maidens of the town; for nourishing and educating poor children; for distributing alms to the poor. The scheme establishes the following additional objects, viz.:— A commercial school. A national school. A girls' school. An infant school. The apprenticing of boys. The establishment of two almshouses for 66 inmates, with allowance to them.	- - -	*2,714 9 6	1 1 - by each scholar not a native, or the son of a native of the town.
COUNTY OF BERKS:								
ABINGDON:								
Free Grammar School.	6,000	(*a*) John Roysse, 1562. (*b*) John Kent, 1604. William Bennett, 1608. Thomas Tesdale, 1609.	- -	- -The Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Savilian Professor of Geometry; the Mayor of Abingdon; the ex-Mayor of Abingdon; the Recorder of Abingdon; the Master of Christ's Hospital, Abingdon (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, Abingdon, for teaching 63 children of the borough and neighbourhood.	270 18 -	270 18 -	4 4 -
HUNGERFORD:								
Free School -	3,001	(*a*) Thomas Sheaff, 1653. (*b*) John Hamblin, 1729. Eliz. Cummins, 1735. —— Capps, 1782.	- -	- - The Vicar, Constable, Burgesses, and Churchwardens of Hungerford (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for poor boys and girls; the boys to be instructed in grammar and the classics.	20 - -	20 - -	- - None by boys on foundation. No return of the scale of fees for other boys.

* No specific portion of the endowment of "The Bedford Charity" allotted to the Grammar School. The whole income of the charity exceeds 13,000 *l.* p annum. The amount above stated is the average cost of the Grammar School for the last six years, exclusive of exhibitions and pensions to former masters.

Endowed Grammar Schools in *England* and *Wales*.

the Order, but represents the whole Number of which the Yearly Average may be computed. The Average could inconvenient Fractions of Numbers.

15, and 17, are based on the Average of the last Six Years.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The Classics, Mathematics, French, German, Drawing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.	-- All Masters appointed by the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	- - -	- - -	- - -	(a) ‡45·833 (b) 5	72·5 7	15·833 1·666	53	40	63	18	3	-- Eight Exhibitions of 80*l.* a year, each open to day scholars only, of four years' standing, and tenable for four years at any English university, or at Trinity College, Dublin.
	Head Master -	300 - -	†634 16 -	-- House; allowed to take 30 boarders.									
	Second Master -	140 - -	†547 9 8	-- House; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Mathematical Master.	130 - -	†150 - -	-- No house; allowed to take 10 boarders.									
	Senior Assistant Classical Master.	250 - -	- - -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Junior Assistant Classical Master.	150 - -	- - -	No house.									
	Senior Arithmetic Master.	100 - -	- - -	No house.									
	Junior Arithmetic Master.	80 - -	- - -	No house.									
	French Master -	75 - -	- - -	No house.									
	German Master	75 - -	- - -	No house.									
	Drawing Master	40 - -	- - -	No house.									
	A singing class is taught in the school (under supervision of the Head Master) by teachers paid by the individual pupils.												
(c) -- Classics, Mathematics, and a Commercial and English Education. Foreign languages taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 18 -	140 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 15	21	4	-- No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.			6	4	-- One Exhibition every year of 50*l.*, with rooms rent free at Pembroke College, Oxford; tenable for five years.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Master and Governors of Christ's Hospital in Abingdon.	120 - -	None -	-- No house; no boarders.	(b) 9	6	-						
	Mathematical and Writing Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- Grammar and the Classics.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	20 - -	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 5	7 15	2 10	73	10	4			

† The capitation fees received by the masters are paid by the charity.
‡ The average numbers of scholars, stated under No. 15, have been calculated by decimals.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF BERKS—*continued.*								
NEWBURY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Bartholomew's Free Grammar School.	6,161	(a) -- Unknown; re-constituted with the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1841.	-- The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the borough of Newbury.	-- The establishment of a Free Grammar School, Almshouses, and Chapel at Newbury. The scheme directs that 20 foundation scholars be taught free, and that 40 other boys be admitted upon payment of fees.	152 - -	150 15 -	-- None by foundation boys; 4 4 - and 6 6 - by sons of inhabitants of Newbury; 7 7 - and 5 5 - by other boys.
READING:								
Grammar School -	27,000	(a) -- Founded by charters of King Henry 7th, 1486, and Queen Elizabeth, 1560. (b) Archbishop Laud, 1640.	- -	-- William Blandy, James Boorne, Robert Hewett, John Bligh Monck, Geo. Palmer, Timothy Lorkin Walford, Edward Wells, and the Mayor of Reading, and the Chairman of the Church Municipal Charities, Reading (*ex officio*). Appointed by order of the Charity Commissioners.	-- The education of boys of inhabitants of the borough, and others, in literature.	50 - -	50 - -	10 10 -
WALLINGFORD:								
Free Grammar School.	3,000	(a) Walter Bigg, 1659.	- -	-- The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the borough of Wallingford.	-- The original trusts are unknown. A payment is made by the Merchant Taylors' Company, in London, for the benefit of the schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School of the borough of Wallingford.	26 13 4	26 - -	- -
WANTAGE:								
Grammar School -	3,800	Act of Parliament, 39th Elizabeth, 1597.	- -	-- The Governors of the town lands of Wantage. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, with power to elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach grammar within the town of Wantage, and the relief of the poor, and the amendment of the highways of the town and parish.	72 10 -	72 10 -	None -
COUNTY OF BUCKS:								
AMERSHAM:								
Dr. Challoner's Grammar School.*	3,300	(a) R. Challoner, D.D. 1620.	- -	-- Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Moses Lovett, Edw. Tallant, Joseph Breson, and Rev. E. Tyrwhitt Drake. Trustees are elected by the Rector.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education of the children of the parish of Amersham, or any other place, freely, and the payment of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly to the poor.	82 8 -	67 - -	4 4 -

* The return of the particulars under Nos. 12, 13, 15, 16, are for the last two years only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - - The Classics, English Grammar, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. French and Drawing are taught upon payment of special fees.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Two Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	150 15 - —	- - No return has been made of these fees.	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Holds the office of reader to the almspeople, at a stipend of 26 *l.* per annum.	(a) 20 of all ages - (b) 22 of all ages.			- - 43 of all ages under these particulars.					
(c) - - Greek, Latin, English History, Geography, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Arithmetic, and Writing. - School has been closed for the last two years owing to the insufficiency of the income to secure a competent Master. The re-opening of the School is now under consideration by the Trustees.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	105 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - No register kept of the particulars under No. 15, but the whole number about 12.			- - No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.			-	4	- - Two Scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, of 100 *l.* each, tenable for five years. Three Exhibitions of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* and 6 *l.* 6 *s.*, tenable at the school for four years.
(a) - The Classics, Mathematics, French, English, Writing, &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors. Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	72 10 - —	None -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 6	5 17	1 7	6	42	12			
(c) - Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and the usual subjects of English instruction. French taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	67 - -	61 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4¼ (b) 2	9¼ 1½	1⅛ ⅛	6	3	2			

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF BUCKS—*continued.*								
AYLESBURY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free School *	6,200	(a) -- Sir Henry Lee, date unknown. (b) Henry Phillips, 1714.	-- Established by the Charity Commissioners, 1862.	-- The Vicar of Aylesbury and the Incumbent of Walton (*ex officio*). The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., the Rev. Geo. Chetwode, Abraham James Nisbet Connel, Rev. William Edwards Partridge, Rev. James Williams, Thomas Francis Fremantle, and Rev. Thomas Evetts.	-- 1. The gratuitous instruction of poor boys in Aylesbury and Walton, and neighbouring parishes, in the Latin tongue, writing, arithmetic, and accounts, so as to be fit to be apprentices to good trades. 2. The number of free boys is limited to 120. The school is divided into an upper and lower school.	577 7 —	† 470 — —	6 6 — by foundation boys; 8 8 — by other boys in the upper school
ETON COLLEGE	—	-- The Governing Authorities of this College, which was included in the Cambridge University Act, and also in the Public Schools Commission of 1861, have not made Returns to the Order of the House of Commons of the 7th July 1864.						
BEACHAMPTON:								
Elmer's School	300	(a) -- William Elmer, 1648.	- -	-- Rev. Richard Norris Russell and —— Salmons.	-- The teaching all children resorting to the school English and Latin, writing and accounts.	70 — —	70 — —	None
BUCKINGHAM:								
Latin School	4,000	(a) -- King Edward VI., 1548.	- -	-- The Vicar of Buckingham and the Perpetual Curate of Gawcott (*ex officio*). Samuel Mail Allen, Richard Chandler, Thomas Hearn, Geo. Nelson, Edward Parrott, Frederick Edw. Bartlett, Philip Box, and Richard Warr. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	-- The foundation is unknown. The Master agrees to teach six boys, inhabitants of the parish of Buckingham, in Latin, English, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	10 8 —	9 8 —	No return
HIGH WYCOMBE:								
Free Grammar School.	4,222	(a) -- Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1562. (b) Mary Bowden, 1790.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	-- The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the Borough of Wycombe. Appointed under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Acts.	-- 1. The maintenance of a Grammar School, for the education of boys, and the support of four poor persons within the town of High Wycombe, for ever. 2. The scheme increased the number of almspeople to 18.	237 4 —	237 4 —	2 2 —
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE:								
CAMBRIDGE:								
Perse Free Grammar School.	30,000	(a) -- Stephen Perse, 1615. (b) George Griffith, 1686.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1841.	-- The Master and four Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (*ex officio*).	-- The instruction of 100 scholars, born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington.	580 7 6	571 6 —	1 — —

* The returns of the particulars of capitation fees are for one year only, and of the attendance of scholars for five years and two years respectively.
† Two former Masters receive pensions of 60 *l.* per annum each from the funds of the School.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation.	(b) Not on Foundation.		Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
					Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- The usual subjects of English instruction, Book-keeping, and History. (b) Latin, French, and Mathematics.	Head Master -	160 - -	71 8 -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a)	84	32	100	77	12			
	Master of the Lower School.	75 - -	- -	- - House; no boarders.	(b)	15	11						
	Writing Master - All appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -											
	Assistant Master in the Upper School. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- The usual subjects of English instruction, Algebra, Mensuration, Music, and Latin (if required).	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	None -	House - -	(a)	50	-	-- No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.			-	-	None.
(a) -- Latin, English, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	9 8 -	No return	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - (a) Six scholars under 14.			2	-	-	-	-	None.
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physical Science, Religious teaching, and the usual subjects of English instruction. French, German, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master -	150 - -	26 6 -	- - House; allowed to take 10 boarders.	(a) 1·5	9	·33	19	22	1			
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	16 7 3	- - No house; no boarders.	(b) 3·16	18·499	2·33						
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Elementary Mathematics.	Head Master -	330 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.	20	80	-	56	75	37	18		
	Under Master -	165 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.									
	Assistant Master All appointed by the Trustees.	None -	-- Receives the fees of the scholars (amount not stated).	- - No house; no boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE—*continued.*								
CHEVELEY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Raye's School - -	607	(a) - - Founded by charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1568. Under will of John Raye. (b) Lord Dover, 1709. Duke of Rutland, 1854.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1854.	- - The Rector and Churchwardens, *ex officio*. The Duke of Rutland, Rev. Edward Smith, Rev. Edward Mortlock, Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., Rev. Josiah Walker, Philip Benet, Lord George John Manners, Rev. Edward Kedington Bennet, Rev. William Godfrey, William Young, James Garrod, and Martin Slater. Appointed under the authority of the Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners.	- - The education of boys and youth in good morals, reading, English, and grammar, gratis.	125 13 10	95 14 -	- 12 10
DODDINGTON:								
March Grammar School.	6,560	(a) William Neale, 1696. (b) Henry Wade, 1713.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1851.	- - The Rector of Doddington and the Churchwardens of March (*ex officio*). Richard Orton, John Pope, Henry Johnson, William Vawsel, Robert Vawsel, Matthew Laxon, William Golden, John Tate, Thomas Tusting, Henry Wright, William Pope, and Christopher Addison. The continuing Trustees elect others, under the authority of the Scheme.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach poor boys the English and Latin tongues, and the principles and Catechism of the Church of England; and the putting out two poor children as apprentices, and gifts to poor housekeepers of March. Scheme provides for the admission of 28 foundation scholars in the Grammar School, and directs payments to be made to the National and Infant Schools.	68 - -	22 - -	None -
ELY:								
Cathedral Grammar School.*	6,500	(a) King Henry VIII., 1541.	- -	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Ely.	- - The education of 24 boys at the expense of the Church, until they shall have gained a fair knowledge of Latin grammar, and shall have learnt to pronounce and write Greek and Latin.	320 8 4	320 8 4	4 - - by boys on the foundation; 12 - - by others.
WISBEACH, ST. PETER:								
Grammar School -	9,218	(a) Edward VI., 1549. Charles II., 1670. (b) Sir Miles Sandys, 1639. John Crane, 1651. Allotments, 1666.	- -	- - The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the Borough of Wisbeach.	- - The establishment of a School at Wisbeach, and the maintenance of a Master able to teach boys and youth resorting to the school the Latin and Greek tongues, free.	119 2 4	104 2 4	4 14 6

* The returns relating to this School are for the last three years only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - - Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Astronomy, English Literature, and Natural Philosophy.	- - Master appointed by the Trustees.	69 15 11	3 6 5	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2	14	34	64	8				
(a) - The Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, and usual branches of English and commercial education.	- - Master appointed by the Trustees.	22 - -	None -	--House provided by Trustees out of funds of the School; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10 of all ages - (b) 9 of all ages.			36 of all ages			1		
(c) - Latin, Greek, French, English, Writing, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, and Music.	Head Master -	145 8 4	165 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 9 (b) 6	7 14	- 1	6	8	8			
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	110 - -	83 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	French and English Master.	60 - -	10 -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	Drawing Master	—											
	Singing and Music Master. Appointed by the Head Master.	5 - -	- -	- - No house; no boarders.									
(a) Greek and Latin (b) Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Mathematics, Chemistry, Elocution, Composition, Book-keeping, Mapping, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	104 2 4	120 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders, and to hold Chaplaincy of the House of Correction.	(a) 30 of all ages -			- - About 36 of all ages.			2	2	- - Two Exhibitions of 70 l. each at Magdalen College, Cambridge, tenable for four years.
	Under Master.	—											
	Third Master.	—											
	Both appointed and paid by the Head Master.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CHESTER:								
CHESTER (CITY):						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The King's School	32,000	King Henry VIII., about 1544.	- -	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Chester.	- - The maintenance of a Head Master and Under Master to instruct 24 boys freely, and all others frequenting the School for learning grammar, and in religious knowledge and sound learning, and the clothing of the 24 free scholars.	200 - -	200 - -	8 8 - by non-foundation scholars.
ACTON:								
Free Grammar School.	3,125	(a) - - Founded by Voluntary Contributions, 1662.	- -	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens (*ex officio*). John Tollemache, Wilbraham Tollemache, Colonel Tomkinson, John Jasper Garnett, and E. H. Martin. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Master, being a graduate, and qualified for learning and other parts.	12 - -	12 - -	- -
AUDLEM:								
Audlem Boys' School.	3,000	(a) Thomas Gammull, 1642. (b) Ralph Bolton, 1648.	- -	- - Earl Kilmorey, Hon. Colonel Cotton, Major Starkey, Richd. Corbet, and Richard Boote, elected by the parishioners.	- - The instruction of the youth of the parish of Audlem in the English and Latin tongues.	40 - -	40 - -	- -
BUDWORTH, GREAT:								
Witton Free Grammar School.	3,000	Rev. John Deane, 1557.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1853.	- Lee Porcher Townshend, Wm. Worthington, Rev. Richard Greenall, Rev. George Eaton, Rev. George Gibbons, Jas. France France, Rev. Thomas France, and James Royds. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - Original trust for the teaching Latin and Greek to boys of the township of Witton, largely extended by scheme.	444 3 1	* 332 15 8	2 13 4
BUNBURY:								
Bunbury and Aldersey Grammar School.	4,727	(a) Thomas Aldersey, 1594. (b) Donor unknown.	1855. - - Regulations made by Preacher of Bunbury and the Haberdashers' Company.	- - The Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company in London, and the Preacher and Schoolmaster of Bunbury (*ex officio*).	- - A Free Grammar School for the education and instruction of boys and youths, and a small number of young female children in grammar, and for a Preacher and Curate, and for the relief of poor.	44 18 9	43 10 8	- 14 4
BURTON:								
Bishop Wilson's School.	450	(a) - - Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1724.	- -	- - The Vicars of Burton and Great Western (*ex officio*). Rev. Mark Coxon, Rev. Richd. Richardson, and Rev. Ralph Congreve. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The free instruction of boys and girls in English, Latin, writing, and casting up of accounts.	45 14 1	45 14 1	- 14 4

* The late Head Master receives a pension of 80*l.* per annum out of the funds of the School.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography, and English generally; French and Drawing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	200 - -	126 - -	- - No house; may take boarders.	(*a*) 6	18	-	10	52	7	-	1	- - Four Exhibitions tenable at Oxford and Cambridge equally, of 5*l.* per annum until graduation, of 6*l.* per annum until Mastership in Arts, of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for study of Divinity.
	Two Assistant Masters. Appointed by the Head Master.	—			(*b*) 12	5							
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Land Surveying, Geography, English Grammar, and Elements of Latin and Greek. [School at present closed].													
- - School has been converted into a School for elementary English instruction, upon payment of small weekly fees.													
(*c*) - - Latin and Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Writing, Geography, History, Grammar, and Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees, with approval of the Bishop.	120 - -	55 - -	None - -	(*a*) 2	7	2	52	42	8			
					(*b*) 5	23	6						
	Under Master - Appointed by Trustees.	60 - -	30 - -	None.									
	Drawing and French Masters. Appointed by Head Master, and paid by special fees from their pupils.	20 - -											
(*c*) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Latin, Music, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Religious teaching.	Head Master - Appointed by the Haberdashers' Company of London.	43 10 8	80 19 8	- - House in course of erection; may take boarders.	14	58	41	98	35	15			
	Assistant Teachers and Drawing Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
- - This School has long been used for the elementary instruction of children of both sexes in English subjects by a certificated Master.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	45 14 1	19 - -	- - House; may take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CHESTER—*continued.*								
CONGLETON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	12,000	(a) - - Founder unknown. (b) Robert Hulme, 1708. Thomas Malborn, 1778.	- -	- - The Municipal Corporation of the Borough of Congleton.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach Latin and Greek to sons of burgesses of Congleton free.	23 - -	23 - -	4 4 -
FRODSHAM:								
Free Grammar School.	3,701	(a) - - Founder unknown. (b) William Trafford, 1641. John Bushell, 1642. Thomas Moor, 1726. Joseph Bagshaw, 1864.	- -	- - The Vicar of Frodsham, and the Inner Warden (*ex officio*). John H. Hayes, William Hayes, John Higson, John Rigby Pickering, the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, J. Woodhouse, and Captain Henry Heron. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The trust of foundation not known, but formerly used as a school for instruction in Latin, Greek, and English.	47 5 -	47 5 -	- -
WEST KIRBY:								
Free Grammar School.*	2,066	(a) William Glegg, 1636. (b) Thomas Bennett, 1679.	- - Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - The Rector and Churchwardens of West Kirby; the Incumbent of Hoylake and the Incumbent of Frankley (*ex officio*). Richard Barton, John Robin, James Guile, Peter Guile, Thomas Bennett, and William Bloor Davies. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number, under control of Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a good and able schoolmaster, teaching a grammar school within the township of Caldey Grange.	60 - -	† 60 - -	- -
NETHER NUTSFORD:								
Grammar School	3,922	(a) - - Court of Augmentation, 3 Edward VI. (b) Act of Parliament, 14 Geo. II.	- - Scheme established by County Court, 1856.	- - The Vicar, Churchwarden, and Sidesman of Knutsford, and the Incumbent of Toft (*ex officio*). Lord de Tabley, Lord Egerton of Tatton, and Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number under certain control.	- - The teaching and bringing up of youth in the town of Nether Knutsford. The school is open to all boys resident in the parish of Nether Knutsford, between the ages of 8 and 16.	29 6 8	29 6 8	5 - -
MALPAS:								
Cholmondeley Grammar School.	5,127	(a) - - Lord Cholmondeley, and others, about 1690.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - The maintenance of a school for classical and other instruction in Malpas.	25 - -	25 - -	2 2 -
MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE:								
Free Grammar School.	5,000	(a) - - Robert Garsett, 9 James I., 1612. (b) Rich. Wilbraham. George Woodhead, 1858. Bessy Woodhead, 1861.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1857.	- - The Vicar of Mottram-in-Longdendale (*ex officio*). John Hollinworth, William Hill, George Dakin, and Thomas Tinker. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to train up and instruct children in reading and writing, and in the Greek, Latin, and English tongues.	90 6 -	84 17 1	1 4 5

* The returns relating to this School are for the last year only, since the operation of the scheme.
† The late Master receives a pension of 30 *l.* per annum out of the funds of the School.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitatio Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Scripture History, and usual subjects of English Education. -- School converted into an elementary English school for instruction of children of both sexes. Some children taught additional subjects for special fees.	-- Head Master - Appointed by Municipal Trustees. Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	23 - - —	424 4 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-	44	87	20	56	12			
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, English Grammar, Vocal Music, Sacred and General History, Geography, Book-keeping, and Latin (if required).	One Master - Appointed by Trustees.	30 - -	- -	- - -	-	-	-	-- No register kept of the above particulars.					
(c) - Greek and Latin, English Grammar and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Account keeping, the elements of Mathematics, and Algebra.	Master - - Appointed by the owner of the Norbury Booth's Estate.	29 6 8	60 - -	None - -	-	(a) 5 (b) 13	2 8	-- No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.					
- School converted into an English and Commercial School only, there being no claimants of classical instruction.	Master - - Appointed by Marquis of Cholmondeley.	25 - -	63 - -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 3 (b)	3 20	- 10	-- About 30 of all ages.					
(c) - English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Drawing and Designing, Reading and Writing, and Religious Instruction.	Master - - To be appointed by Heirs of Founder, or the Bishop, or others.	70 - - (last year.)	18 18 -	-- No house at present; may take boarders.	-- Averages cannot be stated, the School having been reopened, after long suspension, in 1863.								

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF CHESTER—*continued.*								
NANTWICH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	6,546	(a) -- Founder unknown. Schoolhouse built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (b) R. Wilbraham, and others.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery for the government of the Grammar School, consolidated with the Blue Cap School, 1860.	-- The respective owners of the mansions and estates of Crewe Hall and Delamere Lodge, and the Rector and Churchwardens of Nantwich (*ex officio*). Edward Hall Martin, Thomas Williamson, and Edward Hounsum Griffiths. The continuing present non-official Trustees appointed by the scheme to be renewed by judicial orders.	-- Scholars in the Grammar School formerly taught Greek and Latin (if required), and on payment of capitation fees of 5 *s.* per quarter, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Forty boys in the Blue Cap School were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic free, and were clothed. The scheme orders the consolidated school to be opened to all boys in Nantwich on payment of prescribed capitation fees; four boys nominated by the owner of the Delamere Estate, and two by the owner of the Crewe Estate, to be taught freely.	30 - -	30 - -	3 17 10
OVER:								
Darnhall Free School.*	5,000	(a) -- Thomas Lee and Elizabeth Venables, 1699.	-- Scheme for appointment of Trustees and government of school now in progress before the Charity Commissioners.	-- Thomas George Corbet and James France France. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster or mistress to teach youth and children of the inhabitants of Darnhall, or the neighbourhood, the principles of the Christian Religion, reading and writing, and the English, Latin, and Greek tongues.	75 - -	75 - -	- 2 6
MACCLESFIELD:								
Free Grammar School.	19,744	(a) -- Sir John Percival, 1502.	-- Acts of Parliament, 14 Geo. 3, c. 51; 5 Geo. 4 (1824); 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1854.	-- John Dixon, Rev. John Thornycroft, J. Baskerville Glegg, Rev. John Daintry, Thos. Brodrick, Rev. Charles Adam, John Smith, Thos. Wardle, Edward Marsland, Clement Swetenham, Rev. Stephen Lee Wilson, Thomas Stringer, Rev. Edward Massie, Wm. Coare Brocklehurst, and William John Legh. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The original trust for instruction of children and youth in grammar, extended by Acts of Parliament to various other subjects besides, and to the establishment and maintenance of a modern school.	1,450 - -	1,200 - -	2 - - in Classical School; 3 - - in Modern School; special fees for French, German, and Drawing.

* The averages cannot be stated accurately as to this School, owing to the unsettled condition of endowments and imperfect registers.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.	What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Book-keeping, Mensuration, French, and Religious Instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	50 - -	- - House; may take boarders.	(a) 5	14	5	8	4	1			
					These averages can be stated only for a limited period of the present mastership.								
- - School converted into an Elementary English School for the instruction of children of both sexes.	- - Master and Mistress. Appointed by Trustees.	- -	- -	- - House; no boarders.									
(c) - - Religious teaching, Greek, Latin, French or German, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Navigation, Mathematics, Drawing and Designing, English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Chemistry, and Physical Science.	Head Master of the Classical School. Appointed by the Governors.	300 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 20·13	26·3	8	9	25	30	5	3	- - Three Exhibitions of 50 l. a year each, tenable for three years, at any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.
					In the Classical School.			In the Classical School.					
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -	33 6 8	- - House; allowed to take day boarders.									
	Writing and Mathematical Master. Appointed by the Governors.	85 - -	- - No record kept.	- - No house; no boarders.									
	French and German Master. Appointed by the Governors, and partly paid out of fees of pupils.	30 - -	- -	No house.									
	Head Master of the Modern School.	150 - -	84 - -	House - -	(a) 55	54	14	40	33	9			
					In the Modern School.			In the Modern School.					
	Under Master -	70 - -	69 7 6	- - No house; and not allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master	70 - -	- -	- - ditto.									
	French Master - All appointed by the Governors.	20 - -	- -	- - ditto.									
	Drawing Master	10 - -	- -	- - ditto.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF CHESTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RUNCORN: Daresbury Free Grammar School.	9,786 / 136	(*a*) -- Richard Rider and others, 1600.	- -	-- Chapelwardens of Daresbury (*ex officio*). Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Rev. George Heron, Rev. Richard Greenall, Rev. Wm. H. Spencer, Edward C. Buxton, S. F. Widdrington, Gilbert Greenall, and N. D. Milner. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- To teach grammar and other learning to the children of the inhabitants of Daresbury, and other specified places.	57 11 6	57 11 6	- -
RUNCORN: Halton Grammar School.	1,800	(*a*) Unknown - -	- -	*Acting Trustees:* -- Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and the Vicar of Runcorn act in the administration.	-- The original trusts not known.	40 - -	40 - -	1 10 - or - 13 -
SANDBACH: Free Grammar School.	9,000	(*a*) -- Founder and date of foundation unknown; supposed to be about 1677. Endowed by Sir John Crewe and others, 1677. Further endowed by Charles Ward and others, at different periods.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1848, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the same year.	-- Lord Crewe, Rev. John Armitstead, Randle Wilbraham, George Fortescue Wilbraham, Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., Geo. Holland Achers, Geo. William Latham, Thomas Plant, John Barrington, James Blackwell, John Williams Makin, Thomas Stringer, John Latham, Rev. Sydney H. Armitstead, and Thomas Whittingham. Appointed by or under the authority of the scheme.	-- For teaching 20 poor boys of the parish of Sandbach, with liberty for the master to teach other scholars, in English, Latin, Greek, or otherwise, for salary or gratuity. The scheme orders the school to be open to the sons of inhabitants of the parish of Sandbach, between the ages of 7 and 18.	200 - -	200 - -	2 - - by residents; 5 - - by non-residents.
STOCKPORT: Free Grammar School.*	54,000	(*a*) Sir Edmund Shaa, 1487. (*b*) The Lord of the Manor and others, 1711. William Rayner, 1854. The Goldsmiths' Company, 1860. Ephraim Hallam, 1864.	-- Scheme of the Court of Chancery, 1860.	-- The Mayor of Stockport (*ex officio*). John Farmer, Rev. Joseph Taylor, William Williamson, Edward Walmsley, Geo. Bramall, William Davenport Davenport, Charles Andrew, Thos. Bailey, John Charlesworth, Christopher Travis, Joseph Twyford, and Ellis Sykes. Elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stockport, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.	-- The maintenance of a master to keep a Grand School in the town of Stockport, and to teach all children of the town, and of other towns, in the science of grammar; 30 foundation boys receive gratuitous education in the upper and lower schools.	306 6 3	306 6 3	4 15 10

* The returns relating to this School are for four years only since the operation of the scheme.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The School has long been used as an elementary English School only, for instruction of children of both sexes.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees.	57 11 6	- -	- - House; no boarders.	No register kept -			No register kept.					
(c) - - Elementary English instruction, Latin, Greek, French, and Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Acting Trustees.	40 - -	86 - -	- - House; no boarders.	- (b) 10	(a) 3 30	40	180	40	12			
	On the Foundation:												
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Natural Philosophy, Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Literature, Scripture and Scripture History, French, and German. Drawing and Music taught by masters paid by their pupils.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	140 - -	74 10 6	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$23\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	49	102	17	-	1	
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders in private residence.	- - No distinction recorded between the scholars on the foundation and others.								
	Mathematical and Classical Master.	- -	130 - -										
	Natural Philosophy Master. Appointed by the Head Master, and confirmed by the Trustees.	- -	130 - -										
	Not on the Foundation:												
	French and German Master.	—											
	Assistant Classical Master. Both paid by Head Master.	—											
	Drawing Master and Music Master paid by their pupils.	—											
(c) - - Greek and Latin, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Physical Science, and the usual subjects of an English Education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	288 - -	- - House; allowed to take 10 boarders.	- (b) 4	(a) 17 96	12 50	120	55	12			
	Under Master -	90 - -	27 - -	House.									
	Usher - -	- -	90 - -										
	Assistant Usher	- -	80 - -	- - No houses; no boarders.									
	Junior Assistant	- -	25 - -										
	Drawing Master	- -	30 - -										
	French and German Master.	- -	100 - -										
	All appointed by the Head Master, with the approval of the Trustees.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CHESTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
STOCKPORT:								
Marple Grammar School.	3,500	(a) Unknown in reign of James 1st. (b) Thomas Bradshaw, 1739. John Sydebothom, 1714. Peter Law, unknown.	- -	- - Eli Rowbottom, William Johnson, John Rowbottom, and James Shepley. Appointed by surviving Trustees.	- - Trust of foundation the maintenance of a schoolmaster for the instruction of children in a grammar school. Trusts of subsequent endowments for teaching poor children of Marple to read and write, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion.	3 12 -	3 12 -	- -
TARVIN, CHAPELRY OF HARGRAVE:								
Hargrave School	-	(a) Sir Thomas Moulson, 14 Charles I.	- - 11th July 1814, established by the Court of Chancery.	- - The Marquis of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester, Rev. Frederick Anson, D.D., Randle Wilbraham, and Robert Bulkley Orton. Appointed according to foundation.	- - Trust of foundation for the instruction of youth in grammar and virtue, and the support of a chapel. By the scheme the school is now used as an elementary English school only for children of both sexes.	40 - -	40 - -	- -
WALLASEY:								
Wallasey Free School.	About 10,000	(a) Unknown - Henry Meols, 1644. Henry Young, 1688. Rev. Geo. Briggs, 1814.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1852.	- - The Rector and Churchwardens of Wallasey, *ex officio*. The Honourable Sir Edward Cust, Joseph Christopher Ewart, M.P., John North, Isaac Penny, Rev. John Tobin, Harold Littledale, and John Ripley. The continuing Trustees to elect others to fill vacancies, with approval of the Court.	- - Trust of foundation unknown. Scheme directs maintenance of a school for the free instruction of children of both sexes of Wallasey in mathematics, arithmetic, writing, general English literature and composition, geography, sacred and profane history, and the elements of the practical arts and sciences, and for teaching them Greek, Latin, French, and German for special fees.	106 - -	106 - -	- 4 4
WEAVERHAM:								
Free Grammar School.	2,764	(a) Founder unknown (b) William Barker, 1661 and 1678.	- -	- - Richard Ashton, Joseph Tricket, and John Warburton. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster, that the children resident in the lordship of Weaverham might be freely taught.	47 15 -	47 15 -	- 10 -
COUNTY OF CORNWALL:								
BODMIN:								
Grammar School	-	- - School has been closed for many years, and the income of 5*l.* from endowment not paid.	—					
HELSTON:								
Grammar School	-	- - Founder and date of foundation unknown. No complete return has been received in answer to the inquiries respecting this school. A statement is made by the master of its being in a state of partial decay; that the usual branches of English education are taught, and that there is an exhibition. A payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum is made by the Corporation to the Master, on condition of his educating two boys free.						

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.								Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.	What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- The school not continued as a grammar school. Only the most elementary subjects of English instruction taught.													
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and History.													
(a) - The teaching is now confined to subjects of English instruction, mentioned in Nos. 7 and 8.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	60 - -	- - House; no boarders.	- - No sufficient register kept of the particulars under Nos. 15 and 16.								
(a) - - Latin, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, English Grammar, and Geography.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	46 15 -	About 12 - -	No house -	About 30 of all ages -			- - No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CORNWALL—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LAUNCESTON:								
Grammar School	4,000	(a) Unknown - (b) Further endowed by Queen Eliz. George Baron, 1685.	- -	- - Charles Gurney, Northmore Herle, Pierce Lawrence, Henry Pethick, John Ching, William Richard Derry, Richard Kingdon Frost, William Prockter, and Rev. George Buckmaster Gibbons. Appointed under the authority of the Court of Chancery.	- - The establishment of a grammar school for teaching 10 poor boys.	26 3 4	26 3 4	2 - - by Foundation boys; 8 8 - and 6 6 - by others.
PROBUS:								
Williams's School	1,400	(a) William Williams, 1687.	- -	- - Rev. R. W. Barnes, Sampson Tresawna, Geo. Weekes, Richard Doble, and James Davis. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Graduate or other person qualified to teach not exceeding five scholars, according to the usage and discipline of grammar schools, free.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
SALTASH:								
Grammar School	1,900	(a) Unknown -	- -	None - - -	Unknown - -	6 4 9	6 4 9	- -
TRURO:								
Grammar School	11,000	(a) Unknown -	- -	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of Truro.	- - For a Free Grammar School.	25 - -	25 - -	10 - -
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND:								
CARLISLE:								
Cathedral Grammar School.	30,000	(a) - - Founded by Charter of King Henry VIII., 1546. (b) Thomas Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, 1700.	- - Cathedral Statutes, 1546, modified by the Dean and Chapter, 1852.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Carlisle.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching in piety and good learning all boys coming to the school at Carlisle for the sake of instruction in grammar. The choristers of the Cathedral taught freely.	158 - -	158 - -	10 - -
ADDINGHAM:								
Maughanby School	754	- - Supposed to have been founded by Edward Magplett, 1634.	- -	- - The Bishop of Carlisle (*ex officio*) appoints the Master.	- - Instrument of Foundation unknown. By usage, all children of the parish, of both sexes, entitled to the freedom of the School.	100 - -	83 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) The Classics - (b) Mathematics, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the usual branches of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Assistant Mathematical Master, Under Master, French Master, Drillmaster, and Bandmaster, appointed and paid by the Head Master.	26 3 4	100 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	-	(a) 4 (b) 28 (present numbers).	-	- - No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.					
- - The subjects usually taught in parochial schools.													
- - The income has been long appropriated to the aid of an Elementary English School in the Parish.													
(c) - - Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, English, Writing and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Corporation. Assistant Master, paid by the Head Master.	19 - -	195 - -	None - -	(a) 7	15	3	11	16	21	-	2	- - Two Exhibitions at Exeter College, Oxford, of 30 *l.* each, tenable for four years.
(c) - - Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and ordinary subjects of English instruction, Modern languages, and Drawing taught for special payments.	*On the Foundation:* Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter. *Not on the Foundation:* Under Master, receiving 100 *l.* a year, and share of capitation fees, amounting to about 50 *l.* per annum. Third Master, receiving 60 *l.* a year, and the use of the Master's house, with permission to take boarders. Fourth Master, receiving 50 *l.* a year. * All the Assistant Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master, who pays also general expenses of the School. Teachers of Modern Languages and Drawing.	158 - -	*500 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) About 72 of all ages.			- - No register kept of the above particulars.			-	3	- - Two Exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, of 50 *l.* per annum, due to scholars of this school, being sons of clergy of the Diocese, and tenable for five years, under certain conditions, in preference to scholars of other schools in the county.
- - Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic; Latin and Greek, if required. (No present classical scholars.)	Master - - Appointed by the Bishop.	83 - -	- -	No house -	3	6	20	- - No sufficient record kept of these particulars.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*cont*^{d}.								
AIKTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wiggonby School	806	(*a*) Margaret Hodgson, 1792 and 1797.	- -	- Rev. Joseph Stordy Hodson, Joseph Addison, John Stoddart, Thomas Ismay, Rich. Hodgson, William Hodgson, John Hodgson, Thomas Twentyman, and William Thompson. The surviving Trustees fill vacancies in their body by Election.	- - For the instruction of all persons of the name of Hodgson; and the children of poor persons in Aikton, Burgh by Sands, and Beaumont in the principles of the Church of England, and to read, write, cast accounts, and other proper and useful learning, and for providing certain apparel and books for the scholars.	184 14 9	184 14 9	1 8 - from the children of richer parents only.
BOOTLE:								
Free School -	-	- - This School, formerly classed as Grammar School, was not founded, and is not conducted as a Grammar School.	—					
BRIDEKIRK:								
Dovenby School -	1,378	(*a*) Sir T. Lamplugh, 1609. (*b*) Francis Lamplugh, 1715.	- -	- - The Heir of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, and the Vicar of Bridekirk (*ex officio*).	- - Trust of foundation unknown; reputed to be of a Free Grammar School (combined with Foundation of Hospital).	31 - -	31 - -	- 8 8
BRIGHAM:								
Cockermouth School.	5,388	(*a*) Unknown, 1676.	- -	- - The Master receives the income of the School directly. There are no Trustees for paying it or managing the School.	- - Trust of foundation unknown, but the school is considered free for classical instruction to children of Cockermouth, and for a small payment to children of Embleton.	12 3 1	12 3 1	- The fees vary in amount; the present scale is as follows:— For instruction in English, Greek, and Latin, 3*l.*; French, 2*l.* 2*s.*; German, 2*l.* 2*s.*; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.*
BROMFIELD:								
Osmotherlawes School.	-	- - This School, formerly classed as Grammar School, was not founded, and is not conducted as a Grammar School.	—					
CROSTHWAITE:								
The Free School -	1,719	(*a*) Founder unknown. Before 1571.	- - 22d November 1861, scheme established by the Charity Commissioners.	- - Peter Crosthwaite, John Iredale, Cowper Cartmel, James Dobson, John Feather, Isaac Wren, Abram Dowthwaite, Edward Bell, John Bell, John Bowe, John Cockbain, John Mawson, Joseph Gatey, Stephen Proctor, Thomas Simpson, Joseph Crosthwaite, John Wilkinson, and Thomas Thelkeld. Appointed by the Trustees under the authority of the scheme.	- - The scheme requires the teaching in the school of Latin if required: — Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, and subjects to be directed or authorised by the Trustees, with religious instruction, &c.	125 - -	115 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.			15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House, or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.									
- - Instruction in the Classics formerly given, but discontinued. The School is now a mixed National School for boys and girls, under the direction of a Master and Mistress appointed by the Trustees.	- - -	184 14 9	25 - -	House - -	- - No records kept from which averages under 15 and 16 can be stated.								
(c) - - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography; Latin and Greek not required by Scholars.	Master - - Appointed by heir of Founder.	31 - -	10 - -	House - -	- - About 23 of all ages.			- - No register kept of the above particulars.					
(c) - - Latin and Greek, French, German, Drawing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, Religious instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale.	12 3 1	38 - -	- No house; may take boarders.	- - No register kept of these particulars, but about 18 scholars of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.					
- - The subjects specified under Nos. 7 and 8.	- - -	85 - -	- -	- - -	4	63	85	493	20				

1 NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*cont*^{d}.						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CROSTHWAITE—*cont*^{d}.								
St. John's School	- -	- - - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - School formerly classed as a Grammar School, but has no endowment and is discontinued.	—		
DACRE:								
Dacre School -	967	(*a*) - Matthew Brown and Dr. Joseph Brown, before 1749.	- - 13th May 1864. Scheme established by the Board of Charity Commissioners.	- - The Vicar of Dacre (*ex officio*). Edward Williams Hasell, Joseph Brown Sander, Joseph Grisdale, Williams Hasell, and Matthew Sander. Vacancies filled by election of continuing Trustees.	- - The former Trust required the Master to be able to teach the English and Latin tongues to all children of the township of Dacre for quarterly payments, and four poor children to be free. The Scheme directs the elementary instruction only specified, No. 11, to be given to scholars of both sexes.	27 14 4	27 14 4	- 19 6
DACRE, TOWNSHIP OF GREAT BLENCOWE:								
Blencowe Grammar School.	90	(*a*) Thomas Burbank, 19 Eliz., 1567.	- - -	- - Lord Brougham and Vaux, Henry Howard, Edward Williams Hasell, Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart., Thomas Scott, William Parker, George H. O. Ferguson, and Rev. John Troutbeck. Vacancies filled by continuing Trustees.	- - For the continual maintenance of an able, sufficient and learned person to teach a Free Grammar School within the town of Great Blencowe.	183 14 10	182 11 10	- 10 - or 1 - - if Classics learnt.
DALSTON:								
Grammar School	2,568	(*a*) Founder unknown, 1663. (*b*) Further endowed by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, 1696. John Tiffin, 1847.	None - -	- - The Vicar of Dalston (*ex officio*). Thomas Salkeld, Robert Twentyman, Joseph Richardson, Edward Trimble, William Bond, Thomas Young, William Rayson, John Dugdale, John Armstrong, Thomas Young, William Blamire, Thomas K. Atkinson, John Losh, John Liddell, and John Lawson. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their body.	- - No written definition of Trusts of foundation. The classics, mathematics, reading, writing, and arithmetic have been usually taught.	36 - -	30 - -	1 - -
DEAN:								
Free Grammar School.	800	(*a*) John Fox, 1596. (*b*) Sarah Fidler, 1852.	- - -	- - The Goldsmiths' Company of London. The Rector superintends the school.	- - For a learned schoolmaster to teach poor men's children in the Free Grammar School.	12 14 -	12 14 -	1 - -
DRIGG:								
School - -	500	(*a*) Joseph Walker, 1727.	None - -	- - Braithwaite Jackson, William Porter, and William Jackson. The continuing Trustees have filled vacancies in the Trust by election.	- - The education of certain youth in the English and Latin tongue and in writing.	- 19 9	- 19 9	- -

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- Subjects only of elementary English Education, and History, Geography, and subjects to be directed by the Trustees. Needlework to the girls. Latin not taught.	-- Master and Mistress. By the Trustees.	-- The Scheme having come into operation in 1864, the required averages cannot be stated under their numbers.		-- Schoolhouse; no boarders.	–	–	–	-- No register kept of particulars under No. 16.					
(c) Latin and Greek, and ordinary subjects of English Education, including Mathematics. Modern Languages, Music and Drawing are taught for special fees.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	180 – –	18 – –	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4 (b) 45	Of all ages -		26	38	14	–	1	
	Not on the Foundation: Under Master. Appointed and paid by the Head Master 40 *l.* a year, with board and lodging. French, German, Drawing, and Music Masters paid by special fees required from scholars.												
(c) -- The English, Latin, and Greek languages. Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees. Mistress employed by Master at his expense.	30 – –	45 – –	-- No house or other advantages.	(a) 10	20	35	-- No register kept of the above particulars.					
-- This school has long been used as an elementary parochial school only; Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed under the authority of the Goldsmiths' Company.	12 14 –	50 – –	None - -	–	15	40	-- No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.					
-- This school has been recently closed owing to the insufficiency of the income to support a Master. An Endowment Fund of 260 *l.*, lent to a former Lord Muncaster, apparently lost.													

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*cont*^{d}.						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HESKETT IN THE FOREST:								
Heskett School	- -	- - This school, formerly classed as Grammar School, was not founded, and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
IRTON:								
Grammar School	570	(a) Henry Caddy, 1716. (b) Further small endowments by others at various periods.	- - -	- - The Incumbent of Irton (*ex officio*). Samuel Irton, Thos. Brocklebank, Peter Sherwen, and Joseph Burrough.	- - Trust of Foundation, for maintenance of a Master to teach a Free English and Grammar School.	10 5 6	10 5 6	- -
KIRKLAND:								
Culgaith and Blencairn School (otherwise called Howrigg School).	1,000	(a) By Inclosure Act, 1775.	- - -	- - - - -	- - For a Free School of Literature, for the benefit of all children within the townships of Culgaith and Blencairn. The school heretofore classed as a Grammar School, not founded or conducted for such purposes. An elementary village school only.			
KIRKOSWALD:								
High Bank Hill School.	1,000	(a) John Lowthian, 1745.	- - -	- - The Lord of the Manor of Kirkoswald. The respective owners for the time being of the Mansion House or estates of Crossfield. The College and Staffield Hall, at and near Kirkoswald, and the Vicar of Kirkoswald, all Trustees *ex officio*, appointed by the Founder.	- - To teach boys and girls the English and Latin tongues.	16 - -	15 - -	- 10 -
PENRITH:								
The Grammar School.	8,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1565. (b) William Robinson, 1661. William Blamire, 1782. Other acquisitions unknown.	- - Statutes made by the Governors in 1708.	- - E. W. Hasell, Ven. William Jackson, D.D., Rev. Saml. J. Butler, Col. Harrison, and Lawrence Harrison; incorporated with power for survivors to appoint to vacancies.	- - For the instruction of youth in grammar. The trust of William Blamire's Endowment includes the payment of 1 *l.* yearly to the Vicar, for a sermon for promoting the education of youth in Grammar, the Classics, and other learning.	26 8 1	26 8 1	1 5 3
PLUMBLAND:								
Grammar School	750	(a) John Sibson, 1759.	- - -	- - The Rector of Plumbland (*ex officio*). John Thurlwall, George Ruddick, Jonathan Holliday, and John Bewley. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	- - For the instruction of all children born or living in the parish of Plumbland, and all children of the name of Sibson (with certain exceptions), in Latin, English, Writing, Accounts, and Psalmody. For distributing 20 *s.* quarterly to poor widows, or children of the parish, and the payment of 1 *l.* 1*s.* per annum to the minister of the parish for an annual sermon.	87 6 -	80 - -	- -

11.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.										
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The income is applied wholly in aid of National School in the same parish, under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education.													
- - This has long been conducted as an elementary English school only, for children of both sexes. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	15 - -	35 - -	- - House; no boarders.	-	10	60	- - No register kept.					
	On the Foundation.												
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Reading, Grammar, Writing, Drawing, French, Geography, Music, Physical Science.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	26 8 1	200 - -	- - No house; may take boarders, without limit.	(a) 12	27	6	- - Return from records kept incomplete.			-	-	- - This school, entitled with 11 others to send a Candidate to compete on every vacancy for five Exhibitions, of 75 *l.* each, tenable for five years at Queen's College, Oxford; founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings.
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	- - (b) Six boarders, ages not returned.								
(c) - - Latin, English, Mathematics, English History, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Psalmody.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Governors.	50 - -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take private pupils.	(a) 4	15	90 (b) 16	- - No sufficient register kept of these particulars.					
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master, with consent of Trustees.	30 - -	—										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*cont*^{d}.								
ST. BEES:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	24,293	(*a*) -- Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1583.	-- 16 March 1842. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	-- The Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Rector of Egremont (*ex officio*). The Earl of Lonsdale, Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Rev. Henry Lowther, Rev. George Henry Ainger (Principal), and William Stanley. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	-- For the better support of a school, and for the relief of poor scholars going from thence to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. The Master to be able to make Greek and Latin verses, and read and interpret the Greek grammar and other Greek authors, and to bring up all his scholars equally in learning and good manners, and refuse none born in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. He is to appoint an usher, who shall teach the children to read and write English, and to say the Catechism in English, with the additions and accidence. Under the scheme, a boarding establishment is maintained for the benefit of the scholars paying for the actual expenses, at the rate of 20 *l.* per annum.	1,189 - -	1,139 - -	5 - - by scholars only; not on the foundation.
THURSBY:								
Thursby School -	600	(*a*) -- Founded by subscription, 1740. (*b*) Thos. Tomlinson, 1798.	- -	-- Vicar and Churchwardens of Thursby (*ex officio*). John Burtholme and Thomas Ismay. Appointed by the County Court, 1859.	-- No written trusts of foundation declared; 10 poor children have, by usage, been taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and Latin if required.	11 - -	11 - -	1 - -
ULDALE:								
Grammar School	293	(*a*) -- Matthew Caldbeck, 1726. (*b*) Further endowed by Thomas Tomlinson, 1798.	-- 14 August 1839. Established by the Court of Chancery.	-- Rector of Uldale (*ex officio*). Jackson Gillbanks, Henry Railton, Henry Grainger, Jonathan Coux, John Mattinson, Jonathan Clark, Henry Norman, and Thomas Forrester. Vacancies among non-official Trustees filled by continuing Trustees.	-- Trust of foundation, to teach the rudiments of grammar and other useful learning, and principles of religion, according to the Church of England. The scheme directs teaching of rudiments of grammar, Latin, English, writing, arithmetic, elementary practical mathematics, religion of the Established Church.	34 10 -	34 10 -	- 10 8
WESTWARD:								
Cragg's School -	1,136	(*a*) John Jefferson, 1744.	- -	- Minister and Sidesmen of Westward (*ex officio*).	-- For maintaining grammar schools for children of poor parishioners of Westward.	3 - -	3 - -	- -
Church School -	„	(*a*) John Jefferson, 1744.	- -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	3 - -	3 - -	
WETHERAL:								
Scotby School -	-	-- This school, formerly classed as a grammar school, was not founded, and is not considered as a grammar school. It is now a national school, under inspection of the Privy Council.						

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, general English instruction, Geography, English History, French, German, Religious instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.	300 - -	25 - -	-- House; allowed to take 30 boarders.	(a) 22 (b) 43	14 36	6 20	120*	-	70	2	10	-- Three scholarships of 28 *l.* each, founded by Archbishop Grindall, and tenable for three years at Pembroke College, Cambridge. One Exhibition of 30 *l.* a year, founded by Dr. Fox, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, tenable for four years at that college. One "Dixon" Exhibition of 30 *l.* a year, for a native of Whitehaven, educated at this school, tenable for four years, at the same college. The school may also send a competing candidate for one of five exhibitions of 75 *l.* per annum, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and tenable for five years at the same college.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.	250 - -	- -	-- House, or apartments.									
	Assistant Master	100 - -	- -	Apartments.									
	Head English Master.	100 - -	- -	Apartments.									
	Assistant English Master.	70 - -											
	French and German Master.	50 - -											
	All appointed by the Head Master.												
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the vestry.	11 - -	50 - -	- - -	-	60	40	-- No return of these particulars.					
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Grammar, Geography, Latin; Religion of the Established Church.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	34 10 -	25 16 8	-- House; allowed to take boarders. None at present.	-	-	-	-- The school contains about 30 scholars, but no sufficient record kept of these particulars.					
-- These schools long used as parochial schools for the usual elementary English instruction only of poor children.	-- By an order of the parish vestry.	- -	- -	- - -	-- No records kept from which averages, under Nos. 15 and 16, can be stated.								

* This number includes all boys not exceeding 16 years of age.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*cont*[d].								
						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
WHICHAM:								
Whicham and Millom Grammar School.	300	(*a*) - - Founder and date unknown. Regulated by decree in Chancery about 1688.	- -	- - Lord of the Manor of Millom, and Rector of Whicham (*ex officio*). John Kirkbank, William Case, John Brockbank, John Walton, Hen. Myers, Wm. Walker, Wm. Keen, Wm. Newby, John Case, William Brocklebank Walker, Joshua Sayer Myers, William Sykes, Wm. Wilson, Miles Fox, John P. Myers, Wm. Lewthwaite, Geo. Benn, Philip K. Dobson, William Stable, and James Park. Vacancies among non-official Trustees filled by election of continuing Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School in Whicham, for parishes of Whicham and Millom.	16 - -	14 19 4	1 2 -
WIGTON:								
Free Grammar School.	5,106	(*a*) The Rev. John Thomlinson, and by Subscribers, 1714–1719. John Allison, 1787. Thos. Thomlinson, 1798.	- -	- - School governed by a majority of contributors to the Master's salaries.	- - For teaching Latin, Greek, English, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, &c., to children of contributors.	64 19 -	63 7 10	1 - -
WORKINGTON:								
Grammar School -	-	- - The former Grammar School in this parish no longer exists, its endowments having been lost in consequence of defective title to them.						
COUNTY OF DERBY:								
ASHBORNE:				*Governors:*				
Free Grammar School.	4,194	(*a*) - - Founded by Charter, 27th Queen Elizabeth, 1585. (*b*) Christopher Pegg, 1669. Thomas Carter, 1586. Philip Okeover, 1586. The Earl of Shrewsbury, Robert Booth, and Thos. Cooke, date unknown. John Hanson, 1678. Edward Shawe, and Joan Denton, 1625. George Taylor, 1668.	- - Statutes made by the Governors and assistants, with the consent of the Bishop of Lichfield, pursuant to charter, 1853.	- - Robt. Jas. Hartshorne, Peter Bainbrigge Le Hunt, and Septimus Bradley. *Assistants:* Robert Docksay Goodwin, John Skevington, Wm. Toogood, John Joseph Wise, John Richard Errington, William Beresford, Humphrey Hollis, John Whitham, John Wray Lister, Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., Robt. Hayston Frank, and John Lee. Governors and assistants incorporated, with power to elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School in Ashborne, for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other good learning.	257 14 4	229 6 3	2 2 - by each boy learning writing.
BAKEWELL:								
Lady Manners' School.	3,225	(*a*) - - Lady Grace Manners, 1636. (*b*) The Duke of Rutland, 1817.	- -	- - The Lords of the Manor of Haddon, and the Vicar, Bailiff, and Churchwardens of Bakewell (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster and of a Free School, in the township of Bakewell, for the teaching of all boys of Bakewell and Great Rowsley in good learning and the Christian religion.	55 - -	55 - -	1 1 - by foundation scholars; 4 4 - 3 3 - 2 2 - by others.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or Other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars. (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. About 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, and Geography. (a) Five scholars from each parish taught freely.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	14 9 4	42 4 –	-- No house or other advantages.	(a) (b) 2	7 34	3 35	130	12				
	Mistress - - Appointed by Trustees, who teaches youngest scholars and girls, receiving capitation fees from the girls.	- -	24 12 –	None.									
	On the Foundation:												
(a) Latin and Greek (b) Reading, Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geography, and English Grammar.	Head Master - Appointed by the Contributors.	63 7 10	18 15 –	-- House; may take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 6	18 18	3 3	-- No register kept of these particulars.					
	Under Master - Appointed by the Contributors. (This office vacant).	23 15 4 received by Head Master.											
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, English Composition, Mathematics, and Religious teaching.	Head Master -	154 10 –	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	- 39 of all ages -			-- About 20 of all ages.					
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Governors and assistants.	74 16 –	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Writing and Arithmetical Master, appointed by the Governors and Assistants, and paid by his pupils' fees.												
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Mensuration, Algebra, Book-keeping, Euclid, and Natural Philosophy.	One Master - Appointed by the Duke of Rutland as heir of the Founder.	55 – –	49 9 –	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10 of all ages - (b) 41 of all ages.			166 of all ages.					
	Second Master -	—											
	Third Master -	—											
	Foreign Master - All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF DERBY—*continued.*						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
BUXTON:								
The Endowed School.*	1,760	- - Founded by public subscription, 1674.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1862.	- - The Incumbent and Chapelwardens of Buxton, the Incumbent of Fairfield, the Incumbent of Burbage, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Buxton Local Board (*ex officio*). Thomas Swan, John Milligan, William Hy. Robinson, M. D., and Morgan Jones. The surviving Trustees elect others to fill vacancies, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster teaching Latin, English, and writing, and the repair of a highway.	90 - -	- -	- -
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH:								
School - -	4,264	(*a*) Mary Dixon, 1696. (*b*) Robert Kirk, unknown.	- -	- Minister and Churchwardens (*ex officio*). Anthony Bellot Jackson and Samuel Needham. Appointed under the authority of the Charity Commissioners.	- - The instruction of children of inhabitants as well Petties as Grammarians and those that should have attained to further proficiency in learning.	31 1 9	31 1 9	- -
CHESTERFIELD:								
Free Grammar School.	10,000	(*a*) Godfrey Foljambe, 1594. (*b*) James Lingard, 1612. Thomas Large, 1664. Cornelius Clarke, 1690. Leonard Gill, 1742. John Bright, 1738.	- - Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1843.	- - Godfrey Heathcote, The Ven. Archdeacon Hill, Edmd. G. Maynard, Wm. Drabble, John G. Cottingham, Josiah B. Robinson, William Claughton, Rev. George Butt, James Lingard, and Rev. John Boyer. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies with the approval of the Court.	- - The foundation of a Grammar School within the Borough for the pious education of boys in the same. The scheme directed that the Grammar School be united with the Petty Schools, and be divided into upper and lower departments. Twenty free scholars are admitted in the upper, and twenty in the lower school.	189 10 7	160 - -	By boys not on the Foundation in upper school, 6 - - in lower school above ten, 6 - - under ten, 3 - - each free boy in lower school, 1 - -
DERBY:								
Free Grammar School.	53,091	(*a*) By Charter, 1554. (*b*) Jane Walton, 1605. Francis Aske, 1621.	- - Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- - The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the Borough of Derby.	- - A Free Grammar School for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the Town of Derby. The school is divided into upper and lower departments.	33 6 8	33 6 8	Upper school, 10 - - Lower school, 4 - -
DRONFIELD:								
Grammar School†	5,000	(*a*) Henry Fanshawe, 1567, and Letters Patent, 21st Queen Elizabeth.	- - 1847, rules made by heir of founder.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish church (*ex officio*).	- - A Grammar School for the instruction of boys or youths in the Village of Dronfield. Thirty boys receive gratuitous education.	221 - -	207 - -	Boys not on the Foundation, 1 - -
GLOSSOP:								
School - -	3,982	(*a*) Unknown -	- -	None - - -	Not known - -	1 8 9	1 8 9	- -

* No return has been made of particulars under Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.
† The returns of the particulars relating to this school are for two years only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholar who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- School has long ceased to be conducted as a Grammar School. By the scheme the income is applied to the purposes of an Elemeutary Parochial School for instruction in English.	—												
-- The income has long been appropriated in aid of an Elementary English School, wherein 19 chlldren are taught free, in consideration of the endowment.	—												
(c) -- Classics, Mathematics, General English Literature, Geography, English Composition and History, Arithmetic, &c. French & Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees, with the approval of Archbishop of York, and the Lord of the Manor of Norton.	70 10 –	113 6 8	-- 39 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum is deducted from master's income for house rent; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 16	23 25	8 6	35	64	17	1	–	-- An Exhibition of about 11 *l.*, tenable for three years at any English University.
	Second Master -	58 – 11	75 5 –	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Usher - - Both appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Norton.	12 5 –	20 – – from fees of free scholars in lower school.	No house.									
	French and Drawing Master.	- -	53 – – from fees of his pupils.	No house.									
(c) -- Classics, English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, and Geography. Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	33 6 8	500 – –	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 40	35	13	58	43	17	–	5	-- This school has a preferential right alternately with the Ashby-de-la-Zouch School to two Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
	Second Master - By Head Master (with sanction of Trustees) and paid by him.	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders,									
	Third Master -	—											
	Fourth Master -	—											
	English Master - All appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Grammar, Elocution, Geography, History, Land Surveying, and Latin.	Head Master -	138 – –	‡20 – –	- - House (no reference in statutes as to taking boarders).	(a) (b)	16 13	14 17	70	11				
	Under Master - Both appointed by the heir of the founder, or in default, by the Bishop of Lichfield.	69 – –	10 – –	House.									
- - The income now appropriated in aid of the Duke of Norfolk's Endowed School for Elementary English instruction only.	—												

‡ Upper class recently established for instruction in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, for a capitation fee of 6 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum: 16 boys attending his class.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DERBY—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GLOSSOP, T. HAYFIELD:								
Free School -	2,300	(*a*) John Hyde, 1604. (*b*) John Waterhouse, 1719. Mary Trickett, 1712. Joseph Hague, 1782. John Hague, 1781.	- - Scheme of County Court, 1860.	- - The Incumbent and Churchwardens (*ex officio*). John White, Edward Lucas, John Slack, and John Gee Kinder. All appointed under the authority of the scheme.	- - The payment of the Minister of Hayfield, for keeping a Grammar School within the chapel. The School is converted by the scheme into a mixed School for boys and girls.	26 3 7	26 3 7	- 15 -
MELLOR: (Parish of Glossop.)								
Free School -	1,650	(*a*) Thomas Walklate, 1639.	- -	- - David Ollerenshaw, John Moult, John Bradbury, John Bennett. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - A Free Grammar School for the education of children of the chapelry.	20 - -	20 - -	-
NORTON:								
Free School -	2,300	(*a*) Leonard Gill, 1620. (*b*) Edward Gill 1654. Nicholas Stones, 1676. William Scriven, 1724. Storie Wingfield, 1725. Richard Bagshawe, 1775. Robert Newton, 1784. Isaac Shepherd, 1811.	- -	- - Francis Westby Bagshawe, as lineal representative of Founder.	- - The maintenance of Schoolmaster to teach poor children English, writing, and grammar free, and the apprenticing of the said children to suitable trades.	64 - -	54 10 8	- 15 -
REPTON:								
Free School -	1,750	(*a*) Sir John Port, Knt., 1556, and Letters Patent, 18th James I, 1621. (*b*) Ward, 1656. Thomas Whitehead, 1654.	- - Regulated by 5 Geo. 4, c. 38.	- - The Marquis of Hastings, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Sir Robert Gerard, Bart., hereditary and acting Governors.	- - The maintenance of a Hospital in Etwall for poor people, and a Free Grammar School in Repton for the instruction of youth in grammar and other learning. The Hospital at Etwall consists of a master, and 16 poor men receiving 12 *s.* per week each. Eight poor scholars are educated and boarded in the school out of the funds of the charity, at an annual cost of 340 *l.*; and all sons of inhabitants of Etwall and Repton receive gratuitous instruction.	Of whole charity about, 2,390 - -	Applicable to school, 1,225 - -	- -
STAVELEY:								
Netherthorpe School	6,831	(*a*) - - Foundation unknown. (*b*) Francis Rhodes, 1586. Margaret Fretchville and others at different periods.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - The trusts of foundation are not defined, but the school appears to have been founded as a Grammar School.	29 - -	29 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- Scripture Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and History, and the usual subjects of English instruction only. Latin is not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	26 3 7	50 - -	No house - -	-	(b) 20	57	-- No register kept of these particulars.					
-- School converted into an elementary English School for the instruction of children in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic only.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	20 - -	55 - -	-- No house; no boarders.	-	20	60	50					
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the usual subjects of English elementary instruction only.	Master - - Appointed by the sole Trustee.	54 10 8	4 10 -	No house - -	(a) (b)	2 0 -	30 6	90					
(a) - Classics, Mathematics, English, Writing, Ciphering, Casting Accounts. French is taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by Governors.	360 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 12 (b) 88	18 42	-	32	77	140	6	51	-- Two exhibitions of 50*l.* each, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, by the eight poor scholars.
	1st Usher - Appointed by Governors.	180 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									
	2d Usher - - Appointed by Governors.	150 - -	- -	House; boarders.									
	Writing Master Appointed by Head Master.	30 - -	—										
	Three Assistant Masters.	- -	- -	-- Houses; allowed to take boarders.									
	Four Assistant Masters.	- -	- -	-- No houses; no boarders.									
-- The School has been closed for many years. The Duke of Devonshire has recently restored the school buildings at his own cost. Arrangements are pending for re-opening the School as a Middle Class Grammar School.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DERBY—*continued.*								
TIDESWELL:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pursglove's Grammar School.	3,094	(*a*) Robt. Pursglove. By Letters Patent, 2d Queen Elizabeth, 1559.	- -	- - The Schoolmaster, Vicar, and Churchwardens of the parish (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School in the town of Tideswell, for the instruction of boys and youths by a Master sufficiently learned in grammar, and the distribution of alms amongst poor people in the said parish.	206 - -	175 - -	- 2 -
WHITTINGTON:								
School* - -	2,636	(*a*) Peter Webster, 1674. (*b*) Joshua Webster, 1696.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1857.	- - Rev. Robt. Robinson, Saml. Jenkinson, George Jenkinson, John Syddall, George Thorpe, Geo. Bower, and Frederick Swanwick. Appointed under the authority of the scheme.	- - The provision of an able Schoolmaster to instruct thirty of the poorest boys, born in the parish, in the English and Latin tongue, and also to write and cast accounts.	63 - -	63 - -	- -
WILNE:								
Risley Free School	4,691	Elizabeth Gray, 1718.	- -	- - John Lewis Fytche, John Stevens, sen., Thomas Harrison, J. W. Chappell, John Stevens, jun., Richard Potter, William Doar, Mark Bagully, F. S. Wilmot, Wm. Butt, the Lord of the Manor, and the Ministers of Wilne, Sandiacre, and Stanton, *ex officio*. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The free education of the children and youth of Risley, Sandiacre, Stanton-by-Dale, Dale Abbey, Wilsthorpe, Breaston, Draycott, Little Wilne and Hopwell, in Grammar and the Classics, and the payment of a Schoolmistress to teach girls to read, sew, knit, &c., and the payment of 50 *l.* yearly, as an augmentation of the chapelries of Risley and Breaston.	364 6 8	297 16 2	- -
WIRKSWORTH:								
Grammar School	3,717	(*a*) Anthony Gell, Letters Patent, 26th Elizabeth.	- - Established by Court of Chancery, 1844.	- - Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, Bart., Rev. T. T. Smith. F. G. Goodwin, Peter Arkwright, Alfred Arkwright, John Walker. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School in Wirksworth, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys in grammar. The number of free scholars is limited to twenty.	182 15 1	182 15 1	4 4 - by each boy learning Classics. 2 - - by other boys not on the foundation.
COUNTY OF DEVON:								
ASHBURTON:								
Grammar School	3,100	(*a*) Hugh Pomeroy, and others, 27 Dec. 36 Eliz. (*b*) Wm. Wearing, 3d Charles I. Edward Gould, 1735. L. Blundell, 1637. —— Warren, about 1611. Rev. Dr. Ireland, 1841.	- -	- - Robert Tucker, Rev. Chas. Worthy, Solomon Tozer, Robt. Coard Tucker, Peter Fabyan Sparke Amery, John Hern, John Sparke Amery, James Woodley, John Tozer, Walter Soper Gervis, Henry Tozer, and George Caunter. The continuing Trustees elect others to supply vacancies.	- - A school for the education of children in the Manor and Borough of Ashburton.	79 - -	76 10 -	5 5 -
BARNSTAPLE:								
Grammar School	10,743	(*a*) Richard Ferris, 1646. (*b*) John Wright, 1760.	- -	- - The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Barnstaple.	- - For a Schoolmaster to teach children in the Town of Barnstaple School, reputed to be a Grammar School, and one scholar appointed in respect of the endowment, but others are admitted on payment of capitation fees.	14 - -	14 - -	- - No information.

* No information has been received of particulars under Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each — From Endowment.	Average Income of each — From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. — Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. — Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. — Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Reading, Writing, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar.	Master - - Appointed by Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, in default by the Vicar and Wardens.	175 - -	6 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	30	24	108	-	-	-	-	-- The return of the particulars under No. 15, is for one year only.
	Assistant Master Appointed by Master.	—											
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	—												
(a) -- Latin, Greek, English Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading, Geometry, Mathematics, Mechanics.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	208 14 9	- -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 6	49	46	86	22	8	-	-	-- The returns under Nos. 15 and 16 are for three years only.
	Under Master - Appointed by Trustees.	74 1 5	- -	-- House; no boarders.									
(c) -- Religious instruction, Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, Classics.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	135 - -	20 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 1	14 16	4 7	29	54	12	-		
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master, subject to approval of Trustees.	45 - -	34 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	—								
(c) -- The Classics, English Divinity, Euclid, Algebra, History, Geography, Writing, Bookkeeping, Mapping, &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	76 10 -	80 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 1	9 2	4	18	6	1	-	-	-- Two Exhibitions, founded by Lawrence Blundell, in 1637, for the maintenance of two boys at the school, and afterwards at one of the universities, until they take their M.A. degree; income of each 6 *l.* and 8 *l.* respectively. Two scholarships at Exeter College, Oxford, founded by Gifford, in the first instance, for boys from this school. Income, 38 *l.* per annum, tenable for four years.
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(a) -- The usual branches of a classical education.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	14 - -	- -	-- No information.	(a) One boy on foundation. (b) About thirty of all ages. No register kept.			-- No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now govering Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DEVON—*continued.*								
BIDEFORD:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	5,742	(a) -- Susannah Stucley, and inhabitants of Bideford, 1689. (b) Unknown donor, 1859.	-- Rules made by the Trustees in 1854, under powers conferred on them by original Foundation.	-- Sir George Stucley, Thos. Burnard Chanter, William Wickham, George Braund, Chas. Turner, George Brayley, R. E. Gilland, Arthur Newell Jones, T. G. Harding, Rev. Francis Ley Bazeley, Thomas Lawrence Pridham, William Henry Ackland, John Pyke, George Mill, and Frederick Molesworth. The continuing Trustees elect others to supply vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a Grammar School at Bideford.	65 - -	47 - -	2 2 - by foundation boys; 8 8 - by non-foundation boys.
CHUDLEIGH:								
Pynsent's Free School.	2,045	(a) John Pynsent, deed, 1667. Will., 1668.	- -	-- John Williams, Thomas Yarde, Rev. Wilmot Henry Palk, Charles Langley, Albert Gordon Langley, Joseph Oldham, Francis Day, George William Lillies, Charles C. Moore, Henry Trobridge Wright, William Bower Scott. The continuing Trustees elect others to vacancies.	-- A Free School for children of parishioners and inhabitants of Chudleigh.	30 - -	30 - -	8 8 -
CREDITON:								
The King's New Grammar School.	6,000	(a) King Edward VI., 1547. Letters Patent, Queen Elizabeth, 1559.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1852 and 1855.	-- John Tremlett, Jas. W. Buller, James H. Buller, Benj. Cleave, Benjamin W. Cleave, Edwin Empson, Elias T. Ward, Elias Tremlett, James Lee, Wm. Lambert Gorwyn, Sir Hy. Ferguson Davie, and J. Ferguson Davie. The continuing Governors fill vacancies by election.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School in the parish of Crediton. All boys of the age of 8 years and upwards, able to read and write, and resident within the county of Devon, are capable of admission, with a preference to those of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster.	550 - -	550 - -	3 - -
DARTMOUTH:								
Latin School -	3,508	(a) Unknown, 1679	- -	-- The Mayor and Justice of the Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardness, *ex officio*. Sir Hy. Paul Seale, Bart., Rev. John Tracy, T. Sidstone, R. F. Burrough, Geo. Hingston, Samuel N. Elliot, Robert M. Mortimore, W. Ashford, jun., Rev. Frederick Morton Walter, E. Kensington, W. R. Creed, and W. Croft. The non-official Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- For better maintenaece of a schoolmaster to teach the Latin tongue, and educate children within the Borough; in default of such schoolmaster, the income to be distributed to the poor.	3 12 -	3 12 -	- -
EXETER:								
The Free Grammar School.	41,791	(a) -- The representatives of Hugh Crossing, Thomas Walker and others, citizens, about 1628-9. (b) Charter, 13th Charles I., 1637. Dr. Vilvayne, 1637.	-- Rules made by the Trustees under the powers of the Charter, 1851.	-- The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Exeter.	-- A Grammar School for children of freemen of the city, that they might be taught Latin. The charter provides for a Free Grammar School, and a Free English School for the maintenance and education of poor children or scholars born or inhabiting in the City or County. The Grammar School is a part of St. John's Hospital, which includes a Free English School with 25 boys on the Foundation, who are maintained and educated, and 175 day pupils. No boys are clothed and maintained at the Grammar School.	40 - -	40 - -	8 8 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Greek, Latin, and a general classical education. (b) English, thoroughly, including subjects required at the University Local Examinations.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	32 - -	118 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 13	No record of ages.		3	23	12	-	1	
	Mathematical Master.]	- -	- -	-- No house; has a private school in the town.									
	Pupil Teacher - Both appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	None.									
(a) Greek and Latin (b) English, Arithmetic, Geography, and Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	80 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 4	- 11	- 5	12	2	3			
					Figures in Column 15 based on an average of three years.								
(a) Greek and Latin (b) Mathematics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and English Composition.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -	100 - -	-- House; 30 boarders allowed.	(a) 10	20	10	10	30	30	2	-	-- Three Exhibitions of 60 *l.* each, tenable for three years and a half, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Six scholarships for poor scholars, of 10 *l.* yearly each.
	Usher - - Appointed as above.	100 - -	- -	-- House; 15 boarders allowed.	(b) 7, of all ages.								
	French Master.	—											
	Writing & Arithmetic Master.	—											
-- The income now distributed to the poor, the conditions under which it was to have been paid to a schoolmaster having apparently long since ceased to exist.	—												
(c) -- Latin, Greek, English and French Languages, Mathematics, Geography, History (Ancient and Modern), Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Church Charity Trustees.	40 - -	229 2 3	-- House; allowed to take boarders, and to perform Service in the Chapel on Sunday.	(a) (b) 35	1 20	- 5	- 24	- 43	- 54	-	14	-- Eighteen Exhibitions and scholarships, viz.:— Six of 8 *l.* a year, tenable at Exeter College, Oxford. Six of 40 *l.* to any College restricted to natives of Devon and Cornwall, two each county, and two to natives of Exeter, sons of freemen. Three of 40 *l.* at Exeter College, Oxford, open to all going into Orders. One of 40 *l.*, two of 25 *l.* 8 *s.*, at St. John's College, Cambridge.
	Second Master -	- -	- -	No house.									
	Third Master -	- -	- -	No house.									
	Writing, Arithmetic, and Accidence Master.	- -	- -	No house.									
	French Master - All appointed by Head Master, subject to approval of the Trustees.	30 - -	- -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowment.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DEVON—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HONITON:								
Grammar School	3,301	(a) Rev. John Fley, 1614 and 1640. (b) Rentcharge purchased by Subscriptions, 1662.	- -	- - John Fielder Mackarness, James Basleigh, Daniel Pidgeon, William Woodward, John Clapcott Jerrard, John William Elliott, Thomas Avery, Edward Christopher Holland, John Robinson Rogers, William Kenward Newberry, Horace Vibart Mules, and John Savory Bird. Vacancies filled by continuing Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School Teacher in Honiton, to teach four such boys of Honiton and Buckerell as the Rector and Churchwardens of Honiton should appoint.	10 - -	10 - -	- No information.
KINGSBRIDGE:								
Grammar School	1,700	(a) Thomas Crispin, about 1670 and 1689. (b) William Duncombe, 1691.	- - Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1846.	- - The Governors are Crispin's Trustees, viz.:—William Fabyan Windeatt, Richd. Peek, Chas. Prideaux, William Hancock Balkwill, Thomas Adams, George Fox. And Duncombe's Trustees, viz.:—Wm. Blundell Fortescue, The Earl of Devon, Rev. Thos. Twysden, Rev. Peregrine Arthur Ilbert, Rev. George Dawson, John Elliot, and William Roope Ilbert. Visitor:—The Bishop of Exeter.	- - The teaching 25 poor children of Kingsbridge to read English; also the teaching 12 of the town to write and cypher, and for Master of Grammar School to teach at least 15 boys of the inhabitants of the town, and if so many not found, from any other place. The scheme provides for free education of 20 boys able to read and write and acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic, and whose parents are or were at the time of their deaths residents of the town of Kingsbridge; and in default of that number from Kingsbridge, then from any parish or place within one mile from the School. Day boys resident in Kingsbridge may be admitted on payment of capitation fees. Four boys are apprenticed by the Trustees out of the surplus income.	201 1 7	191 - 11	4 4 - and 1 1 - on entrance, and 4 4 - extra for French.
SOUTH MOLTON:								
Squier's School -	3,830	(a) Hugh Squier, 1686. Hugh Maire Passmore, 1840.	- -	- John Gilbert Pearse, Rev. Joshua Bawden, Rev. Thomas Henry Maitland, Francis Maunder Hitchcock.	- - Twenty poor children of the town and parish to be taught, as free scholars, writing and arithmetic. Latin to be taught by a separate master until the school should be replenished with a sufficient number of writing scholars, whereof the Trustees should be the judges.	77 5 1	77 5 1	- -
OTTERY, ST. MARY:								
The King's New Grammar School.	4,340	(a) Letters Patent, Henry VIII. 1545. (b) Unknown, about 1687. Thomas Axe, 1691. Purchase of Land, 1754.	- - 20th Oct., 5th Edwd. VI., Articles of Agreement entered into by order of the Court of Augmentations.	- - Governors:—John Dening, John Collin, Robert Warren, — Thomas. Assistants:—Fredk. Abraham Smith, Geo. Salter Snell, John Salter, Richard Dening, John Broom, J. P. Blake, Henry Farrant, and Thomas Henry T. Dening. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in both bodies.	- - A Free Grammar School in the Parish of St. Mary, Ottery.	30 18 -	30 18 -	6 6 - Classics; 2 2 - Arithmetic.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Latin, Mathematics, and the usual branches of an English education.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees. Three Assistant Masters, Usher, and extra Masters, all appointed and paid by the Head Master.	10 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 13	- 24	2 12	4	1	4	-	2	- - The boys of the School are eligible to the Stapledon Scholarships at Exeter College, Oxford.
(a) -- Greek and Latin, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Algebra, and Mathematics. (b) French.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors. Under Master - Appointed and paid by Head Master.	50 - - —	75 - -	- - House; boarders limited to 36.	(a) (b) 4	13 14	7	12	30	4	1	1	- - Four Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable for four years, at Oxford or Cambridge.
- The instruction given in this School would seem to have been for some time confined to Writing and Arithmetic, the exceptional conditions under which Latin was to be taught having apparently long ceased to exist.	—												
(c) -- Classics, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Master - - Appointed by Governors, and Vicar of Ottery.	30 18 -	- - No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 7	6	1	25	11	10	-	-	- One scholarship at Oxford University, founded by Edward Channon, 1665. Income and terms not stated.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DEVON—*continued.*								
PLYMOUTH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	53,794	(a) Uncertain - (b) Charters, 15th Queen Elizabeth, and 17th Charles II., and Act of Parliament same year.	- - -	- - The Corporation of the Borough of Plymouth.	- - A Free Grammar School for the education of boys and youths in grammatical knowledge. The number of free scholars is limited to ten.	20 - -	20 - -	2 2 - by foundationers; 9 - - by non-foundationers.
PLYMPTON:								
Hele's School -	900	(a) - - Founded by deed in 1658, in pursuance of deed of Elize Hele.	- - Order of Court of Chancery, 1829.	- - The Marquis of Lothian and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The continuing trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The poor children of Plympton, Brixton, or elsewhere, whose parents should be unable to pay for their schooling. The order of the Court of Chancery has interpreted the term "Plympton" to mean the "Borough" of Plympton Earle, which includes in addition to the Parishes of Plympton, Maurice, and Brixton, a portion of the Parish of Plympton St. Mary, and declares the school to be a Free Grammar School for gratuitous education in the English Grammar, and Greek and Latin languages, and provides for a master to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	232 17 -	162 12 9	2 2 - by foundationers; 8 8 - by non-foundationers.
TAVISTOCK:								
Grammar School	9,000	(a) - - Unknown, but settled by Act 3 George III., c. 27.	- -	- - Thomas Burnaford Harness, Rev. Osborn John Tancock, Edwd. Chilcott, John Carpenter Garnier, Wm. Honey, Surrey Carpenter, Wm. Gill, Richard Dennis, John Stapleton, John Martin, and James Stannes.	- - The Act of Parliament directs the payment of 4 *l.* 4 *s.* yearly to the schoolmaster of the Free Latin School of Tavistock, and provides for the maintenance of an almshouse, &c.	4 4 -	4 4 -	- -
TIVERTON:								
Blundell's Free Grammar School.	10,447	(a) Peter Blundell, 1599. (b) John Ham, 1678. Benjamin Gilberd, 1790.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1852.	- - Sir Bourchier Palk Wrey, Bart., John Francis Worth, Saml. Trehawke Kekewich, M.P., James Wentworth Buller, M.P., Edwd. Ayshford Sandford, Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart., William Blundell Fortescue, Sir John Lewis Duntze, Bart., Sir John Kennaway, Bart., Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., Edward Simcoe Drewe, Thos. Daniel, John Sillifant, Richard Hall Clarke, Thomas Carew, John Walrond Walrond, M.P., Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., M.P., the Earl of Devon, Sir Henry Fergusson Davie, Bart., M.P., John Carew, Arthur Bastard Castabrook Holdsworth, the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., the Hon. Mark Rolle, John Heathcoat Amory, and Wm. Carew Rayer.	- - The education of 150 boys born or brought up in the Town or Parish of Tiverton, or in default of a sufficient number from that Parish, the want to be supplied by foreigners: the maintenance of six scholars as students of Divinity at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and the binding out to husbandry four poor boys born or brought up in Tiverton.	930 10 6	771 1 4	5 - 5
TOTNES:								
Grammar School	3,409	(a) Elize Hele, 1658	- -	- - Charles Webber, Edwd. Stanley Cary, Captain Boardman, Robert Gill, George Presswell, and Fredk. Cooper Farwell. The continuing trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster in Totnes. Number of boys on foundation limited to three.	57 - -	54 10 -	Non-foundationers, 6 10 -

* The income from the endowment of this school is now expended on the repair of the almshouse.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and the various branches of English. (b) French, German, and Drawing.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees. The Master appoints and pays an Assistant, a French Master, and a Drawing Master.	20 - -	315 - -	-- No house; but 50 *l.* allowed by Corporation towards rent; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 11	5 19	3 5	24	16	20	-	1	
(c) Greek and Latin, English Grammar, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	† 80 - -	60 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	2 4	2 2	-	9 of all ages.				
- * -	—												
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Divinity, History, Geography, Mathematics, French, German, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master -	400 - -	368 12 11	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 15	65	10	37	34	40	3	10	-- Exhibition of 60 *l.*, tenable for three years at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
	Usher - -	150 - -	- -	-- House; no boarders.									
	French and German Master.	50 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take 10 boarders.									Exhibition, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, for four years, of 30 *l.*
	Writing Master - All appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take 10 boarders.									Exhibition to Balliol College, tenable for seven years, of 50 *l.*
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											Down's Exhibition, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge.
													One scholarship of 60 *l.*, tenable at Balliol College, Oxon, for five years.
(a) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Natural Science, History, Geography, Mapping, English Grammar and Composition, Writing and Reading. (b) French and Drilling.	Master - - Appointed by the Corporation of Totnes.	54 10 -	78 10 -	-- No house; no restriction as to boarders.	(a) (b) 4	3 8	- 1	8	10	5	-	3	

† The residue of the income accumulated by the direction of the Court of Chancery.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF DEVON—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
UFFCULME:								
Grammar School	2,000	(a) Nicholas Aysford, 1701.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1802.	- - Richard Hall Clarke, Rev. J. Wollaston Karslake, Rev. G. T. Marker, E. Ayshford Sandford, W. Ayshford Sandford, Rev. Thomas Tanner, J. W. Walrond, and Rev. Will. Wills. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - Trust of Foundation unknown. By the scheme the School is directed to be free of charge to four boys, two of Uffculme, and two of Burlescombe and Holcombe, and the Master to be a graduate in Holy Orders, of adequate learning to be master.	45 5 5	41 16 7	16 16 – by boys not on foundation.
COUNTY OF DORSET:								
BLANDFORD:								
Milton Abbas Grammar School.	3,900	(a) Will. Middleton, 1538.	- - Act of Parliament, 25 Geo. III.	- - Rev. Edw. Bankes, James John Farquharson, the Hon. William Hen. Berkeley Portman, Baron Hambro, John Floyer, Richard Hippisley Bingham, John Clavel Mansel, and James John Farquharson, jun. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a free Grammar School in the town of Milton. By the Act of 1785, the schoolhouse at Milton was vested in Lord Milton, and certain premises in Blandford were appropriated to the School.	407 13 4	152 18 4†	8 8 – by boys not on foundation.
BROADWINSOR:								
Smith's School -	1,538	(a) Robert Smith, 1725.	- -	- - The Vicars of Burstock and Thorncombe (*ex officio*).	- - The instruction in the English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages of 13 poor boys of Burstock and Broadwinsor, and, in case of deficiency, of neighbouring parishes.	25 10 –	25 10 –	- - -
DORCHESTER:								
Free Grammar School.	3,760	(a) Thomas Hardye, 1579.	- -	- - John Floyer, William Dening Tapp, Robert Williams, Henry Charles Sturt, Charles Burt Henning, Herbert Williams, Thos. Coombs, John Francis Hodges, Francis Bissett Hawkins, and Robert Davis. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The education and instruction in discipline of children of inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, and the parish of Fordington, and the hamlet of Frome Whitfield.	171 16 8	104 11 4	6 7 9
EVERSHOT:								
Free Grammar School.	450	(a) - - Christopher Strickland, 1628.	-	- - The Earl of Ilchester and others.	- - The instruction in reading, writing, grammar, and true religion, of boys born in the town of Evershot and the parish of Frome St. Quintin.	75 – –	60 – –	- - -

* No returns of the particulars under Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15 have been received from the late Head Master. The appointment of the present Master was made in August 1864.

† Large temporary outlay on repairs and improvements has absorbed residue of income.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*a*) - - Divinity, Classics, French, Grammar, and Mathematics, and the usual branches of an English education.	Master. Appointed by the Trustees.	*											
(*a*) - - Classics, Mathematics, and English. French and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	78 8 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 7, of all ages		-	37	31	51	-	8	
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master. English Master Appointed by Head Master and paid by him.	50 - -	- -	No house -	(*b*) 33	24	2						
- - The income of this school has long been appropriated to the purpose of providing an elementary English education to poor children of both sexes.	—												
(*c*) - - Latin and Greek, the usual subjects of English instruction, and Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees. Under Masters. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	104 11 4 —	115 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 4 (*b*) 6	10 6	4 1	27	25	18	1	3	One Exhibition of 40*l.*, and one of 10*l.*
- - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 10	25	-	45	20				

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DORSET—*continued.*								
LITTON CHENEY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Litton School	501	(a) Robert Thorner, 1690. (b) Timothy Hollis, 1776.	Established by the Court of Chancery, 1835.	Rev. Thos. Adkins, Robt. Arnold Wainwright, Isaac Solly, and Thomas Pickard Warren. The continuing Trustees appoint others to fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a Free School, in the Parish of Litton, to teach the male children of the said parish to read, write, cast accounts, and grammar, from the age of six years to fifteen.	25 – –	25 – –	– 12 –
NETHERBURY:								
Grammar School	1,876	(a) Unknown	– – –	Shering Keddle, John Davy, Thomas Webb, James H. Chowne, James Conway, Thos. Conway, and Thomas Hussey. The Vicar and Churchwardens of Netherbury (*ex officio*).	The maintenance of a Schoolmaster, to teach grammar and such other uses as should be thought most beneficial to the parish.	147 – –	137 – –	None –
SHAFTESBURY:								
Bimport Grammar School.	2,500	(a) Earl of Pembroke, 1625. (b) Wm. Whitaker, 1646.	None – –	Trustees of the Municipal charities of the Borough of Shaftesbury.	The original trusts are not defined. The school was founded as a Grammar School.	12 10 2	12 10 2	None –
SHERBORNE:								
Free Grammar School.	6,100	(a) Founded by Charter, 4 Edw. VI., 1550. (b) Bartholomew Coombe, 1558.	Statutes made by the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, according to Charter 1854.	William Naish Allford, Nathaniel Highmore, William Ffooks, Edward Turner, John Young Melmouth, Thomas Ffooks, John Fredk. Falwasser, William Highmore, James Hoddinott, Robert Willmott, Robert Longman, Wm. Parsons, Rev. Edward Harston, Geo. Digby Wingfield Digby, Rev. Thomas James, Charles Leftwich Oldfield Bartlett, and Edward Benthall. Incorporated by Charter, with power to elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education of boys and young men in grammar, with one Master, and one Sub-master or Usher.	1,233 8 2	560 – –*	6 6 – By foundationers. 10 10 – By non-foundationers.
WIMBORNE MINSTER:								
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	4,807	(a) Countess of Richmond, 1496. (b) Charters of Queen Elizabeth, 1562. King James I., 1614. King Charles I., 1638.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1848.	James Thomas Baskett, Henry Wm. Berkeley Portman, John Bingley Garland, George Evans, Wm. Druitt, Charles Reynolds Rowe, Wm. Webb, Charles Boor, Francis Pope, Thos. Wm. Shettle, John Hatchard, and Robert Pike Hopkins. The continuing Trustees elect others under the provisions of Letters Patent.	The maintenance of four Priests and four Clerks to perform Divine Service in the Parish Church of Wimborne Minster, and of a Master to teach the knowledge of grammar to all those coming to be instructed. The scheme directs the payment of three priests, an organist, three clerks, three singing-men, six choristers, clerk, and the support of a Grammar School, open to all boys being English subjects.	Gross income of the Charity, 2,836 – 6	About 800 – –	3 3 –

* The payment of principal and interest of loan, and large temporary outlay for improvements, have absorbed residue of income.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, and Geography. Book-keeping and Land Surveying, if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	25 - -	8 1 -	-- House, and two acres of land; no boarders.	(a)	8	32	48					
(a) -- Latin, English Grammar, and History, Bible History, Church Catechism, Geography, Writing, Cyphering, Mensuration, and Land Surveying.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees.	90 - -	- -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 10	15	12	34	15	6			
-- The school has been closed for many years. The income is accumulating, with the object of re-establishing the school at a future period.	—												
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, English History, Reading, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors, with the sanction of the Bishop.	200 - -	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 19½	14⅓	1-6th	24	40	139	5	31	-- Four Exhibitions of 40 *l.* each, tenable for four years, at either of the Universities.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors, with the sanction of the Bishop.	240 - -	None -	No house -	(b) 72⅔	27¾	1-12th						
	Seven Masters, nominated by Head Master, and appointed by the Governors -	None -	200 - -	-- No houses; all allowed to take boarders.									
			200 - -										
			200 - -										
			200 - -										
			200 - -										
			200 - -										
			100 - -										
(a) Greek, Latin - (b) Theology, Mathematics, French, English History, and Geography. Drawing taught for a special payment.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	200 - -	92 14 6	-- House; allowed to take 30 boarders.	- -	-	-	37	28	28	-	4	-- Three Exhibitions of 30 *l.* each, tenable for three years. One Exhibition of 6 *l.*
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	120 - -	61 10 9	-- House; allowed to take 15 boarders.	(b) 21	35	10						
	Assistant Classical Master.	120 - -	None -	No house.									
	English Master -	100 - -	None -	No house.									
	French Master -	50 - -	None.										
	Drawing Master All appointed by the Governors.	20 - -	-- Fees of his pupils.										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF DURHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BISHOP AUCKLAND:								
(Parish St. Andrew Auckland) Grammar School.	12,000	King James 1st, by Charter, 1604. (a) Ann Swifte, 1605. (b) Ralph Maddison, 1606. Thomas Morton, 1630. Richd. Richardson, 1640. William Wall, 1679.	- -	- - William Hodgson, Wm. Trotter, Thomas Peacock, Thomas Duncombe Shafto, Richard Bowser, Sir William Eden, Bart., Rev. George Edward Green, Col. Stobart, Wm. Hepple, Major Hodgson, Richard Danvers Ward, and George Canney. Governors to fill up vacancies in their own body.	- - The instruction in grammar and other literature of boys and youth dwelling in the town of Bishop Auckland; one Master and one Under Master.	69 10 -	66 - -	2 - -
ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND:								
Witton-le-Wear School.	1,366	(a) Unknown - (b) John Cuthbert, 1783.	- -	- - William Richard Carter Chayter and Henry Chayter.	- - The trusts of the original Foundation are unknown.	9 18 -	9 18 -	- -
DARLINGTON:								
Free Grammar School.	14,000	Queen Elizabeth, by Charter, 1563.	- -	- - The four Churchwardens of Darlington (*ex officio*).	- - The education and instruction of youth in grammar.	190 - -	185 - -	Sons of Parishioners, 2 - - Non-Parishioners, 4 - -
DURHAM:								
Grammar School	20,000	Philip and Mary, by Charter, 1554.	- - Statutes framed under provisions of Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 13.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Durham.	- - The trusts of the original Foundation were, the instruction of 18 King's scholars whose parents were not in "wealthy" circumstances.	280 - -	280 - -	10 10 - and 12 12 - by all except the King's Scholars.
GATESHEAD:								
School - -	30,000	(a) Unknown - 1678. (b) Dr. Pickering, 1701.	- -	- - None. Visitor, Rector of Gateshead.	- - The maintenance of a Master to teach all the children of the parish of Gateshead the Latin and Greek tongues, and also to write and cast accounts, and the art of navigation. The free scholars are limited to 12.	12 - -	12 - -	4 4 - and 5 5 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each From Endowment.	Average Income of each From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Drawing, and Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	66 - -	20 - -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 1	8	2	4	4				
-- The income of the school has been appropriated in aid of an Elementary Parochial School in the parish for the instruction of six poor children.	—												
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English education.	Master - -	105 - -	98 - -	- - No house; no boarders.	(a) 12	40	-	80 of all ages.			2		
	Usher - - Both appointed by the Governors.	80 - -	- -	- - No house; no boarders.									
(c) -- English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. French, German, and Writing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	200 - -	511 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 16 (b) 65	2 40	- 4	8	25	52	19	11	-- Eighteen Scholarships (tenable for four years) of 30 *l.* Three Exhibitions of 30 *l.* each, tenable at St. John's College, Cambridge. Two Scholarships of 17 *l.* each, tenable either at Oxford or Cambridge. Five Scholarships of 10 *l.* each, at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. One Scholarship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of 16 *l.* One Scholarship of 30 *l.*, and one of 15 *l.*, at the University of Durham. One Exhibition of 40 *l.*, tenable at the University of Durham. One Scholarship at Christ College, Cambridge, of about 20 *l.*
	Usher - - By Dean and Chapter.	80 - -	255 10 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Mathematical Master.	—											
	First Assistant Master.	—											
	Second Assistant Master.	—											
	Master of Modern Department.	—											
	French and German Master.	—											
	Writing and Accidence Master.	—											
	All appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Writing, Accounts, Navigation, Mathematics, Geography, History, Dictation, Higher Arithmetic, and English.	Master - - Appointed by Rector of Gateshead.	12 - -	136 10 -	- - No house; no restriction as to boarders.	(a) 12 of all ages - (b) 30 of all ages.			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	1 or 2	
	Not on foundation.												
	French Master and Drawing Master. Appointed by Head Master.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DURHAM—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HEIGHINGTON:								
Heighington School*	1,200	(a) Elizabeth Jenison, 1601. (b) Edward Kirby, date unknown. William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, 1724.	-- Scheme established by the County Court, 1859.	-- The Vicar of Heighington, and the Churchwardens of Heighington and Kedworth (*ex officio*). Richard Blacklin, George Hall, John Harrison Aylmer, Samuel Smithson, Rev. William Cumby, John Wilkinson, and George Richmond. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a School in Heighington, for the instruction of the children of all the inhabitants in the accidence, grammar, and easy Latin and Greek authors.	60 - -	60 - -	- 8 2
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING:				*Governors:*				
Free Grammar School	8,530	(a) -- Queen Elizabeth, by Charter, 1574. On Petition of John Heath and Rev. Bernard Gilpin, 1574. (b) William Carre, about 1574. H. Bagshawe, 1708. Sir G. Wheeler, Bart., 1719.	- -	-- Earl Vane and Richard Loftus Pemberton. *Ex Officio Trustees:* Rector of Houghton and heir of Lady Londonderry. Governors appointed by Trustees and remaining Governor.	-- The maintenance, in the parish of Houghton, of a Grammar School and Almshouse, to consist of a Master and Usher, and certain poor persons. The number of free scholars is limited to six.	180 - -	150 - -	No Return
NORTON:								
Free Grammar School.	2,000	(a) Unknown - (b) Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, 1720. Bishop VanMildert, 1832.	- -	-- Rev. Chas. John Plumer and John Hogg. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The original Trusts of foundation are unknown, The Trusts of Bishop Van Mildert's Foundation are the teaching of six boys chosen by the Vicar of Norton from the parish of Norton.	44 11 10	40 - -	4 - - by boys not on the foundation, under 14; 6 - - by boys above that age.
SEDGEFIELD:								
Grammar School	2,656	(a) Unknown - (b) Richard Wright, 1790. William Soulsby, 1832.	-- Established by order of the County Court, 1858.	-- Lord Viscount Boyne and the Rector and Churchwardens of Sedgefield (*ex officio*). Christopher Bramwell, Henry Ruddock, John Hall, Ralph Hepple, and William Moody. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The clothing and education of boys belonging to township of Sedgefield, of poor but industrious parents, in Latin and the English grammar, and in writing and arithmetic.	35 4 6	35 4 6	1 2 -
WOLSINGHAM:								
Grammar School	5,531	(a) Bishop of Durham, 1612. (b) Jonathan Wooler, 1789. George Wooler, 1826. George Newcomb, 1846.	- -	-- Rev. C. Duberley, Thos. Holden Bates, George John Wooler, F. Walton, G. Curry, H. Wooler, Thomas Mitchell, Joseph Nicholson, and George Hope Lee. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The foundation of a Free School to teach boys of the parish of Wolsingham, in the rudiments of the Christian religion, and grammar.	77 13 4	72 - -	1 - - by boys not on the foundation.

* £. 30 per annum is paid out of the income, as a pension to the late Master.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, English grammar, History, Geography, and Scriptural instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	24 1 6	No house; no boarders.	59, of all ages - -			No register kept of these particulars.					
(a) Classics, Mathematics, and English.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	70 - -	- -	House; no boarders.	(a) 2	2	2	16	30	4	1	-	An Exhibition of about 20*l.*, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, for three years.
					(b) 20	24	6						
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master.	40 - -	—										
	French and Drawing Master.	—											
	House and Drill Master. Both appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) Writing, Reading, Arithmetic; Latin, French, and German if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Bishop of Durham.	40 - -	50 - -	House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	6	-	30	10	3			
					(b) 3	11	1						
(c) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; and Latin if required.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees.	31 14 6	61 12 -	House; no boarders.	(a)	8	6	55	8				
					(b) 2	34	26						
(c) Religious teaching, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Geography, English Grammar; Latin and Greek if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	72 - -	4 - -	House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	9	6	25	44				
					(b) 4, of all ages.								

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF ESSEX:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GREAT BARDFIELD:								
Grammar School*	1,065	(a) William Bendlowe, 1584.	None - -	- - Lord of the Manor, Churchwardens, and Overseers for the time being, *ex officio*.	- - For teaching of grammar.	10 - -	10 - -	—
BRAINTREE:								
Free School † -	4,620	(a) James Coker, 1702.	None - -	- - Richard Lacey, Wm. Coote, Augustus Charles Veley, and William Walford. Elected by continuing Trustees.	- - The teaching and educating 10 poor children of the parish to read, and learn English and Latin in a school within the said town.	27 3 10	27 3 10	—
CHELMSFORD:								
Free Grammar School.	8,407	(a) Letters Patent, King Edward VI., 1551.	- - Established by Court of Chancery, 1855.	- - Thomas William Bramston, Venerable Archdeacon Mildmay, John Jolliffe Tufnell, and A. Pryor. Elected by continuing Governors.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School in the parish of Chelmsford, for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar. All boys whose parents reside within six miles of the school, of eight years of age, and able to read and write, may be admitted as foundation scholars. Twenty foundation scholars are free, and their capitation fees are paid out of the income of the charity.	500 - -	350 - -	6 - - by foundation scholars. 10 - - by scholars not on foundation.
CHIGWELL:								
Archbishop Harsnett's Schools.	3,000	Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, 1629.	- -	- - Trustees of Endowment, the Vicar of Chigwell and the Rector of Loughton (*ex officio*). John Boote, the Rev. G. F. Goddard, Francis Clarke, Edward Charrington, J. Harrison, G. Turner, John Jones, and William Hunt. Governors or Trustees for Management of School, the Vicar of Chigwell and the Rector of Loughton (*ex officio*). Thomas Carter, William Palmer, Rev. T. Smith, George Hanson, Nathaniel Powell, Chas. Sanders, W. S. Suart, Henry Christie, Rev. Richard Lawrence, and J. K. Fletcher. The continuing Trustees and Governors fill vacancies in their bodies by election.	- - Foundation is for teaching the children and youth of Chigwell and other parishes to read, write, cipher, and learn their accidence, Latin, and Greek. For distributing four shillings' worth of bread during 50 Sundays in the year to 24 of the poor of the parish.	457 7 5	400 - -	- -
COLCHESTER:								
Royal Grammar School.	24,000	(a) Founded by Charter of Henry VIII., 1539. (b) The Corporation of Colchester, 1585. Charles Grey Round, 1851–1861.	- - Statutes revised by Bishop of London and Dean of St. Paul's, pursuant to Charter, 1851.	- - The Municipal Corporation of Colchester, Trustees (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster, being a Master of Arts, sufficiently able to instruct in grammar, Latin, and Greek, both prose and verse. The school is divided into Classical and Modern Departments.	100 - - (subject to payment of interest on mortgage and instalments of principal).	100 - -	10 10 -

* The school closed for a period long anterior to the date of the printed Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, by whom the circumstances were certified to the Attorney General.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Divinity (Catechism, Liturgy, &c. of Church of England, &c.), Greek, Latin, English, Reading, Writing, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. French, Drawing, and German taught for special payment.	Head Master - Appointed by Governors.	100 - -	180 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 20 (b) 2	28 3	3	31	49	15	1	2	-- One Exhibition of 6 *l.* per annum, founded by Dr. Plume, to Christ's College, Cambridge, for a scholar educated at this School, in default of one from Maldon School.
	Under Master - Appointed by Governors.	62 - -	108 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master Appointed by Head Master, subject to approval of Governors.	- -	73 - -	- ditto.									
(a) -- English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Latin, Greek, &c.; Geography and History.	Latin Master - Appointed by the Governors.	‡120 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-- No returns kept from which the information required under Nos. 15 and 16 can be obtained.								
	English Master - Appointed by the Governors.	80 - -	- -	-- House; not allowed to take boarders.									
(c) -- Greek, German, Latin, French, Mathematics, English History, Geography, and Scripture.	Head Master - Appointed by the Corporation. Second Master, receiving 120 *l.*; English Master, receiving 100 *l.*; French Master, receiving 42 *l.* All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	100 - -	250 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 20, of all ages - (b) 40, of all ages.			No register kept of these particulars.			2	2	-- One Exhibition of 7 *l.* per annum, at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by one Lewis, about 1621, for the support of a foundation scholar from this school.

† This school has been recently closed, owing to the insufficiency of the income to support a Master.

‡ A temporary Master appointed by the Trustees pending the establishment of a scheme by the Court of Chancery.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF ESSEX—*continued.*								
DEDHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	1,734	(a) Dame Joan Clarke, in the 16th century. (b) William Littlebury, 1571. William Cardinall, 1595.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1859.	-- John Ayles, Robert Austin, Charles Andrewes, William Bidwell, H. J. Back, R. Brown, the Rev. C. Campbell, R. T. Cobbold, Willm. Downes, Francis Davey, T. L'Estrange Ewen, the Rev. E. C. Ellis, H. Firmin, the Rev. R. S. Grignon, Henry T. Jackson, James Mason, the Rev. G. Murray, H. Penrose, Edward Reeve, Thomas Smith, the Rev. G. Taylor, and William Webb. The continuing Governors fill vacancies in their body by election.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School and writing school, and for teaching other subjects required by the scheme. There are 20 foundation scholars free.	374 6 8	*215 12 10	8 8 – for scholars not on foundation residing in Dedham.
EARL'S COLNE:								
Free Grammar School.	1,540	(a) Christopher Swallow, 1519.	-- Established by Court of Chancery, 1843.	-- The Rev. Robert Watkinson, Henry Holgate Cardwardine, Rev. John Cardwardine, Robert Hills, Osgood Hanbury, Edward Brett, and Charles Grey Round. Elected by continuing Trustees, subject to certain control.	-- The maintenance of a Schoolmaster at Earl's Colne, learned in the Latin tongue, and skilful in grammar, who should, in respect only of the profits of the hereditaments, instruct in grammar 30 children, whose parents should dwell in the said parish, or in the parishes where the hereditaments lay. Seven scholars are elected out of each of the parishes of Earl's Colne, Stisted, Ardleigh, Messing, Marks Tey, and Coggeshall.	200 – –	150 – –	– – –
ELMDON								
Crawley's School	731	(a) Thomas Crawley, 1559.	– –	-- The Patron of the Vicarage of Elmdon, and the Vicar of Elmdon, the Vicar of Chrishall, the Parson of Wendon Lofts, and the Parson of Haydon for the time being.	-- For the support of a Grammar School in Elmdon, for instruction in grammar, and in good and virtuous manners.	26 2 –	21 12 –	– – –
FELSTED:								
Felsted School –	1,864	(a) Richard Lord Rich. 1554–1564.	-- Scheme established by Court of Chancery and Act of Parliament, 1851.	-- Thomas William Bramston, J. J. Tufnell, Rev. John Bramston, Sir Thos. Burch Western, Bart., M.P., Onley Savill Onley, Ven. Francis W. Ady, Jas. Skill, John Abraham, and Thomas Clapton Rolfe. Appointed by the Court of Chancery, on nomination of churchwarden. Other vacancies filled by continuing Trustees.	-- Trust of foundation to instruct 80 boys born in Essex in grammar, and other virtues and godly learning according to Christ's religion, with preference to natives of any of the founder's manors or estates. The scheme directs the maintenance of a school, with boarding establishment attached; sons of parents resident in Essex, or boys natives of Essex, or children of such natives, to be preferentially admitted. Boys are received as boarders at 28 *l.* per annum.	1,700 – –	1,250 – –	8 – –

* The residue of the income is applied in payment of a debt incurred in the erection of new farm buildings.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each — From Endowment.	Average Income of each — From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. — Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. — Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. — Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Geography, Mathematics, General English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, and religious instruction. Also German and Drawing on payment of additional capitation fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* for each.	Head Master -- Appointed by the Governors.	215 12 10	25 4 –	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6	13	1	38	28	59	–	6	-- The Cardinall Exhibitions tenable for four years at St. John's College, Cambridge, by foundation scholars born in Dedham or Much Bromley. In default of qualified scholars, one-third part of the income shall be applied for the benefit of an Exhibitioner from the school, and the remaining two-thirds be divided equally between the English school and almshouses.
	Two Assistant Masters.	- -	- -	No house; allowed to take boarders; number limited by Head Master.	(b) 18	27	5						
	Modern Language Master.	—											
	English Master.	—											
	All appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
(a) -- In Higher Department Latin and Greek Abstract, Arithmetic, Euclid, and Algebra. In Lower Department the usual subjects of English instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 – –	- -	-- No house; no boarders. Is allowed to receive 18 pupils on his own terms.	(a)	30	–	–	About 30.				
-- This school, not apparently maintained as a grammar school at any period; its income applied principally in aid of national school in the parish.	—												
(c) -- Latin and Greek, French, German and English Languages, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Chemistry.	Head Master -	200 – –	258 14 2	House - -	(a) 54	36	–	-- No registers kept showing these averages.			-- About six; exact number not known.		
	Second Master -	100 – –	161 19 2	House.	(b) 3	2							
	Third Master -	125 – –	- -	Board and lodging.	These are the present numbers; no register kept showing the past averages.								
	Fourth Master -	120 – –	- -	" Same.									
	Fifth Master -	70 – –	- -	" Same.									
	Sixth Master -	50 – –	- -	" Same.									
	All appointed by the Trustees.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF ESSEX—*continued.*								
HALSTEAD:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Grammar School.	7,000	(*a*) – – Lady Mary Ramsey, 1594. (*b*) Wm. Martin (Will, 1573).	– – Established by the Court of Chancery, 1857.	– – The Vicar of Halstead (*ex officio*). Rev. Duncan Fraser, Rev. John Greenwood, Jas. Brewster, Geo. de Horne Vaizey, Ed. Hornor, Bridges Harvey, Duncan Sinclair, Robt. Ellington Greenwood, William Gilpin, and Jonathan Mucklestone Key. Four Trustees elected by the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The others elected by continuing Trustees under certain control.	– – The maintenance of a learned schoolmaster to teach in the Grammar School in the town of Halstead. Forty boys are admitted to the school from the parishes of Halstead and Colne Engaine, or any other parish within eight miles of Halstead, being of the age of eight years, and able to read and write, &c.	200 – –	120 – –	1 – – if under 12; 1 10 – if above that age. (Fees were raised in 1864 to 3 *l.* and 5 *l.*)
MALDON:								
Grammar School -	5,000	(*a*) Ralph Breeder, 1608.	– – Established by Charity Commissioners, 1864.	– – Benjamin Baker, John Payne, Fredk. George Green, Wm. Jackson, John Coe Payne, Richd. Creak Stanes, Thomas Tomlinson, George Gepp Ward, and John Wood. Elected by continuing Trustees under certain control.	– – The maintenance of a schoolmaster in the town of Maldon, to teach a Grammar School there. The school is open to children of resident inhabitants of Maldon between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and able to read, write, and spell.	54 – –	52 – –	2 10 –
NEWPORT:								
Free { Grammar School.	900	(*a*) Joyce Frankland, 1586.	– – 1851. Certain rules and orders made by the visitor.	– – William Charles Smith, William Eve, and Stephen Robinson. Elected by the continuing Trustees.	– – The maintenance of a Free Grammar School in the town of Newport, for the children of the inhabitants of the said town.	315 – –	265 – –	– –
SAFFRON WALDEN:								
Free Grammar School.	5,474	(*a*) – – Dame Johane Bradbury, 1523. (*b*) Sir Wm. Dawson, 1527. Peter Manwood, 1595. Thomas Adams, 1623. Charles Fiske, 1844.	– – Rules framed by the Trustees, 1844.	– – Henry Burrows, Nathaniel Catlin, Rev. Ralph Clutton, Joseph Thos. Collin, Joshua Clarke, John Green Emson, and James Starling, Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Borough of Saffron Walden. Appointed in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Act.	– – The teaching grammar after the order and use of the schools of Winchester or Eton to the children of the parishes of Saffron Walden, Newport, Widdington, or Little Chesterford. The number of foundation boys is limited to 24.	68 4 2	65 18 3	3 – –
THURROCK, GRAY'S:								
Palmer's School -	2,209	(*a*) William Palmer, 1706.	– – Established by the Court of Chancery, 1845.	– – The Vicar of Grays Thurrock (*ex officio*). Richard Baker Wingfield, Jas. Theobald, Richd. Meeson, Rev. Jas. Blomfield, Robt. Ingram, James Seabrooke, Robert Binks Jordison, Thos. Sturgeon, Samuel Newcome, Champion Russell, Saml. Richd. Green Francis, Rev. Charles Day, Rev. Wm. Palin, Samuel Westwood, and Daniel Jackson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in the trust.	– – The maintenance of a schoolmaster, who should instruct gratis 10 poor children of the parish in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and in the Latin tongue; and the provision of bread, coals, and clothing to the poor. Thirty-five children receive instruction in the school.	150 – –	140 – –	1 1 1

* Scheme having come into operation in January 1864, the required particulars can be stated for one year only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
					Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) - - Latin and Greek, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, comprising Euclid and Trigonometry (Plane), Book-keeping, the French and German Languages, the Holy Scriptures, Church Catechism and Liturgy, Geography, History, English Composition, Mechanics, Landscape and Geometrical Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Usher; appointed by Head Master, and paid 50 *l.* per annum, with board and lodging.	75 - -	29 4 9	- - House; allowed to take 30 boarders.	(*a*) 3 (*b*) 2	11 6	16 2	- - No register kept of these particulars.					
(*c*) * - - Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Writing, and Geography.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	52 - -*	22 10 -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	- 9, of all ages.								
(*a*) - - Greek, Latin, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Elementary Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take six boarders.	(*a*) 50, of all ages -			72, of all ages.					
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	75 - -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
(*c*) - - Latin, Greek (if required), Merchant's Accounts, and usual branches of English instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees, with the approval of President of Queen's College, Cambridge.	65 18 3	25 5 -	- - House; allowed to take 10 boarders.	(*a*) 1 (*b*) 1	7 4	1 3	14	14	1	1		
(*c*) - - Scripture History, Elementary, Latin, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	- - The fees are included in the gross and net income.	- - House; no boarders.	(*a*) 38, of all ages - (*b*) 42, of all ages.			103					
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	- -	- - No house; no boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF ESSEX—*continued*.								
WALTHAMSTOW:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sir George Monox's School.	7,000	(a) - - Sir George Monox, 1542. (b) Henry Maynard, 1686.	None - - -	- - The Churchwardens of the parish (*ex officio*). Rev. Alfred William Wilson, Edward Warner, Nathaniel Powell, Alfred Janson, John Budd, Wm. Houghton, Thomas Haviside, Henry Green, and Rich. Bedford Allen. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in the trust.	- - The maintenance of a honest priest to keep a Free School of young children at Walthamstow, and the support of an Almshouse at Walthamstow.	46 5 -	46 5 -	4 4 -
SOUTH WEALD, BRENTWOOD:								
Free Grammar School.	3,093	(a) Anthony Browne, Serjeant - at - Law, and Joanna, his Wife, 1557.	- - Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 22.	- - The Rev. Hastings Robinson, the Rev. John Pearson, Frederick Hotham Hirst, Octavius Edward Coope, Rev. John F. H. English, Rev. R. B. Tower, A. Z. Cox, and T. C. C. Marsh. Vacancies in the trust filled up by the owner of Weald Hall for the time being, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery.	- - Establishing a Free Grammar School in Brentwood, for the better instruction and education of the youth of the neighbouring country, and almshouses for poor folk of South Weald. All boys of the age of eight and upwards, resident in South Weald, or within three miles of the schoolhouse, are entitled to admission, and to gratuitous instruction in Latin and Greek. £. 100 may be applied towards the Brentwood National School, or a School of a similar character, in or near Brentwood.	- -	* 514 - -	6 - -
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER:								
GLOUCESTER:								
The College, or King's School, in the city of Gloucester.	24,000	(a) Unknown - - Charter of King Henry VIII., 1541.	- - Cathedral Statutes, 1541. Modified 1854.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, Gloucester.	- - For a schoolmaster, learned in Greek and Latin, to train up in piety and good learning, boys resorting to the school to learn grammar.	260 - -	260 - -	Boys under 10 years, 8 8 - above that age, 10 10 -
The Crypt School	24,000	(a) - - Dame Joan Cooke, 1539.	- - Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1860.	- - John Aubrey Whitcombe, David Mowbray Walker, Richard Hodges Carter, Thomas Evans, M. D., John Burrup, Thomas Holt, George Newton Cox Buchanan, Chas. Walker, Thomas Buchanan Washbourne, M. D., William Charles Lucy, William Nicks, Joseph Robert Sanders, Henry Hugh Butt, James Goodrich, James Henry Dowling, and John Green. Appointed by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	- - The education of boys between the ages of 8 and 19 years. £. 78 is paid annually to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £. 80 towards the repair of a City Bridge.	657 18 10	564 6 2	6 - -

* No specific portion of the endowment allotted to the school. The whole income of the charity about 1,368 *l.* per annum. The sum above stated (lately

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each. From Endowment.	Average Income of each. From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Latin, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	46 5 –	63 – –	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 3	4	8	- - No register kept of these particulars.					
- - French, German, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Reading, Writing, Drawing, and Drilling.	Head Master -	200 – –	144 19 3	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 32	44	4	48	57	49			
	Second Master - Both appointed by the owner of Weald Hall for the time being.	150 – –	72 2 1	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	English and Drawing Master.	80 – –	108 18 7	No house.									
	French Master -	60 – –	50 – –	No house.									
	German Master -	5 – –	45 – –	No house.									
	Drill Master - - All appointed by the Wardens.	4 – –	5 4 11	No house.									
	Two Assistant Masters, receiving 100 *l.* and 80 *l.* a year respectively, appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
(c) - - Greek and Latin when desired, French, Drawing, and the usual subjects of English instruction; religious teaching.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	170 – –	216 – –	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	36	57	7	42	52	69	–	18	
	Under Master - Appointed by the Dean.	90 – –	216 – –	- - No house; allowed to take 12 boarders.									
	Writing and Drawing Master.	- -	120 – –	No house.									
	French and German Master.	- -	60 – –	Board with Head Master.									
	English and Mathematical Master.	- -	50 – –	ditto.									
	All appointed by the Head Master.												
(c) - - Greek, Latin, French, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, History, and English Literature.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	200 – –	160 – –	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(b) 20	57	8	33	75	10	–	–	- - One Exhibition of 80 *l.* per annum, tenable at Pembroke College, Oxford, for four years.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 – –	80 – –	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Third Master -	100 – –		No house.									
	Master of Modern Languages.	100 – –		No house.									
	Drawing Master -	25 – –		No house.									
	All appointed by the Head Master.	Paid from endowment and fees combined.											

increased to that amount) is for the masters' stipends only, and exclusive of the cost of repairs, rates, and other charges incidental to the school premises.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*								
CHELTENHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	40,000	(a) Richard Pate, 1578.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1851.	The President and Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	Maintenance of a Free Grammar School and a Hospital in the town of Cheltenham.	Entire income of charity, 1,238 8 5	Applicable to school, 691 8 5	By sons of inhabitants in senior classical school, 8 8 – in junior classical school, 6 6 – in commercial department, 4 4 – Sons of non-inhabitants in senior classical school, 10 10 – junior classical and commercial schools, 8 8 – Hebrew, French, German, Drawing, each, 2 – – Vocal music, 1 1 – Average by each scholar, 5 – –
CHIPPING CAMPDEN:								
Free Grammar School.	2,000	(a) John Varby, or Fereby, 1487.	Rules established by the Trustees, 1863.	The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Redesdale, Lord Northwich, Viscount Campden, Sir Charles Rushout Rushout, Bart., Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., Rev. Chas. Edwd. Kennaway, Rev. Geo. Drinkwater Bourne, John Franklin Hiron, Chas. Decimus Matthews, Wm. Rimell, and Chas. Izod. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	For maintaining a Free Grammar School at Chipping Campden, and for the benefit of the poor. Six boys of Campden to be admitted free.	92 11 9	92 11 9	Boys of Campden under 10 years of age, 2 – – above that age, 3 – – others, 8 – –
CIRENCESTER:								
The Grammar School.	6,336	(a) Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, temp. Hen. VIII. (b) Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth. John Jones, 1507.	– – – – – –	– – – – – –	For the good education and virtuous bringing up of scholars in good literature and learning. Open to sons of all inhabitants of Cirencester.	28 – –	25 8 2	4 4 –
HENBURY:								
Anthony Edmunds's School.	2,028	(a) Anthony Edmunds, 1624. (b) John Lee, 1838. Robert Sandford, 1780.	– –	John Scandrett Harford, Edw. Sampson, Rev. John Hugh Way, Rev. Henry Hugh Way, Philip Wm. Skinner Miles, John Wm. Skinner Miles, John Battersby Harford, J. N. C. Buchanan, Richard Llewellyn, and Rev. Joseph Henry Butterworth. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for children born or resident in Henbury and other neighbouring parishes, and the establishment of a Hospital for poor boys of the same parishes, to be lodged and boarded therein. Seven boys are now maintained in the school building at Henbury, and Branch Schools established at Westbury, Horfield, and Shirehampton.	240 – –	240 – –	Day boys, 2 – –

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	15. Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	15. Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	16. Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	16. Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	17. Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by President and Senior Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	360 - -	8 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders, 30 of whom are exempt from school payments.	58	79	18	84	112	87	8	-	-- One Exhibition of 80 *l.*, tenable at Pembroke College, Oxford, for four years.
	Chief Mathematical Master. Appointed by President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College.	154 - -	11 - -	-- 16 *l.* a year allowed him instead of house; allowed to take boarders; receives about 30 *l.* a year from special fees for holding a chemistry class.									
	Writing Master -	50 - -	64 - -	—									
	Assistant Classical Master.	150 - -		-- Receives 20 *l.* a year from special fees for holding vocal music class.									
	Assistant Mathematical Master.	130 - -		-- Receives 20 *l.* a year from special fees for holding junior drawing class.									
	Commercial Assistant Master.	100 - -		-- Receives 80 *l.* a year from special fees.									
	French Master -	- - -	- - -	-- Receive the full amount of the special fees paid by their pupils.									
	Masters of German, Drawing, and Music.	- - -	- - -										
	Assistant Masters and Masters of Modern Languages. Appointed by the Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Greek, Latin, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	65 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 15, of all ages - (b) 10, of all ages. These particulars are the average of 2½ years.			-- No sufficient register kept of these particulars.			1	1	-- One Scholarship of about 70 *l.* tenable at Pembroke College, Oxford, for four years.
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Greek and Latin, and the usual subjects of a commercial education, including French.	Master - - Appointed by the Lord Chancellor.	25 8 2	126 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-	30	-	42, of all ages.					
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- - -	- - -	No house.									
(a) -- This school has long been conducted as an elementary English school only. No Latin taught.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	210 - - (including 40 *l.* from Sandford's Charity, and the board of the scholars).	16 - -	-- House; receives 15 *l.* a year each for the board of the seven foundation boys.	Edmunds' Scholars. (a) | 5 | 2 Sandford's Scholars. (a) | 24 | 26 (b) 8, of all ages.			-- No sufficient register kept of these particulars.					
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	23 - -	- - -	No house.									

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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*								
BELLS:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Newland Grammar School	4,888	(a) Edward Bell, 1627. (b) Alderman Whitson, 1627. John Symons. 1724.	- -	- - Rev. Geo. Ridout, Rev. William Hiley Bathurst, Rev. Edward Machen, John Partridge, William Roberts, Hy. Hooper Fryer, John Fortescue Brickdale, John Henry Dighton, Robt. Coke, John Worgan, Joseph Lawson Sisson, D.D., William Henry Fryer, Hon. Wyndham Quin, Rev. Howard Lewis Parry, Richard Sladen Davis, M.D., William Robert, jun., Sir James Campbell, Bart., Rev. Cornelius Witherby, and Richard Hewlett. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	- - For maintenance of master for teaching grammar; also an almshouse.	75 - -	75 - -	Twelve foundation scholars, 2 - - Others, 8 8 - Special fees for modern languages.
CHIPPING SODBURY:								
Free Grammar School.	1,130	Unknown - -	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1831.	- - The Bailiff and Burgesses of Chipping Sodbury, trustees appointed by a decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 3 Charles I.	- - The education of boys of Chipping Sodbury in the principles of religion and virtue, and in decent and proper behaviour, as well as in classical learning.	- -	- One-fourth of rents of town estate of Chipping Sodbury.	- -
NORTHLEACH:								
The Free Grammar School of Hugh Westward.	1,404	(a) Hugh Westward, 1559.	- -	- - The Head Master and Usher of the school, incorporated by Act of Parliament 4 Jac. I. The Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, visitors.	- - For maintaining a Grammar School for inhabitants of Northleach and Chedworth, and others.	718 13 2	591 - 10	Foundation scholars, 1 5 - Other scholars, 6 - -
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD:								
Grammar School	1,328	(a) Richard Shepham, 1604.	- - Charter of 10th James I.	- - The Municipal Corporation of Chipping Norton.	- - The instruction of boys and children in the Latin tongue, and other more polite literature.	13 - 8	13 - 8	- -
TETBURY:								
The Romney School or the National Schools.	3,274	(a) Sir William Romney, Knight, 1610.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1830.	- - Rev. John Frampton, John Cook, Joseph Hughes, William Taylor, John Gale Goodwyn, Robt. Clark Paul, William Brookes, and Edwin Cook. The Municipal Trustees of the Tetbury Charity Estates.	- - For the instruction of children and youths of Tetbury to read, write, and cast accounts.	70 - -	70 - -	- -
TEWKESBURY:								
The Free Grammar School of William Ferrers.	5,976	(a) William Ferrers, 1576. (b) Sir Dudley Digges, Knight, 1608. William Alye, 1625.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1551.	- - William Allard, Samuel Hitch, M.D., John Horne, Frederic James Prior, Benjamin Thomas Moore, William Henry Peacey, and George Blizard. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The education of 16 poor boys; 12 being resident within the borough, and six within the parish of Ashchurch.	50 13 9	46 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars — (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) -- Greek, Latin, Algebra, Chemistry, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	75 - -	53 12 -	-- House; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(*a*) 2 (*b*) 2	5 2	3	8	10	4			
-- School closed in 1857, and income since applied in repayment of a mortgage debt charged on it. Re-establishment of school now contemplated.	—												
(*c*) -- Latin and Greek, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction, including land surveying, book-keeping, and mapping. A commercial school also separately established.	Head Master - Appointed by Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.	394 - 7	-- Fees are at present applied in discharging a debt incurred for new schools.	-- House; no accommodation for boarders.	(*a*) 1 (*b*) 7	2 38	3 8	48	24	12	-	-	-- One Exhibition, tenable at Pembroke College, Oxford, for four years.
	The Usher appointed in like manner.	197 - 3	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
-- The net income is applied in aid of the National School. The school building used as a reading-room for middle classes.	English Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	- -	- -	-- No house; takes 45 boarders.									
-- This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not so founded. The income is applied in aid of the National Schools.													
(*c*) -- Latin, Greek, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees.	46 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders and day scholars.	(*a*) 2 (*b*) 14, of all ages.	6	8	-	34				

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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
THORNBURY:								
The Grammar School.	4,494	(a) Robert Stone, 1606. (b) William White, 1642. William Edwards, 1648.	- -	- - Thos. Osborne Wetmore, John Thurston, Nicholas Cornock, William Cornock, and John Cullimore. Vacancies filled by election of continuing Trustees. The Vicar to concur with the Trustees in making rules for the government of the school.	- - For maintaining a Master to teach a school in Thornbury; three poor children to be instructed free.	62 13 4	28 17 3	- - The Master having been very lately appointed cannot supply this information.
WICKWAR:								
The Free School -	960	(a) Alexander Bosea, 1684.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1835.	- - The Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Wickwar (*ex officio*). The Earl of Ducie, Rev. Charles Edward Oakley. Thos. Arnold, and John C. Barber. Appointed by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	- - The education of 40 boys and 30 girls resident in the parish. The scheme directs the appointment of a Mistress for the instruction of the girls.	154 - -	134 - -	None -
WINCHCOMB:								
Lady Frances Chandos's Free School.	2,500	- - Lady Frances Chandos, 1621.	None - -	- - Thos. Beale Browne, Lord Sudeley, Edward Holland, Esq., M.P., John Concher Dent, and Thomas William Wynniatt. Elected by the continuing Trustees.	- - The education, instructing, teaching, and bringing up of 14 children of the town of Winchcomb, as well in the science of grammar as other learning fit for their years.	84 - -	80 - -	- Foundation boys, free; others, 4 4 -
WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE:								
The Grammar School.	3,673	(a) - - Lady Katherine Berkeley. 8th Richard II. (b) Hugh Perry, 1638.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	- The Vicar and Mayor of Wootton-under-Edge (*ex officio*). Robt. Blagden Hale, Carey Hen. Metivier, The Earl of Ducie, Rev. Sir Geo. Prevost, Bart., Purnell Bransby Purnell, John Rolt, M.P., Q.C., Wm. Moore Adey, William John Phelps, Samuel Long, and Edward Pinnell. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - To provide gratuitous education to 16 foundation scholars (with power to the Trustees to increase the number to 20), and to educate other boys at a capitation fee. Caps and gowns to be provided for the foundation scholars.	556 4 1	346 15 1	- Foundation boys, free; others, from 4 - - to 10 - -
COUNTY OF HEREFORD:								
HEREFORD:								
The Cathedral Grammar School.	16,000	(a) Unknown - - (b) Dean Langford, in 1600. King Charles I., 1636. Roger Philpotts, 1615. Duchess of Somerset, 1682.	- - The Cathedral Statutes, 1636.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Hereford.	- - School founded to banish, as far as possible, the errors and ignorance which are the result of the want of a liberal and religious education. The Dean and Chapter also hold, under Dean Langford's will, an estate from which they provide a money payment and clothing in part for four Dean's scholars; apprenticeship fees are also granted. The Dean's scholars and 12 choristers are taught free of charge.	30 - -	30 - -	10 10 -

* The scheme having come into operation in 1860, the averages can be stated for four years only.
† The capitation fees are seldom paid for more than one quarter, when the boys are usually placed on the foundation.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Borders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - Latin, Greek, and the usual subjects of English instruction, with Mathematics and Mensuration.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	28 17 3	- - The present Master cannot supply this information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 1	5 13	1 2	3	25	1	1		
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid 40*l.* by Head Master.	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
- - Latin, and the usual subjects of English instruction, including Book-keeping.	The Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take four boarders.	(a) (b)	14 4	16	36	24				
	Schoolmistress -	35 - -	—										
(c) - - Latin, when required, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	42 - -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	8 4	6 6	2	20				
- - Latin, Greek, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction, with Natural Philosophy, Land Surveying, and Algebra.	Head Master - Appointed by Robert Blagden Hale, Esq.	180 - -*	2 8 9†	House - -	(a) 9	10	1	5	8	13	-	1	- - One Exhibition of 50*l.* a year, tenable at one of the English Universities for four years.
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	75 - -	1 4 4	- - No house; resides in Head Master's house.									
(c) - - Religious instruction, Greek, Latin, the usual subjects of English instruction, Drawing, Mathematics, and the elements of French. French taught for special payment.	Head Master - Appointed by Dean and Chapter.	30 - -	700 - -	- - Residence; allowed to take boarders. Receives 40*l.* for the tuition of the Dean's Scholars.	(a) 6 (b) 35	10 28	- 7	40	30	60	1	15	- - Three Philpottine Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford (Dean's scholars having a preference), value 50*l.* a year for three years. Six scholarships at Brasenose College, two of 52*l.*, and four of 36*l.* 8*s.* a year, tenable for five years. Four Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, of 50*l.* a year, tenable for three years. Eight Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, or 40*l.* a year, tenable for four years.
	Mathematical Master. —												
	Assistant Classical Third Assistant. —												
	Assistant Tutor. —												
	Writing Master and Superintendent of Choristers. —												
	Drawing Master. —												
	All appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
	Resident Masters of French and German paid by special fees.	- -	- -	- - Have rooms and board provided for them.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF HEREFORD—*continued*.						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BOSBURY: Free Grammar School.	1,096	(a) Sir Rowland Morton, temp. Edward VI. (b) Queen Elizabeth, anno regni VIII.	- - -	- - George Shayle, James Gregg, Rev. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, Rev. Edward Higgins, John Hopton, Thomas Heywood, jun., Thomas George Norbury, John Mutlow, John Barber, and Henry Treherne. The continuing Trustees fill up vacancies in their number.	- - For a Free Grammar School for the education of the parishioners and inhabitants of Bosbury, and for a Master to instruct such children in the Latin Grammar, and otherwise.	106 12 5	65 3 2	- - -
BROMYARD: The Free Grammar School.	3,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1567. (b) John Perryn, 1656.	- -	- - The Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Corporation of Bromyard are the Trustees of the School; and the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London are the Trustees of Perryn's Endowment.	- - The maintenance of a Master to keep a Grammar School. The children of the parish of Bromyard and the neighbourhood are admissible.	35 - -	35 - -	1 - -
COLWALL: The Free School -	1,400	(a) Humphry Walwyn, 1612. (b) Grant from the Crown.	- -	- - The Company of Grocers, London, appointed by the will of the Founder.	- - The teaching and maintaining of a Free School in the parish of Colwall, that poor children of that parish, and seven of the parish of Little Malvern, should be taught free, and others, who were able to pay, should not pay above 10 *s.* a year.	30 - -	30 - -	- - -
EARDISLAND: The School -	889	(a) Wm. Whittington, 1607.	- - Regulated by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 1641.	- - The Earl of Macclesfield, as descendant of Founder, is the sole Trustee.	- - For a Grammar School.	55 - -	51 - -	- - -
KINGTON: The Free Grammar School.	3,076	(a) Dame Margaret Hawkins, 1619.	- - 1835, Rules made by the Trustees, modifying orders which are supposed to have been contemporaneous with the Foundation.	- - Lady Langdale, as owner of Hergest Court; the Bishop of Hereford; T. Perry Herrick, as owner of Eardisley Castle. The above are (*ex officio*) Trustees, appointed by the Founder, with 13 other Feoffees of the trust property.	- - The instructing and teaching of youths and children in literature and good education. A sermon to be preached by the Master every Wednesday.	304 10 -	290 - -	2 - -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each — From Endowment.	Average Income of each — From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. — Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- This is now conducted as an elementary English school for both sexes, under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education. The Vicar of the parish, as the nominal Master of the school, is capable of teaching Latin and Greek, if required, but the school is conducted by his deputy, who receives the whole emoluments of the office.	—												
(c) -- Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography, English Grammar, and Writing.	-- The Master is appointed by the Goldsmiths' Company.	* 35 - -	The fees are paid over to the Company.	No house - -	2	11	12	37	18	3			
-- Mathematics and the ordinary subjects of English instruction. No Latin taught.	Head Master - Appointed by the Grocers' Company.	30 - -	- -	-- House; and allowed to take boarders.	-- No sufficient register kept of these particulars. Average attendance, 59.			-- No register kept of these particulars.					
	Under Master receives 75 *l.* from the Grocers' Company.	- -	- -	No house.	—								
	Junior Usher receives 30 *l.* from the Grocers' Company.	- -	- -	No house.	—								
(a) -- The ordinary subjects of elementary English instruction. No Latin taught.	Head Master - Appointed by representatives of Founders. He appoints a deputy, who receives the whole emolument.	51 - -	- -	No house - -	-- No register kept of these particulars.			-- No register kept of these particulars.					
(a) -- Latin, Greek, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Feoffees.	212 10 -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders. Is Lecturer of Kington.	10	28	6	17	9	12			
(b) Arithmetic and Writing.	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Feoffees.	72 10 -	50 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	—								

* The Goldsmiths' Company make an annual grant to the Master of 165 *l.*, in augmentation of his stipend.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5 Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar
COUNTY OF HEREFORD—*continued.*								
LEDBURY:*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Free Grammar School.	5,598	(*a*) Unknown -	- - 14th May, 1861. Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners.	- - The Rector and Churchwardens (*ex officio*). Appointed by the Charity Commissioners.	Unknown - -	10 1 3	10 1 3	—
LEOMINSTER:†								
The Grammar School.	4,908	(*a*) - - Charter of Queen Mary, 1554.	- -	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Leominster.	- - That there should be a Grammar School for the instruction and education of youth in the said borough.	25 - -	25 - -	—
LUCTON:								
The Free School, founded by John Pierrepoint.	170	(*a*) John Pierrepoint, 1708.	- - 7th December 1708. Ordinances established by the Founder. 30th August 1710. Further Ordinances by the Founder. 30th January 1811. Ordinances by the Governors. 10th March 1832. Further Ordinances by the Governors.	- - The Preacher of Charterhouse, the Preacher of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, the Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill, the Preacher of Gray's Inn, the President of Sion College, the Schoolmaster of the Charterhouse, the Common Serjeant of the City of London, and the Schoolmaster of Merchant Tailors' School. Appointed (*ex officio*) Trustees by the Will of the Founder, and incorporated Governors by Act of Parliament, 7th Anne. They appoint certain noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen in the neighbourhood as Assistant Governors.	- - The instruction of children in religion, grammar, learning, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration, of such poor parents as are not able to bear the charge of training up their children, so as to be fit for the University, or to be put apprentices; also for an allowance to a minister to officiate in Lucton Chapel. By the Founder's Will there were to be three classes of scholars: 50 of the first sort being sons of labourers and other poor persons of Lucton, neighbouring parishes to be taught free; 30 of the second sort, being sons of persons in a better condition of life, to be taught for a certain payment; and thirdly, the Master was to be allowed to take a certain number of boarders. The school is divided into classical and English departments, and the boys elect to which they will belong. The first class of boys have, each year, a suit of clothes, and there are apprenticeship premiums for the first and second sort of boys from 30 *l.* to 40 *l.*	- - Entire Income of the Charity, 1,600 - -	- - Income applicable to the School, and Exhibitioners, 660 - -	- - First sort boys, free. Second sort boys, 1 5 -
ROSS:								
The School -	4,346	(*a*) Unknown - (*b*) Lord Weymouth, 1709.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - For a Grammar School for the instruction and education of youth therein.	10 - -	10 - -	- -

* This school was formerly classed as a Grammar School, but the income is now applied in aid of the National School.

† By an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 21st December 1859, the trust income is now paid to the treasurer of the National Schools of the borou for the purposes thereof.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - In the classical department the boys are educated for the Universities, the learned professions, and the Army and Navy. In the English department the boys receive a commercial education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors. Mathematical Master. Writing Master - Appointed by the Head Master, who provides them with board and lodging. A teacher of modern languages to instruct the boys in the Head Master's house, paid by him.	190 - - 100 - - 70 - -	11 - -	- - House; allowed to take 26 boarders. His boarders of the second sort pay a reduced capitation fee of 5 *s.* for the loan of school books.	(a) 16	33	16	20	89	10	5 -	No distinction between foundation and other scholars.	- - Four Exhibitions of 75 *l.* a year each, tenable for four years at any College in Oxford or Cambridge Universities.
- - This has long been conducted as an elementary English school. Latin not taught.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8 Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF HERTFORD:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ALBAN'S, ST.:								
Free Grammar School.	10,853	(a) King Edward VI., 1553. (b) Richard Platt, temp. 2 Eliz. Thomas and Margaret Hall, 24 Elizabeth. Richard Rainshaw, 1795	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1845.	-- The Earl of Verulam, Rev. Henry B. Nicholson, D.D., Gerard Wolfe Lydekker, Richard Grove Lowe, H. H. Burchell Herne, John Thomas Lipscombe, William Langley, and Thos. Kinder. Four elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough, and four by the continuing Trustees.	-- The education of children as scholars.	142 10 -	135 - -	-- Sons of residents, 4 - - Others, 6 - -
ALDENHAM:								
Free Grammar School of Richard Platt.	1,700	(a) Richard Platt, 1597.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 18th June 1861.	-- The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Brewers' Company, London (Incorporated Governors).	-- The instruction in the Latin tongue, and in purity of life, manners, and religion of 60 children of poor people of Aldenham, and freemen of the Brewers' Company, and in default of such, of others from the neighbouring parishes, with preference to founder's kin; also for the support of an almshouse in Aldenham. Upper and Lower Schools at Aldenham, and an elementary English school at Medburn have been established.	-- Entire income of Charity about 3,500 - -	-- Income applicable to Upper School and Exhibitioners, 1,500 - -	- -
BARNET, CHIPPING:								
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	2,500	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1573. (b) John Owen, 1676. The Rev. Humphrey Hall, 1734.	None - -	-- James Hill, the Earl Strafford, Rev. Thomas Henry Elwin, Rev. Fredk. Charles Cass, Rev. Dr. Proctor, Rev. John Edward Kempe, Rev. C. Thompson, Rev. H. L. Ventris, Stanley Harris, C. Bryant, Captain Trotter, L. C. Tenison D'Eyncourt, Rev. Thomas Henry Wimbolt, William Norris Franklyn, John Smith, Joseph Baxendale, Chas. Godson, John Ladds, James Mackintosh, Richard Durant, jun., and Richd. Winter Kempson. Incorporated Governors by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, the continuing Governors filling up vacancies.	-- The education, bringing up, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar and other learning. By the will of John Owen three boys were to be taught free; 1 *l.* a year was to be expended in the reparation of "the Physic Well" at Barnet, and 52 *s.* yearly distributed among the poor.	51 11 4	35 - -	Day boys, 3 - -
BERKHAMPSTEAD:								
Free School of King Edward VI.	3,585	John Incent, Dean of St. Paul's, 1541.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1841; amended, 1857.	-- Earl Verulam, Earl Brownlow, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., Frank John Moore, Lieut. Col. Smith Dorien, Rev. James Williams, Charles Longman, Viscount Chesham, the Master and Usher (*ex officio*). Upon a vacancy the Governors nominate two persons, of whom the Visitor selects one to be a Governor. The Warden of All Souls is Visitor.	-- The instruction and teaching of children in grammar; boys of Berkhampstead to be preferred; 50 *l.* a year is also contributed to the support of local elementary schools.	1,157 5 6	1,127 11 -	Foundation boys, 5 - - Other boys, 9 - -

* The capitation fees of the foundation boys are paid out of the income of the charity.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each From Endowment.	Average Income of each From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, French, and the usual subjects of English instruction, including Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	80 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 8	10	12	3	10	-	-	-	None.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	49 18 -	40 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	Average of two years -			Number left during two years.					
	French Master - Appointed and paid 25 *l.* by Head Master.	—											
(a) -- Latin, Greek, French, Divinity, and the usual subjects of English instruction, including Mathematics.	Head Master - Selected by Governors out of three Masters of Arts, nominated by St. John's College, Cambridge.	800 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take 10 private pupils besides 40 boarders, who pay 25 *l.* a year each.	(a) 40 of all ages - (b) 8 of all ages.			50 of all ages -			-	-	-- Eight Exhibitions of 40 *l.* a year, tenable for four years at Cambridge or Oxford Universities.
	(1) Assistant Master. Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	(2) Assistant Master. Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -											
	French Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	70 - -											
(c) -- The usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	20 - -	30 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) About 10 of all ages. (b) 25 of all ages.			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	None.
(a) Greek and Latin (b) German, French, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Crown.	200 - -	166 13 4	-- House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 50 of all ages - (b) 35 of all ages.			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	None.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master.	100 - -	100 - -	-- House; allowed to take 13 boarders.	These are the numbers during the past year only.								
	Two Assistant Masters.	75 - - each.	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF HERTFORD—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BISHOP STORTFORD:		(a)						
The Grammar School.	5,300	Mrs. Margaret Dane, 1579. (b) Thomas Leigh (Clerk), 1686.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1851.	-- The Vicar of the Parish and Master of the School (*ex officio*). John Carter Cornwell, John Dobede Fairman, Charles Hawke, Robert Cole, Jas. Hillatt Summers, Geo. Field Grounds, and Renforth Thomas Scarr. The continuing Trustees appoint others to fill vacancies.	-- For a School and Library.	14 11 –	9 17 10	Boys under 12 years, 12 – – Above that age, 15 – –
MARKYATE STREET, IN CADDINGTON:		(a)						
Coppin's School -	1,500	Thomas Coppin, 1662. (b) John Coppin, 1666.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1863.	-- Daniel Goodson Adey, Rev. William Hen. Fitzsimon Hinde, Wm. Arthur Hubert, Wm. Clerk Perkins, and Philip Pocock, appointed by the Court of Chancery; and Ben. Hamilton and Wm. Lambert, appointed by the Charity Commissioners.	-- For instructing the youth of the town of Markyate Street in all good learning and manners, and in the English and Latin tongues. The Master was to be Curate of the Chapel of Markyate Street.	73 8 9	73 8 9	- - -
HERTFORD:		(a)						
The School of Richard Hale.	6,769	Richard Hale, 1617. (b) Bernard Hale. 1661.	-- Rules established by Viscountess Palmerston, as representative of the Founder, 1864.	-- Rev. Jas. Wheeler Birch, Rev. Hen. S. Wharleigh, John Davies, M.D., Jas. Tasker Evans, M.D., Joseph Lawrence, Hen. Gilbertson, James Hancock, John Moses Carter, Jas. Matthias Gilbertson, and Philip Longmore. Appointed by Charity Commissioners.	-- The education of boys living in the town and neighbourhood of Hertford in the Latin tongue and other literature. A preference to residents within the borough.	40 – –	40 – –	4 – –
HITCHIN:		(a)						
Free School -	8,000	John Mattocke, 1632. (b) Joseph Kemp, 1654. Ed. Radcliffe, 1660. John Skynner, 1666. Thomas Kidner, 1667. Thos. Honeylove, 1688. John Davis, 1794. Jos. M. Pierson, 1798. Wm. Wilshere, 1824.	- Certain rules made by the Trustees, 1828.	-- F. P. Delmè Radcliffe, John Hawkins, William Hawkins, Charles Times, Oswald Foster, Septimus Wright, F. W. T. Drake, Charles Edward Prime, Francis Lucas, Rev. Lewis Hensley, Charles W. Wilshere, and Lord Dacre. The continuing Trustees appoint others.	-- The instruction of children of the inhabitants of Hitchin in good literature and virtuous education.	144 4 6	138 14 –	- -
LAYSTON:		(a)						
Buntingford Grammar School.	1,226	Eliz. Freeman, 1633. (b) Lady Jane Barkham, 1653. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. 1684.	None - -	-- None. The Dowager Lady Mexborough, as the descendant of the Foundress, is regarded as the Patron and Manager of the School.	-- For a school and schoolmaster.	48 18 –	38 8 –	3 – –

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions of Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - Religious teaching in conformity with the Church of England, Greek, Latin, Modern Languages, the usual subjects of English instruction, and Drilling, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Vicar. The Head Master appoints his Assistants, their salaries amounting to upwards of 800 *l.* a year, with board and residence in two cases.	9 17 10	605 - -	- - House, for which Master pays 165 *l.* rent; allowed to take boarders.	15	31	2	15	15	40	-	4	None.
- - School conducted as an English Elementary School; no Latin.	Master - - Appointed by the Owner of the Markyate Estate.	- - No returns from which the information required under these heads can be obtained.			(a)	-	6	20	2	-	-	-	None.
					(b) 1	9	27						
(a) - - Latin, Greek, and the usual subjects of an English Commercial Education, including Mathematics, and the elements of Natural Science.	Head Master - Appointed by Lady Palmerston. Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	30 - - —	- - No information, the present Master having only been recently appointed.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- 30, of all ages -			- - No information from which these particulars can be returned.					
- - Greek, and the usual subjects of English instruction, including Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Drawing; with French, at an additional charge of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* per quarter.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 46, of all ages - (b) 26, of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.			-	1	None.
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) The usual subjects of English instruction.	The Master - Appointed by Lady Mexborough.	38 8 -	24 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1	7	-	11	16	1	-	1	- - Four Exhibitions at Christ's College, Cambridge, value 12 *l.* a year each, for natives of Hertfordshire, tenable for seven years.
					(b) 1	3							

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF HERTFORD—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
STANSTEAD ABBOTS:								
The Chapel School	980	(a) Sir Edward Baesh, 1636.	None - -	- - Charles Booth, Henry C. Chaplin, Daniel Hankin, Michl. Woodhouse, Richard Hurt, Alex. Tillett, William Mason, Benj. Smith, Wm. Miller, Henry Blackaby, George Franklin, and George Munday. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to keep a Free Grammar School in which the sons of inhabitants of the said parish were to be freely taught.	20 - -	20 - -	- -
STEVENAGE:								
The Free Grammar School.	2,310	(a) Thomas Alleyn, 1558. (b) Edmond Nodes, 1596. Robert Gynne, 1603. Edmond Woodward, 1659.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1673.	The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.	- - For a Free Grammar School or school of learning. The master to teach all grammar scholars resorting thither, and all other scholars, called "Pettits," living in Stevenage, and resorting thither to read the English tongue, and to write and cast accounts.	43 6 8	43 6 8	Classical Scholars, 3 - - English Scholars, 1 10 -
WARE:								
The Free Grammar School.	6,000	(a) Not known - (b) Humphrey Spencer, 1633.	No scheme -	- - The Trustees are the Trustees of the Ware Charity Estates, now consisting of 31 inhabitants, the survivors of a body of 76 Trustees appointed in 1810.	- - The teaching and instruction of so many of the children of the poorer sort of the inhabitants of the town of Ware to read and write freely, and for nothing, as the Minister of the said town and the feoffees should think fit. The number of free scholars is now limited to ten.	50 - -	50 - -	None -
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON:								
GODMANCHESTER:								
The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	2,438	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1561. (b) 1727. Donor unknown. 1802. Inclosure Allotment.	- - 22 Dec. 1849, scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - The Vicar of Godmanchester (*ex officio*). The Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Sandwich, Rev. Geo. Archdall, D.D., John Thomas Baumgartner, Robert Beart, Rev. Hen. Augustus Maule, Edward Maule, Samuel Edward Cooch, Chas. Veasey, Rev. George Pinder, Edward Jocelyn Baumgartner, William Shirley Maule, Christopher Deighton, George Innes Bevan. The continuing Governors fill vacancies in their number.	- - For a school for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths of what kind soever in grammar. By the subsisting scheme all classical teaching is dispensed with until the revenues of the school shall increase sufficiently to allow of such teaching being given.	24 8 -	24 8 -	- -
HUNTINGDON:								
St. John's Grammar School.	3,800	(a) David Earl of Huntingdon (supposed), temp. Henry II.	- - 27 March 1863, scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - The Earl of Sandwich, Samuel Edward Cooch, David Veasey, Charles Veasey, Emmanuel Cater Bull, John Pullen Provost, Francis Cooper Armstrong, Robert Margetts, Dennis Herbert, Wm. Ward, Robert Honey, Thomas Barrance Ridgley, Michael Foster, James Dear, and Thomas Foster Woodward (*ex officio*). The Rector of All Saints, with St. John's, Huntingdon; the Vicar of St. Mary's with St. Bennett's, Huntingdon; the Master of St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon. The Trustees are appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The original trusts of the Foundation appear to have been for a hospital for the maintenance and relief of poor people, and the support of a Free Grammar School. By the scheme recently established, 100 *l.* a year is to be paid to the Master of the Grammar School out of the revenues of the hospital estates, which amount to about 465 *l.* yearly.	100 - -	100 - -	3 - -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - This school is now conducted as an Elementary English School.	Master - - Appointed by the Lord of the Manor.	20 - -	- -	- - Has rooms over the school-room, and receives 20 *l.* from local subscriptions.	(a)	12	38	50 of all ages -			-	-	None.
(c) - - The usual subjects of Classical and English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by Trinity College.	43 6 8	30 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders; receives from Trinity College an addition of 50 *l.* to his stipend.	-	25	-	75	-	-	-	-	None.
(a) - - Latin and Greek, if required, French, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	The Head Master Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	- - No house; lets part of the school building for 5 *l.* a year. Is master of the Chuck Memorial Schools, in Ware, and takes private pupils.	(a) 10 of all ages -			24 of all ages -			-	-	- - The school has a right to a Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, but upon a contingency so remote that it has never happened.
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
- - This school is now conducted as a National School for Boys. No Latin taught.	—												
(a) - - Greek and Latin. (b) The usual subjects of English instruction, together with French, German, Drawing, and Music.	Head Master - Appointed by the Master of St. John's College.	100 - -	90 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	15	15	25	20	12	7	-	- - One Exhibition at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of 15 *l.* a year.
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON—*continued.*								
KIMBOLTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	1,661	(a) Unknown prior to 1600.	Orders made by the Trustees for the government of the School, 1639 and 1678.	The Duke of Manchester, The Earl of Sandwich, Lord Robt. Montagu, M.P., Lord St. John, Rev. Thomas Ainsworth, John Richards Welstead, Thomas Peter Fernie, George Rowley, W. H. Wade Gery, Rev. Richard Latham, Rev. Newton Barton Young, John Chapman, and Valentine Hill. The continuing Trustees elect others to vacancies in the trust.	For the maintenance of one honest man sufficiently taught and instructed in grammar, to be chosen by the Trustees, to teach, instruct, and exercise the boys and children in the village of Kimbolton in the knowledge of grammar.	248 18 8	*143 1 11	1 3 4
RAMSEY:								
The Free School	4,500	(a) Unknown	Decree of the Court of Chancery, 13 Chas. II.	Edward Fellowes, M.P., Rev. Charles Hippuff Bingham, Rev. William Collins, James Jones, William Stafforth, Thomas Smith Mawdesley, and Edward Rose. Vacancies supplied by election of continuing Trustees.	The teaching and instructing the youth of the town of Ramsey in the best ways of religion and learning.	200 - -	175 - -	- -
COUNTY OF KENT:								
CANTERBURY:								
The King's or Cathedral Grammar School.	21,320	(a) King Henry VIII., 1540. (b) Archbp. Parker, 1569 and 1574. Robert Rose, 1618. William Heyman, 1624. Dean Stanhope, 1728. Exhibition Fund, established 1712. Dr. Shepherd, 1856.	Cathedral Statutes, 1540, modified by Dean and Chapter, 1859.	The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Canterbury. Trustees of Heyman's Charity: Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, Bart., M.P., and Thos. Papillon. Trustees of the Exhibition Fund: The Right Hon. Stephen R. Lushington and Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., M.P.	That youth should be freely instructed in letters. Certain payments for stipends, commons, and clothing for 50 scholars were recognised by capitular statutes made subsequent to foundation. 50 Scholars now receive as follows:— 25 Probationers (each) in exemption— From School Fees - £. 8 8 - From Stipends - - 1 8 4 From Clothing - - - 8 4 10 4 8 15 Junior Scholars (each) in exemption— From School Fees - £. 15 15 - 10 Senior Scholars (each) in exemption— From School Fees - £. 15 15 - From Stipends - - 14 5 - 30 - -	570 - -	570 - -	King's Scholars, 7 7 - Commoners, 15 15 -
ASHFORD:								
The Latin School	6,950	(a) Sir Norton Knatchbull, 1635.	None - -	The owner of Mersham Hatch House, Kent, the Vicar of Ashford, the Rector of Mersham, the Rector of Aldington, and the Rector of Chart Magna. All Trustees, *ex officio*, appointed by the Founder.	For a Free Grammar School for the education of the children of inhabitants of the town and parish of Ashford.	30 - -	30 - -	6 6 -

* The discrepancy between Gross and Net Income is occasioned by large annual Expenditure on the Trust Property. The balance has been accumulated and invested by the Trustees.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*a*) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, Agricultural Chemistry, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	106 7 6	21 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 15, of all ages - (*b*) 16, of all ages.			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	None.
	One Assistant Master. Appointed and paid 50 *l.* a year by the Head Master, with board and lodging.	—											
(*a*) -- The usual branches of an English education only. No Latin taught.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	145 - -	- -	- House; allowed to take 4 boarders and 10 day scholars.	-- No register kept of these particulars. Average attendance in winter, 100. Average attendance in summer, 50.			-- No register kept from which these particulars can be supplied.					
	Under Master - Appointed and paid 45 *l.* yearly by the Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.									
(*a*) -- Latin and Greek to 50 King's Scholars. (*b*) Latin and Greek to commoners; French, Mathematics, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction to all the scholars; German, Drilling, and Singing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	209 18 -	390 - -	- House; allowed to take boarders.	45	35	-	16	21	57	23*	-	-- Two scholarships at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each (withheld). Two scholarships of 20 *l.* each, tenable at the School or University of Cambridge for founder's kin or natives of Sellinge, Kent. Four Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable for four years at any college in Oxford or Cambridge University. Two Exhibitions of 40 *l.*, and rooms at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, tenable for four years.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	104 19 -	200 - -	- House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Mathematical Master. Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	100 - -	- -	- House; receives 50 *l.* yearly from Head Master in addition to the stipend. Allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Graduate Master.	- -	100 - -	-- Rooms and board provided by Head Master.									
	French Master -	- -	60 - -	—									
	Writing Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	- -	20 - -	—									
(*c*) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction. French taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the heirs of the founder.	30 - -	70 - -	- House; allowed to take boarders.	11	19	-	27	37	22	-	7	None.
	Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

* Almost all the scholars succeed at some time to the foundation.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF KENT—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BIDDENDEN:								
Mayne's Endowed School.*	1,450	(a) John Mayne, 1566.	None - -	- - Managed by a Committee of Subscribers.	- - For a Schoolmaster and Usher, to teach in Biddenden, for ever.	20 3 4	20 3 4	—
CRANBROOK:								
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	4,004	(a) Simon Lynche, 1564.	1851. - - Scheme established by the Governors, under the authority of their Charter of Incorporation by Queen Elizabeth.	- - Rev. Thos. Arnold Carr, Thomas Walton Roberts, Robt. Tooth, John Jobson, M. D., John Haque, Thomas Pile, John Elliot Wilson, William Tanner Neve, William Barling Sharpe, John Thomas Drunett, Thos. Webster, R. A., and Richd. Gray, Com. R. N. The continuing Governors fill vacancies in their number.	- - For the instruction of the sons of the inhabitants of Cranbrook in the learned languages freely.	203 15 11	140 2 2	4 4 –
DARTFORD:								
Free Grammar School. †	6,597	(a) William Vaughan, Edward Gwyn, and William Death, 1575.	None - -	- - Richard Tippetts, John Tasker, Rev. Geo. John Blomfield, Alfred Russell, Thos. Gurnell, Fredk. Talbot Tasker, James Allen, Chas. Reginald Gibson, Edward Hall, Rokeby Robinson Hards, Rowley Edw. Potter, James George Cann, James Sharp, Robert Wilks, and Wm. Cracroft Fooks. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	- - The supporting and maintaining of one honest, sufficient, and learned man in grammar, for the teaching of the children of the town of Dartford in the knowledge of the grammar.	6 15 –	6 15 –	—
DEPTFORD:								
Dr. Breton's School.	7,500	(a) Dr. Robert Breton, 1672.	None - -	- - The Churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, appointed *ex officio* Trustees by the Founder.	- - The teaching poor children grammar and writing.	7 16 10	7 16 10	Foundation scholars, – 10 – Others, according to agreement.
FAVERSHAM:								
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	5,708	Queen Elizabeth, 1576.	None - -	- - William Rigden, John Bate, Richard Goodfellow Stone, Thomas Dennett, Frederick Fras. Giraud, Rev. Charles Collins, Charles Jones Hilton, William Parker Hoare, Walter Holmes, George Murton, William Nash Spong, and Charles Bryant. Appointed Trustees by the Court of Chancery, under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76).	- - The education, bringing up, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar.	244 4 4	214 3 4	8 8 –

* This school has long been conducted as a National Schoo l, under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education.
† This school has been for many years closed, owing to the insufficiency of the income to support a master.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Drilling, and the usual subjects of English instruction. French taught for special payment of 2 *l.* 2 *s.*	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	100 – –	80 – –	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4 (b) 21	16 19	5 2	30	24	36	1	–	-- One Exhibition for scholars who have been in the school five years, of 30 *l.* yearly, tenable at any college at Oxford or Cambridge, from the time of entering until taking B. A. degree.
	1st Assistant Master.	– – –	150 – –	No house.									
	2d Assistant Master.	– –	30 – –	No house.									
	Writing Master	– –	20 – –	No house.									
	French Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	– –	70 – –	No house.									
-- The usual subjects of English instruction only.	Master - - Appointed by the Vicar and Churchwardens.	7 16 10	-- No information.	-- House; allowed to take private pupils.	(a)	7	5	30 foundationers.	–	–	–	–	None.
					(b) No sufficient record kept.								
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French, German, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Warden and six Senior Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford. Under Master appointed and paid 50 *l.* a year by the Head Master, with whom he boards.	214 3 4	109 – –	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 13 of all ages - (b) 7 of all ages.			50 of all ages -			2	–	-- The Trustees of a local charity may expend from its funds 120 *l.* in Exhibitions to scholars at the Grammar School, such Exhibitions being tenable at any college at Oxford or Cambridge for three years. No Exhibition to exceed in value 60 *l.* a year.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF KENT—*continued.*								
GOUDHURST:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Grammar School.*	1,874	(*a*) Jno. Horsemonden, 1670.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1828.	- - Thos. Milles, Chas. Sneyd Edgeworth, Richard Springett, Anthony Brownless, Benjamin Wickham, Alexander James Beresford Hope, William Burgess, Geo. Hinds, Fredk. Wm. Springett, and Humphry Wickham. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - To provide one pious and learned man able to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, and all other tongues, arts, and sciences, usually required for the admission of youth into the Universities.	35 - -	35 - -	—
LEWISHAM:								
The Grammar School.	10,368	(*a*) The Rev. Abraham Colfe, 1656.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1857.	- - The Wardens and Society of the Mystery or Art of Leathersellers of the City of London constituted Governors by the Founder.	- - For a Grammar School to receive 31 foundation scholars, to be elected by the vestries of the following parishes, viz.: Greenwich - - 10 Deptford - - 8 Lewisham - - 5 Lee - - - 1 Charlton, with Writtlemarsh and Kidbrook - - 1 Woolwich - - 3 Eltham and Mottingham - - 3 Also for an English School and almshouses for six people in Lewisham.	140 - -	140 - -	- Foundation scholars under 10 years of age, 1 - - Above this age, 2 - - Others, by agreement.
LEYBOURNE:								
The Free School -	289	(*a*) Rev. Edwd. Holme, 1775.	None - -	- - The Earl of Gainsborough, the Rev. Charles Bigsby, P. B. Hall, Edwd H. Chapman, Chas. Wilkinson, J. Maitland Ware, H. V. Tebbs, John Corduroy, Rev. J. C. Whish, John Deacon, W. F. Browell, Col. Stanton, Jas. Walker, Edward Ladd Betts, James Budgett, Jas. B. Wildman. Vacancies filled by election of continuing Trustees.	- - For poor boys and girls from the following parishes, viz.: 20 from Birling, 10 from Leybourne, 10 from Ryearsh, 5 from West Malling, and 5 from East Malling, who should be instructed by the Master, in reading, writing, Latin, accounts, and other useful learning, and religious duties, according to the principles of the Church of England, till they should attain the age of 14 years. The Trustees have now established similar schools at East Malling and Southborough.	111 - -	80 - -	- -
MAIDSTONE:								
The Grammar School.	24,000	(*a*) - - The Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty of Maidstone, temp. Elizabeth. (*b*) William Lambe, 1574. John Davy, 1648. Mrs. Christian Rice, 1806.	- - Rules established by the Governors in 1663 and 1844, under the authority of the Charters of Incorporation.	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of Maidstone, constituted Trustees by the Charters of Incorporation.	- - For the teaching of grammar, humanity, poetry, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, reading, writing, history, and the use of the globes.	61 - -	61 - -	10 10 -

* School discontinued, and income accumulating with a view to the erection of new buildings, and the establishment of an efficient school.

11.	12, 13, and 14.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	THE MASTERS.				Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.										
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Algebra, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Court to the Leathersellers' Company. Assistant Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master.	100 - -	60 - - From foundation boys.	- - House; allowed to take 25 boarders, and any number of private day scholars.	(a) 8 (b) 10	20 18	2 5	42	39	7	-	3	-- One Exhibition of 40 *l.* a year, tenable for three years at any College at Oxford or Cambridge.
- - The subjects only of elementary English education. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	- -	-- House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	20 5	30 15	120 of all ages			-	-	None.
(a) - - Latin and Greek Rhetoric. (b) Mathematics, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction. German and Drawing for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. Assistant Master appointed and paid by the Head Master. Second Assistant	61 - - - - - - -	460 - - 100 - - 45 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	-	60 of all ages	-	91 of all ages -			6 No distinction between foundation scholars and others.	-	--Two Exhibitions of 35 *l.* yearly, at University College, Oxford, tenable from time of election until taking B. A. degree.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF KENT—*continued.*								
EAST MALLING:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Free School -	1,974	The Rev. Edward Holme, 1781.	No scheme -	- - Earl of Gainsborough, the Rev. Chas. Bigsby, P. B. Hall, Edw. H. Chapman, Charles Wilkinson, J. Maitland Ware, H. V. Tebbs, John Corduroy, the Rev. J. C. Whish, John Deacon, W. F. Browell, Colonel Stanton, James Walker, E. Ladd Betts, James Budgett, and James B. Wildman. Vacancies filled by election of continuing Trustees.	- - The education of six poor boys or girls of the parish of Ditton, and 44 of the parish of East Malling, to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the said several parishes. (*See* Leybourne School Return.)	111 - -	80 - -	- -
ROCHESTER:								
The Cathedral Grammar or King's School.	53,039	(*a*) King Henry VIII., 1541.	- - Cathedral statutes, 1541.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Rochester.	- - For a school for 20 poor boys, to be instructed to read, write, and speak Latin, and to be maintained out of the capitular revenues; and for all others resorting thereto for the sake of learning grammar. Each foundation scholar now receives 21 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in respect of his right of maintenance.	683 19 10	644 7 5	Foundation scholars, nil. Non-foundationers, 14 - -
SANDWICH:								
The Free Grammar School of Roger Manwood.*	3,000	(*a*) Sir Roger Manwood, Knt., 1563. (*b*) Thomas Manwood, 1570. Joan Trapps, 1568 and 1581.	- - Statutes made by the founder, 1580.	- - George Sayer, Richard Harrison, Richard Emmerson, Charles Emmerson, Valentine Hoile, John Hoile, and Thomas Dilnot Stewart. Appointed by the Court of Chancery. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Visitor.	- - The teaching of grammar to children of inhabitants of Sandwich freely, and to foreigners on payment.	40 - -	40 - -	—
SEVENOAKS:								
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.	5,000	(*a*) Sir William Sennocke, Knt., 1432.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1855.	- - The Earl Amherst, William Lambarde, Henry Hughes, John Rogers, Charles R. C. Petley, and the Rev. Horace Currie. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - To maintain one Master, an honest man, sufficiently instructed in the science of grammar, a Bachelor of Arts, in holy orders, who might keep a Grammar School. All boys of eight years and upwards, able to read and write, and having some knowledge of arithmetic, are admissible. Also, for the maintenance of some almshouses in Sevenoaks.	370 6 9	250 - -	3 3 -
SUTTON VALENCE:								
The Free Grammar School of William Lambe.	1,056	(*a*) William Lambe, 1576. (*b*) George Maplesden, 1713.	- - 6th April 1864, rules and ordinances established by the Clothworkers' Company, under the authority of Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth.	- - The Master and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company constituted Governors by the Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth.	- - For a Grammar School in Sutton Valence, for the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth there, and about the parts adjacent, inhabiting and dwelling, in grammar, for all times.	35 - -	35 - -	Scholars under 15 years, 8 - - above that age, 11 - -

* This school was discontinued some years since, and the income is accumulating.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- The subjects only of elementary English instruction; no Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	65 - -	- -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) - (b) -	1 13	33 7	-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	None.
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction. French, German, and Drawing taught, for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	150 - -	380 - -	-- A house, but unfit for his occupation; allowed to take boarders, for whom he rents a house.	(a) 16 (b) 35, of all ages.	4	-	-- No sufficient register kept of these particulars.			4	3	-- Two Exhibitions, tenable at University College, Oxford, of 35 *l.* a year during residence, and 20 *l.* a year when at the School. Four Exhibitions of 40 *l.* 10 *s.* each, tenable during residence at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	100 - -	126 13 4	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master Appointed by Head Master, receiving 45 *l.* from him, and 15 *l.* from Under Master.	—											
(c) -- The subjects of instruction usually comprehended in a complete classical, mathematical, and commercial education. French, German, Drawing, and Drilling taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	125 - -	120 - -	-- House; allowed to take 30 boarders, but does not do so.	10	42	13	14	49	16	4	-	-- Two Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, at Jesus College, Cambridge; one of 40 *l.* and one of 30 *l.* for scholars going either to Oxford or Cambridge; all tenable for four years.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	No distinction between foundation scholars and others.			No distinction between foundation scholars and others.					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Clothworkers' Company.	20 - -	*See* No. 15.	-- House; allowed to take boarders; receives from the Company an annual addition to stipend of 180 *l.*	-- The School was closed from 1860 to 1864.			(*See* No. 15.)			-	-	-- One Exhibition of 20 *l.*, at St. John's College, Cambridge, tenable for four years. Four Exhibitions of 40 *l.*, for students of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, tenable for four years. Four scholarships of 25 *l.* each, tenable for two years. The Exhibitions are for scholars proceeding to the Universities. The scholarships for those intended for some trade or profession.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master, with whom he boards.	15 - -	—										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF KENT—*continued.*								
TENTERDEN:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Grammar School Trust.*	3,656	(a) —— Hayman, date unknown. (b) William Marshall, 1521. John Mantel, 1702.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1862.	-- Rev. Henry Robt. Merewether, John Hope, Fredk. R. Surtees, B. R. Hitchins, Virgil Pomfret, Thos. Elphick, Benj. Hatch, Stephen Judge, Geo. Bourne, Seaman Beale, Rev. Joseph Weld, Edwin Dawes Saunders, Robert Bassett Curteis, Wm. Curteis, John Masters, Wm. Bright, and Wm. Curteis Whelan. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	-- For a Grammar School for the education and bringing up of poor children born and inhabiting within the parish of Tenterden.	80 - -	78 14 2	—
TONBRIDGE:								
The Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight.	7,147	(a) Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, 1553. (b) Henry Fisher, 4th Elizabeth. Thomas Smythe, 1619.	--Schemes established by the Court of Chancery, 1825 and 1844.	-- The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, of the mystery of the Skinners of London, Incorporated Governors of the School by Letters Patent, 7 Edward VI.	-- For a Grammar School for the instruction of boys in the town of Tonbridge, and the county there adjacent. The sons of parents who reside in the town of Tonbridge, or within a circuit of 10 miles of it in Kent, are foundation boys, and taught free of charge, and are preferentially entitled to the exhibitions; other boys are admitted on payment.	3,613 12 5	2,643 6 11	-- By non-foundation boys, 10 10 - for Latin and Greek; and 6 6 - for boys in the Upper School learning Mathematics and French; and 5 5 - for Lower School boys learning writing, arithmetic, and French.
WYE:								
The College or Grammar School.	1,700	(a) Cardinal Kempe, 1447. (b) Sir Geo. Wheeler, 1723.	None - -	No Trustees - - The Earl of Winchelsea, on whose estate the rent-charge constituting the endowment of the charity is charged, appoints the Master.	-- For teaching boys in grammar in the parish of Wye.	16 - -	16 - -	Day boys, 21 - -
COUNTY OF LANCASTER:								
BISPHAM:								
The Bispham School.	2,387	(a) Richd. Higginson, 1659.	- -	-- Colonel Clifton, Fredk. Kemp, John Cocker, M.D., John Bonny, John Butcher, and the Rev. Bennett Williams. The continuing Trustees appoint others to vacancies in the Trust.	-- For the maintenance of an able and learned schoolmaster. This school formerly classed as a Grammar School; is not now so conducted. Girls as well as boys are admitted.	109 - -	97 - -	Foundation Scholars, nil. Others, 1 4 8 or 1 12 - according to age.
BLACKBURN:								
Grammar School.	65,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1567.	- -	-- The Governors, who are incorporated by Letters Patent of the Founder, consist of 50 Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town and parish of Blackburn; vacancies being filled up by election of the continuing Governors.	-- For the education and instruction of children and youth in grammar.	119 17 4	103 10 4	6 6 -

* Under the provisions of the scheme the school has been discontinued as a Grammar School, and the income carried into the general funds of the Tenterden Church Schools.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.					Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin and Greek, French, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Skinners' Company.	510 - -	560 - -	-- House; and allowed to take 60 boarders.	(a) 59 (b) 47	31 29	3 1	36	60	204	11	16	-- Sixteen Exibibitions of 100 *l.* a year, tenable for four years by boys going to Oxford or Cambridge. A Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, tenable for five years. One Scholarship of 20 *l.* a year, at Brazenose College, Oxford. Six Exhibitions of 16 *l.* a year, tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge. One Exhibition of 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a year. Two Exhibitions of 6 *l.* a year, and in default of scholars from Sevenoaks Grammar School, one further Exhibition of 35 *l.* a year, and two further Exhibitions, tenable at Jesus' College, Cambridge, of 75 *l.* a year each.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	205 - -	224 - -	-- House; allowed to take 40 boarders.									
	Four Assistant Masters. Appointed by Head Master.	84 - - each.	- -	-- No house; each allowed to take 20 boarders. Receive from the Head Master considerable additions to their stipends.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, French, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction, including Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Earl of Winchelsea.	16 - -	42 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 of all ages - (b) 8 of all ages.			-- No register from which these particulars can be supplied.					
(a) -- The ordinary subjects of English instruction, with Drawing, and the natural and exact Sciences. (b) Music, & Land Surveying. Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	16 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 1	16 2	38 7	-- No information.					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and the various subjects comprised in a commercial education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	90 - -	261 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 80 of all ages -			-- 150 of all ages.					
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master.	10 - -	180 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders, but does not.									
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	No houses.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
BOLTON-LE-MOORS:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Free Grammar School of Robert Lever.	70,000	(*a*) Robert Lever, 1644. (*b*) Rev. William Boardman, 1686. John Popplewell, 1820. Ann and Rebecca Popplewell, 1831.	School governed by Act of Parliament, 28 Geo. III., c. 81.	Peter Ainsworth, John Fletcher, John Horrocks Ainsworth, William Gray, M.P., Thos. Lever Rushton, John Hick, Stephen Blair, Rev. Henry Powell, Rev. John Shepherd Birley, Ralph Fletcher, Christopher Briggs, and George Mallett. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their body.	For a Free Grammar School in Bolton, and as to part of the endowment by Wm. Boardman for a library of school books. The Masters to teach the children and youth not only in grammar and classical learning, but also in the different branches of an English education. Thirty-six boys taught free.	409 – –	321 – –	Free boys, — Others, 4 4 –
BOLTON-LE-MOORS (Township of Blackrod):								
The Free Grammar School.	3,000	(*a*) John Holmes, 1568. (*b*) Elizth. Tyldesley, 1627. Henry Norris, 1639. John Aynscough, 1812.	– – –	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Lindsay, The Hon. Colin Lindsay, Joseph Ridgway, Alexander Fowden Halliburton, and John Blacklidge. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in the trust by election.	For the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a Free Grammar School within Blackrod. Girls as well as boys are admitted to the school, but an alteration in this respect is contemplated.	242 – –	210 – –	– –
BOLTON-LE-MOORS (Township of Rivington):								
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	10,000	(*a*) James Pilkington, 1576.	– – –	Andrew Smith, Adam Mason, John Dickinson, Eli Mangnall, John Longworth, and William Ryder. The continuing Governors, who are incorporated by Letters Patent, 18th Elizabeth, elect to vacancies in their body.	For the perpetual education and instruction of boys and youths of Rivington, Horwich, Anderton, Heath, Charnock, Anglezarch, and Folds (now called Belmont). Girls as well as boys are admitted to the school, which is conducted as a Commercial or Middle Class School.	354 19 8	341 12 6	– –
BOLTON-LE-SANDS:								
Free Grammar School.	1,700	(*a*) Thomas Assheton, and others, 1619. (*b*) Thomas Greene, 1809.	– – –	The Vicar of Bolton (*ex officio*). Thomas Greene, Robt. Greene Bradley, Charles Bower, Richd. Atkinson Peacock, Saml. Edward Bolden, Robt. Jackson, Major Thornton, and Wm. Jackson. The continuing Trustees appoint others to vacancies.	The maintenance of a Free School. The children pay according to the subjects in which they receive instruction.	43 7 11	42 6 6	– 12 – – 16 – 1 4 –
BURY:								
The Free Grammar School.	31,000	(*a*) Roger Kay, 1726. (*b*) Dr. Wood, 1839.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1861.	Rev. Edwd. James Geoffry Hornby, Very Rev. G. Hull Bowers, Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, Rev. Cecil Daniel Wray, Rev. Richd. Durnford, Rev. Nathaniel Milne, Rev. Francis Henry Thicknesse, Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, Oliver Ormerod Walker, Wm. Openshaw, Arthur Hutchinson, Jas. Richard Calrow, and Joseph Fenton. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in the trust by election.	For a perpetual endowment of a Free Grammar School for boys born within the limits of the ancient Parish of Bury, or those whose parents or guardians reside within the same, with an exception in favour of Founder's kin, who for 300 years from the date of the Foundation are to be received from any locality. No boy to be admitted unless he can read well.	† 842 1 1	† 758 19 –	* Upper school, 8 8 – Lower school, 4 4 –

* The particulars given with respect to Capitation Fees date only from 1862, when the present scheme came into operation.
† The Capitation Fees are received by the Trustees, and carried into the general income of the trust.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, Modern Languages, French, German, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	200 - -	- -	-- House; and allowed to take 4 boarders.	11	41	11	50	38	5	2	-	-- Two Popplewell Exhibitions of 60 *l.* each, at Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for four years, for boys who have been three years at the school, and whose parents or guardians shall have resided three years in Bolton. One Exhibition of 5 *l.*, tenable with the above.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	- -	-- No house; no boarders.									
	Master of Modern Languages.	- -	31 10 -	—									
	Assistant to Under Master.	- -	40 - -	—									
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Mensuration.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	90 - -	- -	-- House; but no accommodation for boarders.	7	28	12	48	46	26	1	-	-- One Exhibition of 65 *l.*, tenable for four years, at Pembroke College, Cambridge.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	47 - -	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
-- Greek, Latin, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration, Singing, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by Master and Seniors of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	120 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	3	53	84	278	14	2	-		
	Under Master - Appointed by the Bishop of Durham or Chester.	60 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Writing Master - Appointed by the Governors.	60 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									
(a) Latin - - (b) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, English History, and Geography.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	42 6 6	34 13 4	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	- 30, of all ages -			134, of all ages.			-		
(a) -- Greek, Latin, English, and Religious instruction. (b) French, German, Drawing, and Drilling.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	200 - -	116 - - Average for last 3 years.	-- House; allowed to take 15 boarders.	(a) About 108, of all ages. (b) 15, of all ages.			150, of all ages.			-	-	-- One Exhibition at Brazenose College, Oxford, and one at Saint John's College, Cambridge, of 20 *l.* each, tenable during residence.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	58 - -	-- House; allowed to take 10 boarders.									
	Third Master -	84 - -	- -	No house.									
	German and French Master.	- -	92 - -	No house.									
	Drawing Master	- -	60 - -	No house.									
	Drilling Master -	- -	5 - -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
CARTMEL:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Free Grammar School.	5,000	(a) Unknown (b) Henry Bigland, 1689.	- -	- - No Trustees; the 24 Sidesmen of the parish, who are a self-elected body, exercise the right of appointing the Master.	- - School free to all the children of inhabitants for classical learning.	91 10 -	91 10 -	3 3 -
CHORLEY:								
The Grammar School.	15,000	(a) The Inhabitants, 1611. (b) William Mason, 1638. Hugh Cooper, 1682. James Allanson, 1728. William Heald, 1742.	- -	- - No Trustees; the Rector of the parish appoints the Master.	No Trusts declared -	10 - -	6 13 7	3 12 -
COCKERHAM:								
School - -	-	- - This was formerly classed as a Grammar School; but in the absence of all evidence of its foundation, the income (about 11 *l.*) is applied in aid of the Parochial School.	—					
COULTON:								
Finisthwaite School	1,076	- - This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, appears to have been for many years past conducted as a school for elementary English only. The income is 8 *l.* a year.	—					
CROSTON (Township of Bispham):								
Durming's School	1,194	Richd. Durming, 1691.	- -	- - The Ven. Robert Mosley Master, Rev. James Streyncham Master, Wm. Boadman, Rev. Martin Twiss, Rev. John Sparling, William Hawkshead Talbot, and Alfred Boulton. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in the trust, by election.	- - For a Free Grammar School, for all children that shall come to the same for learning. Also for the payment of the following sums: £. s. d. Poor of Bispham - 4 - - Apprenticing children 5 - - Repair of roads - - 1 - - Minister of Douglas - 2 - - £. 12 - -	135 9 1	*118 6 4	- -
CROSTON (Township of Bretherton):								
The Bretherton School.	775	(a) James Fletcher, 1654.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1829.	- - The Ven. Robert Mosley Master, Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., Rev. T. Foster Chamberlain, Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstorne, Robert Townley Parker, Rev. Robert William King, and Rev. Ralph Wilde. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - For the teaching of the youth and children of the town or village of Bretherton. A school for girls is also maintained by the Trust.	81 5 1	65 - -	- -

* Of this sum 30 *l.* per annum is paid to a Mistress.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.	What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) Greek, Latin - (b) Mathematics, Modern Languages, and the usual subjects of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the 24 Sidesmen of the parish.	91 10 –	45 2 –	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 16, of all ages - (b) 10, of all ages.			33, of all ages -			1		
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) - - The subjects suited to a commercial education. Greek and Latin, if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Rector of the parish.	6 13 7	90 – –	- - House; and allowed to take boarders.	4	18	7	23	18	4	1		
(a) - - General English education. Latin and Greek, if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 – –	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10 (b) –	32 3	44	165	41	3			
- - This school was not founded as a Grammar School, though formerly classed as such. It is conducted as an elementary Parochial School.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
DALTON-IN-FURNESS:						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Free School	–	– – This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not so founded, and has for many years been conducted as an elementary English School.	—					
Kirkby Ireleth School.	200	(*a*) Giles Brownrigge, 1612.	– – Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1862.	– The Vicar of Dalton, the Incumbent of Ireleth, William Wakefield, George Drewry, John Mason, and John Chapman. Appointed by the Charity Commissioners.	– – For an able schoolmaster that could teach grammar.	20 – –	18 – –	– –
DEAN (TOWNSHIP of FARNWORTH):								
Dixon Green Grammar School.	14,000	(*a*) James and John Roscoe, 1715. Nathan Dorning, 1728. Peter Rashbotham, 1744.	– –	– – William Gray, MP., Rev. William Burns, John Fletcher, George Piggott, John Langshaw, Harrison Blair, William Hargreaves, W. J. Rideout, Joseph Leach, Robert Harrison, Thomas Bowden, and Thomas Barrett. The vacancies are filled by election of the continuing Trustees.	– For a school wherein so many children of the poor, or other inhabitants within Farnworth, might be taught to read and understand the English and Latin tongues, or either of them, as the Trustees should think fit, and the salary would procure a person of ability to teach.	15 8 4	15 – –	Foundation boys, nil. Others, 4 4 –
GARSTANG:								
Kirkland School	400	– – This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded, and is not now conducted as one.	—					
HALSALL:								
Halsall School *	1,952	(*a*) Edward Halsall, 1593.	– –	None – – –	– – For a Free Grammar School.	13 6 8	13 6 8	—
HALTON-WITH-AUGHTON:								
Aughton School	131	(*a*) Robert Burton, 1697.	– –	– – The Vicar of Lancaster, the Rector of Halton, and the heirs of Edmund Withers, *ex officio* Trustees under the will of the Founder.	– – To provide a man in priests' orders to be curate at Aughton, and to instruct such youth inhabiting within Aughton and elsewhere, in literature, the rudiments of grammar and school learning.	90 – –	78 – –	– –
HAWKSHEAD:								
Archbishop Sandys' Grammar School.	2,200	(*a*) Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, 1585. (*b*) Rev. Thos. Sandys, 1717. G. Satterthwaite, 1731. Wm. Dennison, 1766.	– – Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	– – Thomas Bowman, Rev. George Park, Montague Ainslie, John Dalrymple Sandys, Jas. Garth Marshall, William Alcock Beck, and Edmund Lodge. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their body. Visitor, the Bishop of Carlisle.	– – For a Grammar School, open primarily to all boys of resident inhabitants of Hawkshead, and then to sons of resident inhabitants of any adjoining parish, between the ages of 8 and 16. There is also an English or Lower School. Six foundation scholars in the Upper or Grammar School, and eight in the Lower School, have instruction free, and a suit of clothes yearly. Girls are admitted into the Lower School.	210 – –	210 – –	Upper School, 4 4 – Lower School, – 11 –

* This Grammar School has long ceased to exist, and the income is applied in aid of the National School.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House, or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The instruction has for many years been confined to elementary English, and is so continued by the present scheme.	—												
(c) - Scripture, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and French.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	12 10 -	60 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	1	13	18	8	1			
					(b)	5	10	Number during three years.					
					Average of three years.								
- The Incumbent of Aughton appoints a teacher, at a salary of 26 *l.*, who conducts an elementary English School for boys and girls. Latin is not taught.	—												
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English Grammar and Literature, General History, Geography, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -	18 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	3	-	14	10	2	-	2	- - Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge. Their number and value at the discretion of the Master and Fellows.
	Master of Lower School. Appointed by Head Master, with approval of Governors.	60 - -	10 - -	No house; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 5	10	5	Number during three years.					
					Average of three years.								

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
KIRKBY-IRELETH (Township of Broughton):						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	1,183	(a) Edward Taylor, 1784.	- -	None legally appointed	- - The use and benefit of a Grammar School in the town of Broughton.	6 12 -	6 12 -	- 17 -
KIRKHAM:								
Free School -	4,000	(a) Unknown (b) Henry Colborne, 1655. James Barker, 1673. Wm. Grimbalson, 1725.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1845.	- - The Bailiff of Kirkham (*ex officio*). Hugh Hornby, Rev. John Shepherd Birley, Thos. Langton Birley, Adam Wright, Chas. Birley, Edm. Birley, William Law Hussey, Rev. Richard Moore, Henry Fisher, Thos. Shaw. The continuing Trustees appoint others to vacancies in the Trust.	- - For the support of a Free School, and binding out apprentices. Boys of the township of Kirkham and adjoining townships are taught free.	528 16 -	516 6 -	Free boys, nil. Others, - 12 2
KIRKHAM (Township of Clifton and Salwick):								
The National School *	350	(a) John Dickson, 1682.	- School united to the National Society in 1833, with the consent of the then Trustees.	- - Samuel Ryley and Richard Moore. Appointed by surviving Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Master who should be able to teach Grammar at Clifton School to poor boys of Clifton.	13 18 7	13 18 7	—
KIRKHAM (Chapelry of Goosnargh):								
The Free Grammar School.†	1,307	(a) Henry Colborne, 1655.	- -	- - The Drapers' Company of London (*ex officio*) Trustees under the Foundation.	- - For the maintenance of a Grammar Schoolmaster, a University man, able to instruct boys for the University, gratis.	25 - -	25 - -	—
Free School -	1,307	(a) Thomas Threlfall, 1673. (b) Richard Oliverson, 1835. Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford, 1839.	- -	- - The 24 Vestrymen of the Chapelry of Goosnargh for the time being are (*ex officio*) Trustees under the Instrument of Foundation.	- - To teach, educate, and bring up all the children of the respective occupiers and owners within the townships of Goosnargh and Whittingham in the knowledge and rudiments of Grammar, and such other arts, sciences, and learning as were usually taught therewith.	44 - -	42 - -	- - No information.
LANCASTER:								
The Royal Grammar School.	27,500	(a) Unknown (b) Randell Carter, 1615.	- -	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council of the Borough of Lancaster act as (*ex officio*) Trustees.	- - The original Trust is unknown; but Carter's endowment was to be applied towards the maintenance of an Usher in the Free Grammar School in Lancaster.	50 - -	50 - -	7 11 -
Bleasdall School ‡	370	Christ. Parkinson, 1702.	- School united to the National Society in 1850, with the consent of the then Trustees.	- - No Trustees. The Incumbent of Bleasdall acts as the Manager of the School.	- - To teach the children of any person or persons of any township whatsoever as should think fit to send their children to be taught.	22 - -	22 - -	—

* This school is now conducted as a National School for the poor children of the township.

† The income of this trust being insufficient to provide a properly qualified Master, has for many years been paid to the Master of the Goosnargh Free School, next mentioned.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each From Endowment.	Average Income of each From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin.	One Master - Appointed by the representatives of former Trustees.	6 12 –	36 10 –	No house - -	- 45, of all ages -			136, of all ages.					
-- Greek, Latin, and an English education adapted to the wants of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing population.	Head Master -	120 – –	10 19 –	- - House; allowed to take 10 boarders.	19	51	19	91	18	11	–	–	-- One Exhibition of 80 *l.* a year at the University of Cambridge, tenable for four years, to be established when the Trustees have sufficient funds at their disposal.
	Second Master -	118 10 –	- -	-- No house; allowed to take eight boarders.	—								
	Third Master - All appointed by the Drapers' Company of London.	87 10 –	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.	—								
-- The subjects of elementary English instruction only. Latin not taught.	Head Master - Appointed by the Drapers' Company.	42 10 –	10 – –	House.	—								
	Under Master - Appointed by the Drapers' Company; receives 25 *l.* in capacity of Master of the Free Grammar School.	- -	5 – –	No house.	—								
(c) -- Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, French, and German. Drawing, Dancing, and Drilling taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Town Council.	50 – –	750 – – (about)	-- No house; allowed to take boarders without limit; has got 86.	-- The present number of scholars is 187, of all ages.			No register kept of these particulars.			–	–	-- Three Scholarships of 30 *l.* per annum, and an annual prize of 10 *l.*, established in the year 1859 by the Duchy of Lancaster.
	Eight Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	-- Receives annually a grant from the Borough Fund of 100 *l.*	—								

‡ This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, but not so founded, has for many years been conducted as a National School.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
LANCASTER (TOWNSHIP of PRESALL with HACKENSALL):						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Fleetwood's School	812	Rich. Fleetwood, 1687.	- - -	- - No Trustees. The Owner, for the time being, of Hackensall Hall, has the right to appoint the Master.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School within the township of Presall.	13 6 8	13 6 8	- - No information.
LANCASTER (TOWNSHIP of PRESALL):								
Carter's School -	182	Robert Carter, 1710.	- - -	- - Information withheld.	- - The maintenance of a Free School within the lower end of Pilling.	85 15 -	82 - -	- -
LANCASTER (TOWNSHIP of OVER WYERSDALE):								
Cawthorne's School	500	Wm. Cawthorne, 1683.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1854.	- - The resident Officiating Minister of Wyersdale for the time being, *ex officio*. Rev. Joseph Turner, Henry Garnett, Frederick Wm. Garnett, Edward D. di' Vitre, Henry Gregson, J. R. Allen, and Christopher Johnson. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - For the free education of 50 children of the 12 vaccaries of Wyersdale in English, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Latin and Greek; preference to be given to Founder's kin. £. 8 per annum to be given to the Curate of Wyersdale for the time being, 1 *l.* for a dinner for the Trustees, and the residue for books for scholars and the relief of the poor. By the scheme, the sum to be paid to the Curate of Wyersdale is increased to 15 *l.*	170 - -	† 160 - -	- -
LEIGH:		(*a*) Unknown - - (*b*) Piers Raincars, 1655. Rich. Bradshaw, 1681. James Wright, 1679. Randell Wright, 1686. Henry Bolton, 1723. John Pennington, 1798. Henry Hampson, 1740.	- - -	- - The Vicar of Leigh and the Incumbent of Atherton, *ex officio*. Rev. Moorhouse James, Rich. Guest, William Chas. Jones, Richd. Marsh, Millin Selby, and Alfred Silvester. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintaining a good schoolmaster at Leigh. A limited number of free boys from the township of Pennington and Westleigh are taught reading and writing.	24 16 -	24 16 -	3 - -
LEYLAND:								
The Grammar School.	13,000	(*a*) Queen Elizabeth (*b*) Thomas Armètriding, 1718. Margaret Armètriding, 1728. Peter Burscough, Mr. Dandy, Mrs. Farnworth, Joseph Shearley, John Berry, dates unknown. John Beatson, 1791.	- - -	- - Robert Townley Parker, Thos. Bright Crosse, Ven. Robert Moseley Master, Jno. Eccles, W. R. Pollard, Rev. Thos. Rigbye, Thomas Townley Parker, George Hargreaves, and William Bretherton. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in the trust.	- - The foundation of a Free School at Leyland.	27 10 6	27 10 6	1 6 -

* This School is not a Grammar School by the foundation, and is not conducted as such; elementary English instruction is given to girls as well as boys.
† £. 30 per annum is applied by the Trustees towards the support of a schoolmistress.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The subjects of elementary instruction only. Latin not taught	Master - - Appointed by the Owner of Hackensall Hall.	13 6 8	13 15 -	No house - -	10	35	20	60	20	24			
- * -	Master - - Appointed by the representatives of the surviving Trustees under the Founder's will.	82 - -	- -	No house - -	5	16	30	No information.					
- Children of both sexes are taught in subjects of elementary English instruction. Neither Latin or Greek taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 1	15 5	25 -	48	30				
(c) - - French, German, English, Scripture History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Mechanical Drawing. Greek and Latin taught for special payment of 1 *l.* for each language.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees. Usher appointed and paid by the Head Master.	20 - -	192 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders, but does not.	(a) (b) 7 Present number of scholars.	- 31	8 16	7 Left since Midsummer 1863.	5	2			
(c) - - Mensuration, Geography, Mapping, Drawing, the ordinary subjects of English instruction, and Latin, if required.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees.	27 10 6	50 - -	- - House; no accommodation for boarders.	2 Present number of scholars.	30	14	- - 28, of all ages, have left during the last three years.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LEYLAND:								
Clayton School -	762	(a) Edward Bootle, 1744. (b) Samuel Crooke, date unknown. John Beatson, 1792.	- -	- - Robert Townley Parker, and James Scotson.	- - The encouragement of a schoolmaster to reside within the manor of Clayton, and to educate the youth within the said manor and parts adjacent, in the English and Latin tongues.	55 17 -	55 17 -	- 9 -
LEYLAND:								
Hoghton School *	2,000	Sir Chas. Hoghton, 1709.	- -	None - - -	- - For instruction in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, the principles of Religion, and writing.	—		
LIVERPOOL:								
Grammar School -	-	- - This school was discontinued in the year 1803, when the Corporation of Liverpool erected two large National Schools on its site.						
MANCHESTER:								
Free Grammar School.	357,979	(a) Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, 1515. (b) Hugh and Joan Bexwyke, 1525.	- - Decree of the Court of Chancery, 1849.	- - Sir Elkanah Armitage, Knt., Oliver Heywood, Robert N. Philips, Robt. Barbour, Edward Ryley Langworthy, John Peel, M. P., Charles Hilditch Richards, Wm. Romaine Callender, James Collier Harter, James Chadwick, Murray Gladstone, and Richard Johnson. Vacancies are filled by election of continuing trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School for the education of as large a number of boys, free of charge, as the funds at the disposal of the Trustees will admit, irrespective of place of birth or residence.	3,661 - -	2,696 - -	- -
MELLING:								
Wray Free School	878	(a) Richard Pooley, 1685. (b) Mary Thompson, 1803.	- -	- - Captain Marshall, Henry Gregson, Thos. Winder Faithwaite, and Thomas Fairfax Carlyle. The continuing trustees appoint others to vacancies in the trust.	- - The teaching of all such scholars and children coming to the school, whose parents, guardians, or tutors, shall dwell or inhabit within Wray, or Roberondale, and all the lower end of Botton, from the house of Giles Butterfield downwards to Wray.	45 4 4	40 16 6	- -
NORTH MEOLES:								
National School -	15,200	- - Nothing is known of the foundation of the school, which was formerly classed as a Grammar School, but is not now conducted as one.						

* This school, which was without any endowment for its support, has been discontinued for many years. An Elementary English School has since been established in the parish.

11.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - This school is no longer conducted as a Grammar School, but as an Infant School for boys and girls.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	55 17 -	16 - -	House - -	-	8	28	65, of all ages.					
					Boys and girls.								
- - Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, English Grammar and Literature, Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, and Drawing.	High Master - Appointed by the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	450 - -	- -	- - An allowance of 135 *l.* per annum in lieu of house; not allowed to take boarders.	100	145	5	180	240	180	35	-	- - At Brazenose College, Oxford, a right of preference to four scholarships exclusively, and 18 other scholarships in rotation with two other public schools. At St. John's College, Cambridge, 12 Exhibitions in rotation with two other public schools. Annual value of each Exhibition and Scholarship, about 50 *l.* Three Scholarships of 13 *l.* at Owen's College, Manchester.
	Usher - - Appointed by the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	225 - -	- -	- - An allowance of 67 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum in lieu of house; not allowed to take boarders. Receives 10 *l.* a year as Librarian.									
	Seven Masters - Appointed by the Dean of Manchester and the High Master, at the salaries set out in the next column.	180 - -	- -	- - No houses; not allowed to take boarders.									
		180 - -											
		180 - -											
		135 - -											
		135 - -											
		120 - -											
		100 - -											
	French Master -	20 - -											
- - This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, does not appear to have been founded as such. The subjects taught are those of English elementary instruction only.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	37 10 -	- -	House - -	4	33	35	60	7	2			

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						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MIDDLETON:								
Grammar School	9,874	(a) Unknown - - (b) The Rev. Alex. Nowell, D. D., 1572.	- -	- - Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.	- - Trusts of foundation unknown. The trust of Dr. Nowell's endowment are the instruction and education *in bonis literis* of boys and young men in Middleton and the neighbouring parishes.	30 - 8	30 - 8	2 2 -
OLDHAM:								
Grammar School	16,576	(a) James Ashton, 1605. (b) Thomas Nuttall, 1726.	- -	- - Assheton Clegg, James Lees, Joseph Jones, John Lees, Nathan Worthington, Rev. William Lees, Rev. Wm. Walters, Rev. Jas. Bumpstead, John Platt, Josiah Radcliffe, John Riley, John Rowland, jun., John George Blackburn, Thomas Evans Lees, and Edward Brown Lees. Vacancies in the trust filled by election of continuing trustees.	- - Teaching children of the town of Oldham and Holebottom the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, and instructing them in good manners; buying books for the said children.	34 5 7	30 3 4	- 19 -
ORMSKIRK:								
The Grammar School.	6,300	(a) Henry Ascroft and others, 1614.	- - Scheme established by the Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and Duchy Court at Westminster, 1810.	- - The Earl of Derby and the Vicar of Ormskirk (*ex officio*). Lord Skelmersdale, Rev. Joseph Hollingworth, Rev. John A. Kershaw, Rev. Oswald Penrhyn, Rev. Wm. Wannop, Rev. J. T. Waring, Wm. Lax, John Robinson, Geo. Roper, James Shaw, Robt. Wareing, Chas. James Webb, and William Welsby. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies.	- - For a free Grammar School for the instruction of youth residing in Ormskirk and the neighbourhood, but boys from elsewhere are admitted.	109 11 3	70 - 11	3 1 6
ORMSKIRK (Township of Latham):								
Newburgh School	- -	- - This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded, and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
PENWORTHAM:								
Free Grammar School.	5,488	(a) Christ. Walton, 1552. (b) John Walton, 1560.	- - County Palatine of Lancaster, 1823.	- - William Bashall, Wm. Boardman, John Gorst, Rev. R. A. Rawstorne, Rev. Lawrence Preston, W. A. Hulton, John Cooper, F. E. Marshall, T. Norris, Jos. Walker, and W. Bashall, jun. The continuing Trustees appoint others to vacancies in the trust.	- - The maintenance of an able person, being sufficiently learned in the science of grammar, to keep a Grammar School, to teach as well all such children coming to him in the "Absay, Catechism, Primer, Accidence, pervely," as all other scholars who should be disposed to be taught in grammar. Other elementary English schools in Penwortham and the neighbourhood are maintained out of the funds of this charity.	400 - -	400 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) Greek and Latin (b) The ordinary subjects of a superior English education, and Mathematics. Music taught for special payment.	Head Master - Appointed by the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.	20 – 8	84 10 6	- - Lets a field belonging to the school for 7 *l.* a year; no house; allowed to take boarders; receives an annual grant of 30 *l.* from Brasenose College in augmentation of income.	6	24	12	62	43	6	–	–	- - Preferentially to 13 Scholarships established by Dr. Nowell, of the value of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each, tenable for six years at Brasenose College, Oxford.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College.	10 – –	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Drawing Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
- - Reading, writing and arithmetic. Greek and Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	25 – –	35 9 5	- - No house; no boarders.	5	25	12	126	54	7			
(a) - - Greek, Latin, and English, Reading and Grammar. (b) Bookkeeping, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Mathematics, the principles of Physical Science, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	70 – –	120 – –	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	24 –	13 3	6	59				
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) - - The Classics and French, and an English Commercial Education.	Head Master - By the Trustees.	200 – –	- -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	7	42	53	87	17	7			
	Second Master - By the Trustees.	100 – –	- -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Third Master - By the Trustees.	60 – –	- -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
POULTON (TOWNSHIP of MARTON):						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Baines's Endowed School.*	1,688	(*a*) James Baines, 1717.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1863.	-- The Vicar of Poulton and the Incumbent of Marton (*ex officio*); Wm. Bickerstaff, Wm. Butcher, Thomas Hill, Thomas Jolly, and Robert Shaw, appointed by order of the Court of Chancery.	-- For a schoolmaster of the School erected by the Founder, in Marton.	121 12 -	113 7 10	—
PRESCOT:								
The Grammar School.	5,000	(*a*) Unknown - - (*b*) Richard Hawarden, 1600. Alcock and others, 1653. Daniel Lorton, 1697. William Lorton, 1762. John Wyke, 1793. The Rev. S. Sewell, 1815.	- -	-- Rev. Lewis Wm. Sampson, Edm. Ward, Jas. Galloway, Samuel Peed, Edw. Draper, Walter Wren Driffield, William Daniels, and William Mercer. The Trustees are the Trustees of the general public charities of Prescot. The General Vestry of the parish also appoint annually four school wardens.	Foundation unknown	143 - -	140 - -	In the High School, 2 2 - In the Low School, - 6 -
PRESCOT:								
Eccleston School	3,500	(*a*) Edward Eccleston, 1603.	-	-- The Earl of Derby, Samuel Taylor, Rev. J. W. Sampson, Rev. W. Taylor, William Pilkington, and Rev. R. P. Crockett. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The payment of a master for educating children of Eccleston.	41 6 11	38 6 11	- 12 -
PRESCOT:								
Farnworth School	10,000	(*a*) William Smythe, Bishop of Lincoln, 1509. (*b*) Matthias Smyth, 1547. Henry Plumpton, 1638. J. Plumpton, 1694. Mrs. Fazakerley, date unknown. Mr. Chorley, date unknown.	- -	-- Rev. William Jeff, Jas. Ratcliffe, Joseph Whitfield, Edw. Young, William Kidd, Edm. Ward, Wm. Taylor, John Bickerstaff, Wm. Tinsley, and E. James Pemberton. New Trustees are nominated at a meeting of parishioners.	-- The maintenance of a master of the Free School at Farnworth. The master to be a clergyman, and master or bachelor of arts, or at least a master of grammar, and to teach ten boys free.	55 14 -	50 - -	-- No information.
PRESTON:								
The Grammar School.	82,961	(*a*) Unknown - -	- -	-- The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston.	Foundation unknown	55 3 -	55 3 -	Sons of Freemen, 2 2 - Others, under 10 years, from 4 4 - to 6 6 - between 10 and 12 years, 8 8 - Above 12 years, 10 10 -

* By the scheme recently established, this school, formerly classed as a grammar school, is converted into a school for elementary English instruction, under Government inspection.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- In the High School, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and the ordinary subjects of an English education. In the Low School, the subjects of elementary English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Schoolwardens. Under Master, appointed and paid by the Head Master.	140 - -	36 - -	-- House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) - (b) 2	60 11	20 4	-- No sufficient register kept.			-	1	
-- This has been for many years conducted as an elementary English school.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	31 13 4	30 - -	-- House; no boarders.	-- No register has been kept of the particulars under Nos. 15 and 16.								
(a) -- The Classics, Mathematics, Scripture History, Geography, &c. French and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-	(a) - (b) -	10 29	-- No register kept.					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Writing, Book-keeping, and English, in all its branches. French, German, and Drawing, for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Corporation of Preston. Under Master, appointed by the Corporation, from whom he receives 45 l., as well as 95 l. from the Head Master.	55 3 -	290 - -	-- No house; may take boarders. The Corporation increase his stipend to 100 l., out of the corporate funds.	(a) 3 (b) 37	7 50	2 6	42	64	9	-	3	
	The Assistant Masters, appointed and paid by Head Master, out of the capitation fees.	- -	120 - - 100 - - 100 - - 52 10 -										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
PRESTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Broughton School	1,300	(a) Unknown	- -	- - Chas. Roger Jackson, Edward Wilson, Wm. Charnley, Chas. Henry Myers, Joseph Clayton, and William Boys. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number by election.	- - Towards the finding of an honest person, sad and discreet, to teach Grammar School at Broughton.	114 12 8	96 1 11	- -
Lea School -	1,000	Samuel Neeld, 1784.	- -	- - William Assheton Cross, Thos. Walmsley, James Threlfall, and Rev. Henry Robt. Smith. Vacancies filled by election of continuing Trustees.	- The maintenance of a Free School for the townships or hamlets of Lea and Cotham. No persons being papists to have any benefit from the School.	85 - -	85 - -	- -
PRESTWICH (Township of Pilkington):								
Stand Grammar School.	10,000	(a) Henry Siddall, 1666.	- -	- - Samuel Robinson, Mark Philips, James Heywood, Simeon Farrar, Robert Needham Philips, John William Philips, John Grundy, Samuel Kay, and Robert Philips Greg. The continuing Trustees elect others to vacancies.	- - For the encouragement and maintenance of a fitting person to teach a Grammar School, and also young children to read English, for the advantage of the inhabitants of the township of Pilkington.	35 15 5	35 3 6	Foundation scholars, nil. Others, 10 - -
ROCHDALE:								
The Grammar School.	38,000	(a) Archbishop Parker, 1564. (b) Linney Rochdale, date uncertain. John Chadwick, D.D., 1682. Jeremy Hargreaves, 1696. James Holk, 1712.	- -	-- Patrons: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the Vicar of Rochdale.	- - That the youth of the parish of Rochdale should be brought up in the learning of true piety and the Latin tongue.	27 - -	26 - -	8 8 -
ROCHDALE (Chapelry of Saddleworth):								
The Wharmton Grammar School.	19,000	(a) Ralph Hawkyard, 1729.	- -	- - Wm. Whitehead, Walter Garstang, John Hirst, James Henry Kershaw, Jonas Eastwood, and David Sykes. The continuing Trustees appoint others.	- For the maintenance of a discreet and learned schoolmaster to teach English, Latin, and Greek, free to all the inhabitants of Saddleworth.	8 - -	7 16 -	Children under 11, 3 - - Above that age, 4 4 -
The Lydyate School	19,000	(a) Philip Buckley, 1763.	- -	- - Edmund Buckley, sen., Edward Hilton, Robert Kenworthy, Thomas Wrigley, F. F. Whitehead, and Edmund Buckley, jun. Vacancies filled by continuing Trustees.	- - For a discreet, learned, and sober person to be Master of the School, capable of teaching the Latin and English languages.	2 15 -	2 15 -	- -
ST. MICHAEL'S-UPON-WYRE:								
School - -	565	- - School building long since pulled down; the yearly income, amounting to about 7 *l.*, is paid to the Master of the Parochial School.			—			
ST. MICHAEL'S-ON-WYRE (Eccleston, Great):								
Copp School -	641	- - This School, although formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded, and is not conducted, as such.			—			

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and History. Greek and Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	53 6 8	- -	- - No house; no boarders.	-	40	30	- - About 72 of all ages.					
	Mistress - - Appointed by the Trustees.	35 - -	- -	No house.		Boys and girls.							
- English, Latin, Writing, & common Arithmetic.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	- -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 1	7	14	No register kept.					
(a) - English, Latin, and Greek. (b) French, German, Drawing, and Botany.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Assistant and other Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master.	33 17 -	160 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 3	2 11	- 2	14	4	5	-	2	
(a) - - Latin and Divinity. (b) Greek, Mathematics, English Geography, History, Writing, and Vocal Music. French, German, and Drawing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Assistant Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master.	26 - -	235 - - Average of three years.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	7 Average of three years.	16	5	18 During three years.	13	5	-	-	- - This school shares with those of Steeple Aston and Middleton in a bequest of 40 *l.* per annum left by Dr. Radcliffe for two poor scholars in the said schools, or for any of the undergraduates in Brasenose who are unpreferred.
(c) - English Grammar, Geography, History, the elements of Mathematics and Natural Science, Latin and French.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	7 16 -	68 8 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Has two small fields rent free.	- - Present number of scholars 30, of all ages.			No register kept.					
- - This school is now conducted as a school for elementary English instruction only. Latin not taught.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
ST. MICHAEL'S-UPON-WYRE (Township of Eccleston):						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Lane Head School.	565	- - The foundation of this school is not known. It was formerly classed as a Grammar School, but is not now conducted as such.						
SEPHTON (Great Crosby):								
The Crosby Grammar School.	3,794	(a) John Harrison, 1620.	- - Rules framed by the Governors by authority of Court of Chancery, 1861.	- - The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company in London.	- - For a Free Grammar School for educating children in the grammar and rules of learning for ever. There are other objects of the trust unconnected with the Grammar School.	380 - -	380 - -	28 scholars taught free. Others, 5 - -
STANDISH:								
The Grammar School.	3,054	(a) Marie Langton, 1603. (b) The Rev. Wm. Leigh, 1633.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	- - The Rector of Standish (*ex officio*). The Rev. Richard Hiscock Whitworth, the Right Hon. Edwd. Cardwell, M.P., Richd. Clayton Brown Clayton, John Law Hunter, Felix Leach, Edwd. Edge Silvester, Benj. Aspinall, Enoch Ellison, Rev. John Streynsham Master, Thos. Townley Parker, Rev. Sir Henry Gunning, Bart., and Thos. Bright Crosse. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The original trust was for the maintenance of a Free Grammar School. All boys are admissible subject to the sufficiency of accommodation, the approval of the Trustees, and a preference to the sons of inhabitants of Standish.	102 8 8	101 12 1	Classical scholars, 1 6 - Others, - 8 6
TARLETON:								
The School -	1,987	- - This school was formerly classed as a Grammar School, but there is no evidence of its having been so founded, and it is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
TUNSTALL:								
The Grammar School.	529	- - There is no evidence of the foundation of this school; it was formerly classed as a Grammar School, but for many years the subjects of elementary English instruction only have been taught.						
ULVERSTON:								
The Town Bank Grammar School.*	8,000	(a) Unknown - - (b) John Woodburn, 1836. Thomas Fell, date unknown.	- -	- - The Churchwardens of Ulverston (*ex officio*).	- - The original trusts are unknown. The school is described as a Grammar School in the will of John Woodburn. Six poor boys are taught free.	32 - -	28 - -	2 7 -
URSWICK:								
The School -	808	(a) Wm. Marshall, 1580.	- -	- - Wm. Gale, the Rev. James Gale, Henry Smith, Wm. Cranke, James Ashburner, Malichi J. Cranke, John Crowdson, Thomas Battersley, William Butler, John Bentham, Geo. Simpson, and James Parker. Incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, with power to elect others to fill vacancies.	- - This school was, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, constituted a Grammar School.	15 - -	- -	- 7 8 - 15 4 2 - - according to subjects taught.

* The returns of the particulars under Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, are for the last four years only.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- English, Greek, Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and History. French and Drawing taught for special payment.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	183 - -	45 - -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 5	12	8	20	46	8			
					(b) 3	12	7						
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	118 18 -	27 10 -	-- No house. Is the Drawing Master, and receives the fees as such.									
(a) - Religious teaching, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic. (b) Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	15 - -	-- House; not allowed to take boarders.	-- About 100, of all ages.			-- No register kept.					
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	25 - -	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geometry, Composition, Grammar, Writing, and Drawing.	Master - - Appointed by the ratepayers.	28 - -	100 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2	4	-	12	54	36			
					(b) 8	60	10						
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Master.	- -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
-- The school has long been conducted as an elementary English School for poor children of both sexes. A few boys learn Latin.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	15 - -	45 11 4	-- House; may take boarders. His stipend is increased by voluntary contributions and a Government grant.	3 Boys and girls.	43	42	130 Boys and girls.	26	24			

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*								
WARRINGTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Boteler's Free Grammar School.*	27,000	(a) Sir Thos. Boteler, Knight, 1522. (b) Sir Peter Warburton, Knight, 1610.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1859.	-- Sir Richd. Brooke, Bart., John Ireland Blackburne, Colonel Blackburne, Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Gilbert Greenall, M.P., the Rev. Richard Greenall, the Rev. Thomas Greenall, Jas. Stanton, Henry Stanton, Thomas Parr, the Rev. Wm. Quekett, Henry Thos. Lyon, Rich. Assheton Cross, the Rev. Frank Geo. Hopwood, Eustace John Wilson Patten, and Benjamin Pierpoint. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number by election.	-- The maintenance of a free Grammar School at Warrington, without any restriction as to the localities or classes of persons to be benefited, except that no boy is to be admitted under the age of seven years.	509 17 3	467 3 5	Upper School 8 8 – Lower School 4 4 –
WARRINGTON (Township of Burtonwood):								
Burtonwood School	990	(a) Peter Bold, 1741. (b) Jonathan Lucas, 1793.	- -	-- Thomas Warburton, Thos. Fairclough, and Peter Hindley. It does not appear under what authority these gentlemen were appointed Trustees.	-- The maintenance of a public school for the teaching of the inhabitants or landowners of the township in such kind of learning as usually taught in such schools. The trusts of Lucas's gift were for a Master to be qualified to instruct the children in Virgil, Horace, Homer, the Greek Testament, &c.	Nil - -	Nil - -	– 13 – 1 1 8 1 4 –
WARTON:								
The Free Grammar School.	2,161	(a) Archbp. Hutton, 1594.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1830.	-- The Vicar of Warton (*ex officio*). William Bolden Bolden, Edward Dawson, Hutton Rawlinson Ford, John Jenkinson, the Rev. Wm. Mason, John Edward Willan, John Walling, M.D., Thomas Bainbridge, and Matthew Jackson. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	-- The teaching of as many children resident in the parish of Warton as shall appear convenient to the Trustees, in English and the Classics.	50 – –	50 – –	- -
WHALLEY:	810	(a) Unknown. (b) Commissioners of Crown Revenues, 2 Edward VI.	- -	No Trustees - -	-- For a Grammar School. Six boys of the township of Whalley taught free.	35 – –	35 – –	- -
WHALLEY (Chapelry of Burnley):								
The Burnley School.†	5,051	-- Supposed to have been first endowed in the reign of Edward VI.	- -	-- Rev. Wm. Thursby, Thos. Hordern Whitaker, Lieut. Gen. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Sir James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, and James Roberts.	-- The trust declared by one of the earliest deeds, viz., in 1558, was to the use of the foundation, erection, and maintaining of a Free Grammar School.	195 8 –	192 9 5	- -

* This school was closed from 1862 to Midsummer 1863, for the purpose of rebuilding.
† The returns required from the Trustees of this school have been omitted by them.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Writing, and Arithmetic. (b) Religious instruction, English History, Geography, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, French, German, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by Lord Lilford as heir of the Founder.	150 - -	162 15 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	7	22	10	Average of two years only.					
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master with approbation of Trustees.	100 - -	24 19 4	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Master of Modern Languages. Appointed by the Head Master.	60 - -	- -	No house.									
-- This school has no endowment producing income, and is conducted as a school for elementary English instruction only.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	- -	35 - -	House - -	-	18	20	No sufficient register.					
					Boys and Girls.								
--Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and other branches of education in the English language, and also in the Classics, and other learning usually taught in other grammar schools.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2	20	30	No register kept.					
-- The ordinary subjects of English instruction. Latin not taught.	Head Master - Appointed by principal inhabitants.	35 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	No information under Nos. 14, 15, 16. Trustees only recently appointed.								
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	- -	- -	-- Resides with Head Master.									
No information -	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	135 - -	- -	House - -	-- No return -			-- No return.					
	Under Master -	100 - -	—										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WHALLEY (CHAPELRY OF CLITHEROE):								
The Grammar School	7,000	(a) Queen Mary, 1554. (b) Inhabitants of Clitheroe, 1860.	- - Statutes made by the Governors, under the authority of Letters Patent, 1835.	- - Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, John Taylor, Edw. Every Clayton, John Thos. Walshman Aspinall, Ralph Assheton, and Wm. Robinson. Continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The education, institution, and erudition of boys and young men in grammar.	338 14 6	309 10 11	2 2 -
WHALLEY (CHAPELRY OF COLNE):								
Grammar School	6,000	(a) Unknown - (b) Thomas Blakey, 1687. John Milner, 1713. John Smith, 1733. Mary Starkie, 1730. Mrs. Shaw (date unknown). Duke of Buccleugh, 1849.	-	- - Incumbent and Churchwardens of Colne (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a master of a Grammar School in Colne, for teaching poor scholars free.	18 18 -	18 - -	3 10 -
WHALLEY (CHAPELRY OF NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE):								
The Grammar School	24,413	(a) John Kershaw, 1701. (b) James Thornley, 1849.	- -	- - The Incumbent of Newchurch (*ex officio*); George Hargreaves, Rev. James Heyworth, James M. Holt, George Henry Ormerod, and Henry Hargreaves Bolton. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in the trust.	- - For a Free School, the master to teach English, Latin, and Greek, and to be qualified in learning and good government and diligence to the scholars.	67 - -	47 - -	1 1 -
WIGAN:								
The Free Grammar School	40,000	(a) James Leigh, 1619.	- - Act of Parliament 52 Geo. 3.	- - Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., the Mayor of Wigan, Fras. Sharp Powell, M.P., John Woodcock, Nath. Eckersley, Thomas Eckersley, Rd. Eccles, Alex. F. Haliburton, Thomas Byrom, Rev. Wm. Coombs, Jonathan Lamb, Ralph Darlington, James C. Leach, and Thomas Fisher. Incorporated with power to fill vacancies in their body.	- - For the maintenance of a Free Grammar School in Wigan, for bringing up of poor scholars of the parish and town of Wigan.	280 - -	250 - -	4 4 -
WIGAN (TOWNSHIP OF ASPULL):								
School - -	- No information received.							
WIGAN:								
Upholland Grammar School.	6,980	(a) Peter Walthew, 1668.	- -	- - Lord Kingsdown, Meyrick Bankes, Rev. Chas. Bisset, Richard Thomas Morris, and James Atherton. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in the trust.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School within the town of Upholland, and for finding a master and usher to teach and instruct children of the inhabitants of Upholland, and the adjacent townships of Orrill, Pemberton, and Winstanley. The Trustees pay 20 *l.* yearly to the master of the National School, but make no payment to the usher of the Grammar School.	70 18 3	60 - -	3 5 -

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek and Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, History, and Natural Science. Drawing, French, German, Music, Fencing, Drilling, and Dancing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	181 13 4	13 14 6	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	56 boys of all ages -			80 boys of all ages.			-	2	-- An Exhibition of 40 *l.*, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	85 - -	40 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master, and Drawing, French, German, Music and Dancing Masters, all appointed by the Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Latin and Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English education.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	18 - -	80 - -	-- No house; liberty to take boarders.	- (a) 5 (b) 4	25	1 5	-- No register kept.					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, and the various branches of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	47 - -	31 10 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	30, of all ages -		-	-- No register kept.					
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	156 4 9	- Receives 29 *l.* 4 *s.* yearly as compensation for schoolhouse, sold some years ago. Allowed to take boarders, without restriction.	62, of all ages -		-	-- No sufficient register kept.			5		
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	50 - -	104 3 3	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, Drawing, Chemistry, Geography, History, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	60 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 2	4 7	1 8	-- No register kept.					
	Usher - - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	20 - -	24 16 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LANCASTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WINWICK:								
The Grammar School.	700	(a) Gualter Legh, 1600. (b) Peter Legh, 1619. Gilbert Ireland, 1675.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - For a Free Grammar School in and for the town and parish of Winwick.	34 - -	34 - -	- - No information supplied.
WINWICK (Township of Ashton):								
Seneley Grammar School.	6,566	(a) Robert Birchall, 1588.	- -	- - James Billinge, Aaron Stock, Joseph Ashton, Thos. Downall, and James Hart. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies.	- To provide a schoolhouse, and a sufficient person to teach youth and young children in Ashton and other places adjoining.	43 - -	43 - -	1 10 -
WINWICK (Township of Lowton):								
Lowton Endowed School. *	2,384	(a) The Lord of the Manor and Freeholders of Lowton, 1751.	- -	- - Rev. Thomas Foster and Rev. Peter Legh.	- - For a master to teach and instruct in Latin, English, Writing, and Accounts, children of the township of Lowton.	15 10 -	15 10 -	- -
COUNTY OF LEICESTER:								
APPLEBY:								
Sir John Moore's School.	1,070	(a) Sir John Moore, 1699.	- - Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1861.	- - The Rector of Appleby (*ex officio*). The Earl Howe, George Moore, Henry John Pye, the Rev. D. S. Perkins, William Wootton Abney, Charles Robert Colville, Major Wollaston, S. Pipe Wolferstane, Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart., the Rev. Thomas Fell, and Geo. John Moore. Appointed by election of the continuing Governors.	- - To give instruction in the Classics, English and modern languages, with religious instruction according to the principles of the Church of England; also for the apprenticing of the poorer scholars. An English elementary school has been established.	160 - -	160 - -	5 - -
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH:								
The Free Grammar School.	6,241	(a) The Earl of Huntingdon, 1567.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, Rev. Thos. Fell, Rev. John Denton, John Alldritt, Wm. Edward Smith, Henry Etherington Smith, John Simmonds, Joseph Dewes, Edward Fisher, Thomas Small, William Wootton Abney, John Riles Bindley, Thomas Fisher, and Thomas Burgh Dalby. The continuing Trustees fill up vacancies in their number.	- - The education, primarily of the male children of the inhabitants of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and subject to such preferential right of boys from other parishes or places. Besides the Grammar or Classical School, there is an English school maintained by the trust.	1,171 12 6	† 1,113 - -	None - Fees to be charged in future: Sons of inhabitants under 14, 4 - - Above that age, 6 - - Boys from other parishes under 14, 8 - - Above that age, 10 - -
BARROW-UPON-SOAR:								
The Grammar School.	5,600	(a) Humphrey Perkins, 1717. (b) Benjamin Bewicke, 1728.	- 6th Nov. 1857 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery. 25th Aug. 1862. Supplemental scheme established by the Charity Commissioners.	- - The Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar, the Rector of Loughborough. Appointed *ex officio* Trustees by the will of the Founder.	- - The instruction of boys, the children of parishioners or inhabitants of the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, of the age of six years and upwards. Under the scheme of 1862 an elementary mixed school for boys and girls has been established.	144 - -	134 - -	- - Charges under the new scheme: Boys learning Latin or Greek, or French, 4 - - Other boys, 2 - -

* Six boys are taught free in the school. No information has been supplied as to the other scholars, or the amount of capitation fees paid by them.

† The residue of income, after payment of the masters' salaries, is applied towards the maintenance of the English school, in pensions to former masters, and in repayment of a debt upon the charity estate.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.	Head Master - Appointed by heir of the Founder.	34 - -	- No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- 20, of all ages -			40, of all ages.					
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
- - The subjects only of elementary English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	70 - -	No house - -	(a) 1	-	2	35	7				
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—			(b) 1	25	21						
					The particulars, Nos. 15 and 16, are for two years only, the Master not having held office during a longer period.								
- - The subjects of elementary English instruction only. Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	15 10 -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.									
(a) -- Greek, Latin, and religious instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	- No information. Present Master only recently appointed.	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Entitled to half of capitation fees.	- - (a) and (b), 13, of all ages.			- - No register kept of particulars under No. 16.					
(b) Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	60 - -	- -	No house. Entitled to one-fourth of capitation fees.									
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	220 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(a) 40, of all ages - (b) 4, of all ages.			48, of all ages -			2	1	- - One Exhibition of 50 l., tenable at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, until degree of B. A. taken. Two Exhibitions of 40 l., tenable by a scholar at any college at Oxford or Cambridge, until degree of B. A.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders with consent of Head Master.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, and ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	120 10 -	11 15 -	- - House; and allowed to take one boarder for every five boys of Barrow-on-Soar attending the school.	3	13	1	24	12	2	-	-	None.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LEICESTER—*continued.*								
BARROW-UPON-SOAR (Chapelry of Woodhouse):						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rawlins's School -	1,353	(*a*) Thomas Rawlins, 1691.	None - -	- - William Chapman, Edward Basil Farnham, and Wm. Perry Herrick. The continuing trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - For various purposes for the benefit of the poor of Barrow and its chapelries, and specifically for the Trustees to pay 16 *l.* a year for putting to school 22 or more boys of Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves, and 4 *l.* for putting to school six poor boys of Quorndon, and 4 *l.* for putting to school six poor boys of Barrow-upon-Soar, and 40 *s.* for books, &c., for the said school.	26 - -	26 - -	- Poor boys free. Boys in First Class, 4 - - Second Class, 2 - -
HINCKLEY, STOKE GOLDING:								
Free Grammar School.	663	Hester Hodges, 1678.	None - -	- - The Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, as heir of a former Trustee.	- - For a Free Grammar School, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Stoke Golding for the teaching and instructing in good literature the male children of the inhabitants of the town of Stoke Golding. Master to read prayers in the church on Wednesdays and Fridays.	127 - -	117 - -	None -
KIBWORTH:								
Free School -	1,867	(*a*) Unknown -	- - 25th June 1821. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Right Hon. Lord Berners, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Sir Arthur Gray Hazlerigg, Bart., Sir John Palmer, Bart., Rev. Robert Isham, John Marriott, Henry St. John Halford, Rev. M. F. F. Osborn, Geoffrey Palmer, Richd. Buckley Humphrey, Rev. M. Piercy, and Arthur Haymes. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - Trust of Foundation unknown, but by an inquisition taken under a Commission of charitable uses in 1709, it was found that messuages and lands had been given for the maintenance of a Free School in the parish of Kibworth; and by another inquisition in 1710, "for maintaining a Free Grammar School and schoolmaster for the parish of Kibworth." By the subsisting scheme it was directed that the Master should be a Clergyman of the Established Church, and should teach reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic, to the children of parents residing in the parish of Kibworth.	320 16 -	271 17 10	- - None by free scholars. Others, 2 - -
CHURCH LANGTON:								
The Hanbury Schools.	842	(*a*) The Rev. William Hanbury, 1767.	- - 26th January 1864. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - The Rector of Church Langton, Wm. Piercy, Rev. John Harwood Hill, Rev. Thomas Burnaby, Thos. Kendall, Thos. Hawes, Thos. Walker, John Smith, George Kendall, Wm. Andrew Norman, Wm. Picke, David Lewin, Henry Wm. Wilson, Lord Berners, and William Morpott Marriott. Appointed by order of the Court of Chancery.	- - The original trust was for a professor to teach Latin, Greek, and Rhetoric, but this, with many other charities intended to have been established by the Founder, failed for want of a sufficient endowment. A moderate contribution to the funds of the elementary school of Langton is now made from the income of the Hanbury Trust.	—		

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - In the First Class, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. In the Second Class, English, and the other subjects of a commercial education.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	24 - -	- - No information supplied under this head.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	2	19	4	124	2	1			
(a) - - The ordinary subjects of English instruction, and Latin if desired.	Master - - Appointed by Earl of Denbigh.	117 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 25 of all ages -			No register kept			-	-	None.
(a) - - The ordinary subjects of English instruction, and Latin if required.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	271 17 10	30 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	26	15	111	-	-	None -		None.
					(b)	12	5						
	Usher and Assistant Master appointed and paid by Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LEICESTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LEICESTER:								
The Free Grammar School.	80,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1564. (b) Sir Ralph Rowlatt, 1565. The Earl of Huntingdon, 1574. Thomas Clarke, 1603. William Norrice, 1611. Dorothy Baker, 1617. James Ellis, 1615.	28 Jan. 1860 - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - John Allen, Saml. Stephens Bankart, Rev. William Barber, Thos. Warburton Benfield, Thomas William Dabbs, Alfred Ellis, Wm. Smith Frisby, John Higginson, Rev. Timothy Jones, Richd. Mitchell, Thomas Nevinson, Joseph Underwood, and Rev. David Jas. Vaughan. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The recent scheme directed the Grammar School buildings to be sold, and the Trustees were empowered to appoint the Master of the Collegiate School at Leicester to be Master of the Grammar School, provided he should instruct in such school as many boys as the net income of the charity would allow, at the rate of 6*l.* per annum, without charge, except for books, stationery, and instruction in modern languages. This has been done. All boys whose parents reside in the borough, being of the age of eight years, and of good character, are qualified for election as scholars on this foundation, with a preference for those whose parents or guardians are too poor to pay for their instruction. Scholars from other places are eligible in the event of a sufficient number of town boys not applying.	86 9 8	85 8 1	None -
LOUGHBOROUGH:								
Grammar and Commercial School.	10,055	Thomas Burton, 1495.	17 Feb. 1849 - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	--Wm. Perry Herrick, Ven. Archdeacon Fearon, E. C. Middleton, Edward Warner, William Paget, W. E. White, Henry Jelley, John Smith, John Watson, and —— Wragg. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - Trust of foundation unknown, but the earliest known objects seem to have been the repair of bridges, the relief of the poor, and the maintenance of a free school. Under the subsisting scheme elementary schools for boys and girls have been established in addition to the Grammar School. All boys of eight and upwards, able to read and write, and of good moral conduct, are admissible.	688 18 -	688 18 -	4 - -
MARKET BOSWORTH:								
Sir Wolstan Dixie's Grammar School.	1,200	(a) Unknown. (b) Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knight, 1592.	- - Statutes established by the founder and his nephew; modified by the Court of Chancery, in 1827, 1835, and 1844.	- - The Rector and Churchwardens of Market Bosworth (*ex officio*). Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Bart., Frederick Wollaston, and Thomas Cope. The present Governors were appointed partly by the Rector, under the provisions of the constitution of the school, and partly by the Court of Chancery.	- - For a Grammar School for the instruction and bringing up of boys and young men within the village or parishes of Market Bosworth, Sutton Cheney, Barlestone, Carlton, and Shenton. Five other schools of English elementary instruction have also been established in these parishes in connection with the charity.	770 - -	770 - -	None during last two years.
MARKET HARBOROUGH:								
The Free School -	2,302	(a) Unknown. (b) Robert Smith, 1617. Christopher Shaw, 1618. Thomas Peach, 1770.	None - -	- - No Trustees of the school. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are constituted Trustees of Smith's subsidiary endowment.	- - Original trust of school unknown. Smith's gift for a schoolmaster for teaching freely 15 poor scholars, and his wish was that the master should be able to teach Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.	36 4 -	36 4 -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
					Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and all the ordinary subjects of an English education, including Book-keeping, the Elements of Chemistry, and Practical Land Surveying, if required.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Is also the Master of the Collegiate School.	85 8 1	- -	-- No house; may take boarders.	-- 13 boys of all ages is the average annual number of scholars since the new scheme came into operation.			-- No register kept from which these particulars can be supplied.					
(a) -- Latin and Greek. (b) Other branches of a Classical, Commercial, and English education, including French, German, and Agricultural Chemistry.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	200 - -	141 11 -	-- House; boarders limited to 30.	- (a) none -			43	93	43	-	4 or 5 No exact record kept.	-- Two Exhibitions, tenable for ten terms, at Jesus College, Cambridge, value 30 *l.* per annum each.
	Usher - - Appointed by Trustees.	120 - -	35 7 9	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.	(b) 35	38	8						
	Commercial Master. Appointed by Trustees.	100 - -	35 7 9	No house.	Average of 4 years only.								
	French Master - Appointed by Trustees.	80 - -	- -	No house.									
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.									
(a) -- In the Latin School the Greek and Latin. In the English School, Land Surveying, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the heir of the founder.	250 - -	- nil -	-- House; and liberty to take 15 boarders.	-- No information, the present Master having only been recently appointed, and a former Assistant Master having removed the school register. Present number of scholars 52.			-- No information, the register book of scholars not being forthcoming.			1	1	-- Four Exhibitions of 80 *l.* each, tenable for four years at any College or Hall at Oxford or Cambridge that the Governors may approve.
	Under Master - Appointed by the heir of the founder.	200 - -	- nil -	-- House; and liberty to take boarders.									
-- This school has been discontinued, and the income accumulated for some years past.													

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF LEICESTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OSGATHORPE:								
Grammar and Commercial School.	396	(a) Thomas Harley, 1670.	- - 10th July 1761, scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Rev. S. V. Dashwood, J. B. Story, A. L. P. de Lisle, and James Sutton. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in the trust.	- - For a schoolmaster to teach freely all boys, not exceeding 50, who will come constantly to the school to be taught. Also, for six poor ministers' widows, to receive each of them yearly 10 *l.* (now increased).	107 - -	100 - - (50 *l.* per annum is paid to a former Head Master).	- -
SHAWELL:								
Elkington School	205	(a) John Elkington, 1604.	None - -	- - Col. Geo. Smith, of Consall Hall, Stafford, as owner of the founder's estate.	- - To maintain a learned schoolmaster, being a preacher of the Word of God, if he might conveniently be had, who should freely teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants of Shawell and Newton especially, and such others as would resort unto him, in good literature and religion.	20 - -	20 - -	- -
SWEPSTONE (CHAPELRY of SNARESTONE):								
Free School -	355	(a) Thomas Charnell, 1717.	None - -	- - John Madden, the Earl Howe, William Wootton Abney, Rev. John Hallward, Geo. Moore, and Samuel Spencer. Vacancies filled by continuing Trustees.	- - For the education of 40 children, orphans and poorest of Snarestone to be preferred. By a deed of 1720, the founder directed such of the boys as should be desirous and capable, to be taught Latin and Greek.	38 - -	38 - -	- -
WYMONDHAM:								
Sir John Sedley's School.	800	(a) Sir John Sedley, Baronet, 1637.	None - -	- - Henry Needham, William Kirk, Thos. Bennett, and William Day. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - For the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the children of the town of Wymondham.	147 7 -	147 7 -	- -
COUNTY OF LINCOLN:								
LINCOLN:								
The Grammar School.	20,995	(a) - - Not known; date, 16th century. (b) Dean and Chapter, 1583.	- - 8 November 1850, rules established by the Dean and Chapter, with the concurrence of the Bishop and Corporation of Lincoln.	- - The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and the Mayor, with a Committee of Aldermen, act as Managers of the school.	- - For a Grammar School. No children to be admitted but such as were able to enter into grammar. The sons of freemen, and such as dwelt in the city and liberties of the city, and in the Close, and choristers and poor clerks, and children of inhabitants of the Bail, are particularly mentioned as objects of the foundation.	316 - -	316 - -	Upper school 6 6 - Lower school 2 2 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - English Grammar, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Mensuration, French, and elementary Latin.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 9	18	8	31	24	6	-	-	None.
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—			(b) 1	4	4						
(a) - - The subjects only of elementary English instruction; no Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by Rector, and Owner of Founder's property.	20 - -	- -	House - -	(a) -	13	6	- - No sufficient register kept.			-	-	None.
(a) - Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	- -	- - House, and 7 A. 3 R. of land; allowed to take boarders or day scholars, not exceeding 20.	(a) - (b) -	15 2	20 3	47	-	-	-	-	None.
(a) - - Greek and Latin (if required), Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English education.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	140 7 -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders, but does not.	(a) 7	10	10	(a) 20	10	2	-	-	None.
(c) - - The Classics and French (taught only in the Upper School), Mathematics, Algebra, Chemistry, Mechanics, and the usual subjects of English instruction. Drawing, Singing, and German are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by Dean and Chapter, and a Committee of the Corporation.	249 - -	376 3 8	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 21	53	14	81	49	27	-	4	
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master.	50 - -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders. Receives 70 *l.* a year from Head Master.									
	Other Masters, appointed by the Head Master, who pays them respectively, 150 *l.*, 80 *l.*, and 50 *l.* a year.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ALFORD:								
The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	2,658	(a) Francis Spanning and Helen his Wife, 1565. (b) William Gubbe, 1568. Richd. Spendley, 1585. John Spendluffe, 1588. George Justice, 1636. Peregrine Langton, 1658. Sir Rt. Christopher, 1668.	1853. - - Statutes made by the Governors under the authority of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth.	- - John Higgins, Rev. Francis Charles Massingberd, John Samuel Lister, Rev. John Benward Travers, Rev. Wm. Phillips Vyner, Anthony Portington, Rev. Richd. Parker, Robt. Uvedale West, M.D., Frederick Jackson Rhoades, Thos. Bradley, and John Willy Preston. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their body.	- - For the maintenance of a Free School in the town of Alford for the teaching of young children to learn the A, B, C, and also to read both Latin and English. The sons of parents residing in Alford and neighbouring parishes or hamlets of Thoresthorpe Well - with - Mawthorpe, Ailby, Rigsby, Bilsby, and also Farlesthorpe and Salesby are admissible to the school. The yearly sum of 20 *l.* is paid out of the funds of the endowment to the Master of the National School.	373 - -	328 16 4	1 5 -
BOSTON:								
The Grammar School.	15,078	(a) Philip and Mary, 1553.	1850. - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Stephen Lewin, Thos. Garfit, Joseph Wren, John Holliday Thomas, John Caistor, Fredk. Lyon Hopkins, Fredk. Cooke, Thos. Wise, John M. Knowles, Thomas S. Cooke, John Oldrid, Thos. Wright, John Noble, John C. Little, and James Grant. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	- - The finding, maintaining, and establishing for ever a Free Grammar School, and a fit Master to teach, instruct, and serve in the said school, for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. Several other charitable and public trusts are established by the charter of foundation. The sons of inhabitants of Boston and Skirbeck are admissible to the school, with a preference to boys of Boston, up to the number of 150.	460 - -	460 - -	3 - -
BOURN:								
The Grammar School.	3,717	(a) William Trollope, 1636.	None - -	- - Sir John Trollope, Bart., as representative of Founder, is the sole Governor of the school under the instrument of foundation.	- - The teaching of youth and scholars in the art and rudiments of grammar; also for the maintenance of six almshouses and their inmates.	30 - -	30 - -	3 15 -
BURGH-LE-MARSH:								
Palmer's Free School.	1,200	Jane Palmer, 1726.	None - -	- - The Vicar of Burgh, the Vicar of Croft, and the Rector of Wainfleet are *ex officio* Trustees under the instrument of foundation.	- - The education and instruction of the children of inhabitants of Burgh. The schoolmaster to be a man unmarried, virtuous, honest, and well learned in Latin literature.	70 - -	70 - -	- -

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Euclid, Algebra, and the usual subjects of English instruction. French taught for special payments of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* per quarter.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	201 5 9	6 10 –	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 1	14 2	8	14	13	3	–	–	-- Two scholarships of the value of 4 *l.* yearly, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and one quinquennial Fellowship at the same College.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	70 – –	26 10 –	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	French Master -	- -	- -	No house.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	200 – –	60 – –	-- House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 60, of all ages - (b) 20, of all ages.			–	96	30	4	4	-- There will be two Exhibitions of 40 *l.* each on the death of the late Head Master, who has a retiring pension of 80 *l.* a year.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	110 – –	60 – –	No house. Receives from Head Master 4 *l.* a year for each boarder in the latter's house.									
	Third Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 – –	- -	No house.									
	Fourth Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	20 – –	- -	No house. Receives an addition of 30 *l.* a year to his stipend, paid by Head Master.									
	French Master -	30 – –	- -	-- Board, lodging, and 20 *l.* a year, paid by Head Master as an addition to his stipend.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, and the usual subjects of an English commercial education. - School now conducted as an Elementary English School under Government inspection.	Master - - Appointed by Sir John Trollope, Bart. Is the Vicar of the parish, and appoints a deputy as schoolmaster, to whom he pays the entire emoluments.	30 – –	100 – –	No house - - Allowed to take boarders, but does not.	7	12	16	25	63	12	–	–	None.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*								
BUTTERWICK:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Free Grammar School.	7,000	(a) Anthony Pinchbeck, 1665.	None - -	- - Trustees, the Vicar of Freiston-with-Butterwick, the Rector of Fishtoft, the Rector of Skirbeck, the Rector of Benington, and the Rector of Leverton, (*ex officio*) Trustees appointed by the Founder. There are also Feoffees of the trust estates.	- - For the better educating and instructing in learning all the children and youth at all times thereafter inhabiting in Butterwick, and the Hundred thereof, in the Latin and Greek tongue, and in the right spelling and reading of English.	297 1 -	294 15 11	- - -
CAISTOR:								
The Free Grammar School.	2,100	(a) The Rev. Francis Rawlinson and William Hansard, 1630.	1837. Regulations established by the heir of Sir Edw. Ascough, the sole Trustee appointed by the Founder.	- - H. R. Boucherett, of North Willingham, Esq., as heir of Sir E. Ascough, the sole Trustee appointed by the Founder.	- - For the maintenance of a Free Grammar School. "The town of Caistor, and whatever town besides that should send their children there, should be free to have them taught in the said school."	340 - -	305 - -	Upper School, 2 8 - Lower School, - 10 -
CORBY:								
The Free Grammar School.	800	(a) Charles Read, 1669.	No scheme -	- - James Rawlinson, George Searson Bellamy, and William Musson. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number. The Vicar and the Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Grantham are the visitors of the school.	- - Out of the income of this trust 20 *l.* was to be paid to a Schoolmaster who should instruct the children of the inhabitants in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and in Latin (as occasion should require), and 4 *l.* a piece was to be paid to four poor boys, sons of widows of ministers, and of decayed gentlemen and their widows, who should be instructed gratis by the Master, in the same manner as the other children, and to reside in the said school. The payment of the Master's stipend, with the repairs of the school and expenses of management, absorbed the whole income.	48 15 4	47 - -	- - -
DONINGTON:								
Cowley's Endowed Schools.	1,700	(a) Thomas Cowley, 1701.	- 10th December 1858. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - The Vicar of Donington (*ex officio*). Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D., Rev. Basil Beridge, Rev. Charles Moore, Joseph Gleed, Maurice P. Moore, Thomas Gee, Rev. John Wilson, Rev. Edward Moore, Rev. John Tunnard, William Parker, Charles Thomas J. Moore, Rev. Joseph Holmes, and Richard Gleed. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in the trust.	- - The Founder gave considerable property for divers charitable purposes in Donington, and, among other sums, 10 *l.* yearly was to be paid to a Schoolmaster, to teach 20 poor children to read and write English. A decree of charitable uses, made in 1726, directed the Trustees to provide a Master who shall be a clergyman, and educated at Oxford or Cambridge, to teach the sons of inhabitants of Donington Latin and Greek. An elementary school for boys, a girls' school, and an infant school, have also been established by the Trustees.	400 - -	400 - -	Non-residents, 6 - - Boarders in the Master's house, 3 - -
GAINSBOROUGH:								
The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	8,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1589. In 1821 the endowment was augmented out of the surplus funds of a local charity founded by James Wharton.	- - 15th Aug. 1821. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, modified by statutes ordained by the Governors in 1824.	- - Rev. Jacob Clements, Sir Hy. Hickman Bacon, Bart., Rev. William Armetriding Frith, William Bernard Heaton, John Edward Sandars, Geo. Gamble, and Adam Stark. The continuing Governors fill vacancies in their body by election.	- - The institution, erudition, and instruction of boys and youth.	45 - -	40 - -	6 6 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- The usual subjects of an English education, with Latin and Greek, if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees and Feoffees of the estates.	267 11 –	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders, but does not do so.	-- No register kept. The average daily attendance is 35 scholars.			No register kept.			–	–	-- One Exhibition of 20 *l.* a year for poor scholars, surnamed Pinchbeck. Never claimed.
	Assistant Master, appointed and paid 50 *l.* a year by the Head Master.	—											
(c) *Upper School:* Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by H. R. Boucherett, Esq.	200 – –	25 – –	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	- 50, of all ages -			85, of all ages -			2	–	None.
Lower School: The ordinary subjects of English instruction, and the elements of Latin.	Usher - - Appointed by H. R. Boucherett, Esq.	105 – –	8 – –	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
French and Drawing taught for special payments.	Teacher of French and Drawing.	—											
-- Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Latin, if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Feoffees.	25 – –	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-- No sufficient record of these particulars. The average number of scholars is 20.			-- No register from which these particulars can be supplied.			–	–	None.
(c) -- The principles of the Christian religion, French, German, Natural Philosophy, Land Surveying, Drawing, Mathematics, Algebra, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	214 11 8	- - (Capitation fees only recently imposed).	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6	23	7	52	27	3	–	–	-- Three Exhibitions of 25 *l.* each, tenable for three years, at any of the Universities of England & Wales.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	84 10 –	- -	-- House; but not allowed to take boarders.									
	Other Masters are appointed for the Lower School.	—											
(c) -- Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, Divinity, Writing, & French to the junior classes.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	40 – –	63 – –	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 2	8	5	19	15	9			
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*								
GRANTHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School of King Edward VI.	5,000	(a) John Fox, Bishop of Winchester, 1528. (b) King Edward VI., 1553.	3 Nov. 1855 - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Rev. George Maddison, Charles Miller, Joseph Hind, Frederick Pern Newcome, Thomas Ekin, John Fowler Burbridge, Thomas Bushby, William Eaton, M.D., William Ostler, John Hardy, Robert Shipman, William Robbs, and Joseph Wyles are the Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Grantham appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - All boys of the age of seven years and upwards, being of good character, and able to read and write, are admissible to the school, which by the original foundation and subsisting scheme is a school for classical instruction.	839 18 1	771 14 1	4 4 -
GREAT GRIMSBY:								
The Grammar School.	13,000	(a) Thomas Tomlyson, 1547. (b) Catherine Mason, 1552.	None - -	- - The Town Council of the Borough of Grimsby, as representing the Mayor and Burgesses, who were constituted the Governors by Letters Patent of King Edward VI.	- - For a Free Grammar School, consisting of one Master, and one Under Master, to instruct the children of Grimsby, and the places thereto adjacent, in "Scientiâ grammaticali." It is stated that the benefit of the school is now restricted to the children of freemen only.	* 7 - -	* 7 - -	None -
HORNCASTLE:								
The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the foundation of Lord Clynton and Saye.	4,944	(a) Edward Lord Clynton and Saye, 1562.	27 Nov. 1854 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Rev. Robt. Hotchkin, Barnard James Boulton, Rev. John Dymoke, Richard Clitherow, Geo. Gilliat, Rev. Wm. Holme Milner, William Elmhirst, and Rev. Lewis Drummond Kennedy. The continuing Governors appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - For a Grammar School in Horncastle, for the good education and instruction of boys and youth, habitants and commonants there, in the knowledge of good learning. All boys between 7 and 19 years of age able to read and write, and fit to be instructed in the Latin Grammar, are admissible, with a preference to boys whose parents or guardians are resident inhabitants.	337 16 -	283 12 6	Boys under 10 years of age, 2 - - between 10 and 14, 4 - - above 14, 6 - -
HUMBERSTONE:								
The Free School -	280	(a) Matthew Humberstone, 1708.	12 Mar. 1842 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - James Bee, Rev. Sir Chas. Macgregor, Bart., Rev. Geo. Allington Robinson, Rev. Archibald Creighton, Rev. Norris Cogswell, Hildyard Marshall Leppington, Edmund Tickler, George Holland, Charles Bartholomew Moody, John Booth Sharpley, John Bogg, and Cornelius Parker. Appointments to vacancies in the trust are made by the Court of Chancery.	- - To provide a Head Master and Under Masters to teach boys of from 7 to 14 years of age, being sons of inhabitants of the several parishes of Humberstone, Laceby, Scartho, Weelsby, the Tetney and Houlton, or of the adjoining parishes if 100 cannot be obtained from those parishes. Also to apply 50 *l.* a year out of any surplus income for the maintenance of a girls' school. Six almshouses in Humberstone are also maintained by the charity.	420 - -	420 - -	- -

* The expenses of the school and salary of the master are paid out of the funds of the Corporation.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - - Greek, Latin, French, German, Natural Philosophy, Land Surveying, Drawing, Mathematics, Algebra, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	256 13 4	176 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders, paying 4 *l.* 4 *s.* for every one above 10 in number.	(a) 18 (b) 26	28 23	11 1	49	75	51	2	2	- - Two Exhibitions of 30 *l.*, tenable for three years at any University or learned profession. The school has a claim to one Newcome Exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, of 40 *l.* a year, and to two Lovett Exhibitions at Sydney Sussex College.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	130 - -	100 10 -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders, paying 4 *l.* 4 *s.* for every one above 10 in number.	There being no sufficient register of these particulars, the numbers given are for the last half-year.								
	Third Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	50 5 -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders, paying 4 *l.* 4 *s.* for every boarder above 20 in number.									
	Assistant Master	25 - -	- -	- - Receives the amount of the above payments for boarders.									
	French Master -	100 - -	—										
	Drawing Master	50 - -	—										
- - Greek, Latin, Book - keeping, Mathematics, French, German, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Corporation.	150 - -	- -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.	-	30	9	50	4				
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) Mathematics, French, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	141 16 -	87 17 8	- - House, with field, for which he pays rent of 30 *l.* to the Governors; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 7	22 9	7 2	34	33	14	1	2	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	70 18 -	43 10 10	- - No house; but may take boarders.									
	Assistant Master Appointed by the Head Master.	60 - -	- -	- - Boards in Head Master's house.									
(a) - - Latin, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees, unless the Vicar of the parish chooses to take the office.	200 - -	- -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) -	54	29	129	-	-	-	-	None.
	First Under Master. Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	- -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Second Under Master. Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	- -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*								
KIRTON (LINDSEY DIVISION):						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Endowed School.	2,000	(*a*) -- School established by Decree of the Court of Exchequer, 1577.	None - -	-- The Duke of St. Alban's, Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., Sir Montague John Cholmeley, Bart., Sir Chas. Hy. John Anderson, Bart., Revs. John Hy. Pooley, John Francis Stuart, John Beauvoir Dalison, Wm. Paley Graham, John White, Edwin Harrison, John Winfield Hallam, Wm. Windsor Berry, and Matthew Maw, the elder, Henry Grantham, Geo. Aug. Luard, Thos. Fox Embleton, Thos. Martinson Richardson, and Matthew Maw, the younger, Esqrs. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in the trust by election.	-- For a schoolmaster for the teaching of a Grammar School to be kept within the town of Kirton.	109 4 6	108 9 9	- - 3 per week.
KIRTON (HOLLAND DIVISION):								
The Free Grammar School of Thomas Middlecott, of Boston, Esquire.	2,119	(*a*) Sir Thomas Middlecott, 1624.	18 April 1861 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	-- The Vicar of Kirton (*ex officio*); Revs. John Tunnard, Chas. Avery Moore, and Basil Beridge; Major Chas. Thomas John Moore, Edward Lane, Arthur Higgs, Saml. Smeeton, Wm. Dickinson, and John Short. Appointed by order of the Court of Chancery.	-- To afford classical and other instruction to the sons of inhabitants of the parishes of Kirton, Sutterton, Wyberton, Frampton, Algarkirk, and Fosdyke, being between the ages of 7 and 18 years, and able to read and write.	144 - -	98 11 1	- - Sons of labourers, - 7 - Of persons with rentals of 50 *l.*, 2 10 - Of persons with higher rentals, 3 10 -
LAUGHTON:								
The Free Grammar School.	515	The Rev. Roger Dalyson, 1566.	None - -	-- Hugo Chas. Meynell Ingram, Lord of the manor of Laughton, appoints the master, under the provisions made by the founder.	-- For a Free Grammar School.	20 - -	18 5 8	- -
LOUTH:								
The Free Grammar School of King Edw. VI.	10,560	(*a*) King Edward VI., 1551. (*b*) Queen Elizabeth, 1564.	11 Dec. 1852 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	-- Henry Pye, Field Flowers Goe, Thomas Phillip Waite, Wm. Grant Allison, Wm. Robert Emeris, Chas. Edw. Lucas, and Jas. William Wilson. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number by election.	-- The education, institution, and induction of boys and youth in grammar, and to sustain, feed, and maintain 12 poor persons.	697 11 11	594 19 9	3 18 10
MOULTON:								
The Free Grammar School.	2,100	(*a*) John Harraxe, *alias* Horroxe, 1560.	14 July 1856 Scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners, and confirmed by Act of Parliament.	-- The Vicar of Moulton, the Vicar of Whaplode, the Rector of Fleet, and the Vicar of Weston (*ex officio*); Robert King, Robert Everard, Sir John Trollope, bart., Thos. Cammack, M.D., Matthew Clark, John P. Savage, the Rev. W. Brooke, and John Crawley. The continuing Trustees appoint others, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.	-- To provide a sound religious, moral, and useful education, the benefit being preferentially limited to boys residing in the wapentake of Elloe. In addition to the Grammar School, an elementary school for the poorer classes has been established.	300 - -	220 - -	4 10 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - This school has long been conducted as an English school only. Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, and Euclid are taught. A few girls are admitted to the school.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	75 - -	24 8 3	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	6	42	48	189	31	-	-	-	- Two Fellowships at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of 60 *l.* each, with rooms and commons free; also, to six scholarships of 3*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* each, and one of 4*l.*, at the same College.
(c) - - Latin, French, Mathematics, Algebra, Land Surveying, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees, approved by the Bishop of the Diocese.	60 - -	40 - -	- - House; allowed to take 14 boarders.	(a) 32 of all ages - (b) 6 of all ages.			82 of all ages -			-	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	- -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
- This school has been for many years conducted as an elementary English school for boys and girls. No Latin taught.	—												
(a) Greek and Latin (b) French, German, Mathematics, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	251 - 7	135 12 6	- - House; for which he pays rent to the Trustees. Allowed to take 35 boarders.	13 3/7	24 3/8	7	29	31	26	3		None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	45 4 2	- - No house; allowed to take 15 boarders.									
	Assistant Master	100 - -	- -	- - No houses; each allowed to take 10 boarders.									
	Second Assistant Master. Both appointed by the Head Master, with the approval of the Trustees.	95 - -	- -										
(c) - - Greek, Latin, French, German, Land Surveying, Drawing, Mathematics, Book and Account keeping, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	60 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Receives 20 *l.* for school expenses.	(a) 2 (b) 7	1 13	- 2	21	22	11	-	1	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SLEAFORD:								
The Free Grammar School.	3,467	(*a*) Robert Carre, 1604. (*b*) Robert Cammock, 1631. The Marquis of Bristol, 1830.	7 April 1830 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Charles Pearson, Maurice Peter Moore, William Hungerford Holditch, John Henry Bissill, Chas. Rodgers, Charles Kirk, Rev. Richard Yerburgh, Henry Peake, John Hopkinson Boot, M.D., and Charles Walter Holditch. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - For the better education of the youth and children born or inhabiting with their parents within New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, Aswarby, Holdingham, North Raunceby, Anwick, Kirkby Laythorpe, and Evedon, in virtue and good learning. The residue of the income is applied towards the relief of the poor.	193 4 –	120 – –	3 2 –
SPALDING:								
The Grammar School.	8,714	(*a*) John Gamlyn and John Blanke, 1588.	3 April 1674 Letters Patent of Chas. II.	- - Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D., Thomas Cammack, M.D., Theophilus Maurice Stephen Johnson, and William Cammack. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their body.	- - The education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar.	224 5 6	202 8 6	4 4 –
STAMFORD:								
The Radcliffe Free Grammar School.	9,653	(*a*) William Radcliffe, 1548.	- - Rules and orders made by the Master of St. John's College, 1833.	- - The estates of the charity, except the Master's house, are legally vested in the Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Stamford. The government of the school rests with the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge (*ex officio*).	- - To teach freely all scholars resorting to the school.	610 – –	600 – –	- -
STICKNEY:								
Lovell's School -	900	(*a*) William Lovell, 1678.	23 Feb. 1768 Decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses.	- - The Rev. George Coltman, E. B. Waite, Joseph Rinder, Rev. T. Wellingham Booth, John Geo. Coupland, Fred. Lyon Hopkins, Thomas Palethorpe, Joseph R. Kirkham, and Thos. Kirkham. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of youth of both sexes in Stickney in reading, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, accounts, the Church Catechism, and those whose parents require it, in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew.	113 – –	113 – –	Sons of parishioners, free. Others, 2 – –

* The head master pays the stipends of under masters, rates and taxes, and all outgoings and expenses of management.
† The residue of income has been applied in the discharge of a debt on the Trust Estate.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) Latin and Greek (c) The elements of Algebra and Geometry. The usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Marquis of Bristol.	80 - -	36 8 6	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 3	9 3	2	16	10	3	-	-	None.
	An Assistant Master appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(a) Greek and Latin (b) Algebra, Geometry, French, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors, or, on their default for 40 days, by the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.	202 8 6	34 4 4	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	23, of all ages - -			37, of all ages -			-	-	None.
	Assistant Master, receiving 60 *l.*	- -	34 4 3	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Second Assistant Master, receiving 20 *l.*	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	French Master, receiving 28 *l.*	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	All appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
(a) - - Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Municipal Charities' Trustees, with the advice of the Master of St. John's College.	*600 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 40, of all ages - (b) 3, of all ages.			14	27	12	4	5	- - Two Exhibitions of 50*l.* each, tenable for four years at any University, with a preference to natives of Stamford. One Exhibition of 20 *l.* yearly, tenable until degree of B. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge.
	An Assistant Master is appointed and paid 100 *l.* by the Head Master, who also defrays the general expenses of the school.	—											
(a) - - Latin, Merchants' Accounts, Land Surveying, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Is the vicar, who appoints a deputy, to whom he pays the whole emolument.	†66 - -	15 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4 (b) 2	20 4	25 2	62	18	-	-	-	None.
	Under Master - Recently appointed by Head Master, receives 5 *s.* per week.	- -	- -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WAINFLEET:								
The Grammar School.	1,392	Bishop Waynflete, 1484.	None - -	- - The President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen's College, in the University of Oxford, constituted Trustees by the will of the Founder.	- - For a Free School in Wainfleet. The capitation fees are expended in prizes and gratuities to deserving scholars; and exhibitioners are appointed, who do not pay capitation fees.	100 - -	100 - -	1 - -
WASHINGBOROUGH-CUM-HEIGHINGTON:								
The Heighington Grammar School.	1,400	(a) Thomas Garrett, 1621.	9 March 1844 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Visitors and Trustees (*ex officio*). The Dean of Lincoln, the Rectors of Washingborough, Branston, Potter, Hanworth, and Waddington. There are also Feoffees of the trust estates.	- - For the education of the children of the inhabitants of Heighington, Branston, and Washingborough, in grammar, the Latin tongue, and other learning; also, for the relief of the poor, and placing out apprentices in the same parishes.	205 10 -	205 10 -	- -
WRAGBY:								
The Grammar School.	619	(a) William Hansard, 1635.	None - -	- - Christopher Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, Grantham, as representative of the Founder, acts as the sole Trustee of the charity.	- - The instruction of youth in good literature, and in the rudiments of religion.	30 - -	30 - -	- -
WRAWBY:								
Brigg Grammar School.	1,257	(a) Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., 1669.	None - -	- - The Earl of Yarborough, Thos. Geo. Corbett, Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., Cary Charles Elwes, Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, Bart., Ledbetter Uppleby, Rev. Charles James Barnard, George Charles Uppleby, Valentine Dudley Hy. Carey Elwes, Rowland Winn, George Augustus Luard, and Rev. James Tooke Hales Tooke. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number by election.	- - All the children of the inhabitants of Glandford Brigg, Wrawby, Messingham, North Kelsey, Legsby, Ulceby, Hulceby, and West Ashby; and of Scalby Castrupp and Broughton, to be taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew, writing, and arithmetic; and children from other places reading, writing, and accounts, without charge. Also, for providing lodging, diet, clothes, and books for a limited number of poor boys of Legsby and Hulceby.	535 3 11	533 1 11	None -
CITY OF LONDON:								
Charterhouse -	-	(a) Thomas Sutton, 1611.	- - Rules made by Governors, under powers contained in the Letters Patent of King James I.	- - Ven. Archdeacon Hale (*ex officio*). Duke of Buccleugh, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Derby, Earl Howe, Earl Russell, Lord Cranworth, Earl of Harrowby, Bishop of London, Lord Justice Turner, Earl of Romney, Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Devon, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chelmsford. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The establishment of a Hospital or place of abiding for the finding, institution, and relief of poor, aged, maimed, needy, or impotent people; and of a Free School for the instruction, maintenance, and education of poor children or scholars.	Of whole Charity, 29,000 - -	Of whole Charity, 24,160 - -*	None -

* No specific portion of the endowment is applicable to the school.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The usual subjects of an English commercial education.	The Master - Appointed by the President of Magdalen College.	100 - -	- -	-- House; does not take boarders.	- 30, of all ages -			35	25	-	-	-	None.
(a) -- Latin, Greek if required, Mathematics, and the ordinary subjects of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Feoffees of the estates.	145 10 -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 11	51	28	89	43	40	-	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Feoffees of the estates.	60 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
-- School conducted as an Elementary English School for poor boys of Wragby since the year 1842.													
(a) -- French, German, and Mathematics to such as require to be so taught, with the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	186 19 -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	- 81, of all ages -			No register kept			1	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	136 13 4	- -	House.									
-- Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, French, German, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, and Vocal Music. Chemistry, Drawing, Fencing, and Music are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	400 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 25 (b) 31	30 42	- 4	16	21	93	32	24	-- Exhibitions of the annual value of 80 *l.* for the first three years, and 100 *l.* for the fourth year, tenable at either University. The number varies in each year. The Talbot Scholarship, of about 70 *l.*, paid in three annual instalments. The Havelock Scholarship, of 20 *l.*, paid to the parents or representatives of the scholar upon leaving the school.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Governors.	250 - -	- -	House; boarders.									
	Mathematical Master.	140 - -	- -	-- Rooms and partial board; no boarders.									
	Junior Master -	80 - -	- -	-- Rooms; no boarders.									
	Writing Master -	100 - -	- -	None.									
	French Master -	80 - -											
	Singing Master - All appointed by the Governors.	50 - -											
	Assistant Classical Master.	—											
	Assistant Mathematical Master.	—											
	Assistant French Master. All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
CITY OF LONDON—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Merchant Taylor's School.	-	(a) The Merchant Taylors' Company, 1561. Robert Dowe, 1610.	None - -	- - The Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company in London.	- - The establishment of a school for the education and bringing up of children in good manners and literature.	- - No fixed income. The Company devote annually a sum of about 2,000*l.* to the support of the school.	- - -	10 - - Entrance Fee, 3 - -
St. Paul's School -	-	(a) Dean Colet, 1512.	- - Statutes made by the Founder.	- - The Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company in London.	- - The education and instruction of 153 boys of all nations, under one Master, and one Surmaster, with a Chaplain.	- - The Mercers' Company claim as their own property the surplus income of Dean Colet's Endowment, after providing for the education of 153 boys, and decline to make any further return to this inquiry.		None -
ST. LAWRENCE, JEWRY, AND ST. MARY MAGDALEN, MILK-STREET:								
Smith's School -	-	(a) Elizabeth Smith, 1693.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1848	- - Robert Kynaston, John Kynaston, John Walkden, Samuel Walkden, Wm. Windsor Baker, Edward Marriott, and Jonathan Thorp.	- - The education of the sons of the poorest inhabitants of St. Lawrence Jewry. The scheme directed that the income be applied in 12 Exhibitions, not exceeding 20 *l.* each, to King's College, University College, London, and the City of London School, for deserving boys from the two parishes, to be selected by their respective vestries in the proportion of two to St. Lawrence Jewry and one to St. Mary Magdalen. Power is given to the Trustees of increasing the number of Exhibitioners when the funds will permit.	290 13 9	290 13 9	—

11.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Payments by the Company.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Religious teaching, Church Catechism, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, French, History, and Drawing.	High Master - Appointed by the Court of Assistants of the Company.	320 - -	660 - -	- - No house; no boarders.	About 260 of all ages			- - About 325 of all ages.			-	72	- - Twenty-one Scholarships of 100 *l.* each, tenable for seven years, at St. John's College, Oxford. Six Andrew Exhibitions of 60 *l.* each, tenable at St. John's College, Oxford, for 12 years. One Stuart Exhibition of 50 *l.*, tenable for eight years, at St. John's John's College, Oxford. One Exhibition of 61 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*, tenable at Cambridge for four years. Four Parkin Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable at Cambridge for four years. Two Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. School Exhibition of 63 *l.*, tenable at St. John's College, Oxford, for four years. Two Pitt Exhibitions of 30 *l.* each, tenable at either University for four years. Five Fish Exhibitions of 25 *l.* each, and four Vernon and one Wooller Exhibition of 10 *l.* each, tenable at St. John's College, Oxford.
	Second Under Master, and Third Mathematical Master.	100 - -	182 - - / 100 - -	No house.									
	Third Under Master, and Second Mathematical Master.	100 - -	182 - - / 100 - -	No house.									
	Fourth Under Master.	100 - -	185 - -	No house.									
	Arithmetic Master	180 - -	None -	No house.									
	Second Arithmetic Master.	150 - -	None -	None.									
	First French Master.	150 - -	None -	None.									
	Second French Master.	50 - -	None -	None.									
	Drawing Master	100 - -	None -	None.									
(a) - - Latin and Greek.	High Master - Appointed by the Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company.	- No information.	None -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 75	71¾	2¾	25	24	111	46	-	- - Five Perry Exhibitions of 13 *l.* each. Two Gower Exhibitions of 10 *l.* each. One Stock Exhibition of 30 *l.* Four Syke's Exhibitions of 10 *l.* each. Camden Exhibitions of from 80 *l.* to 120 *l.* each, tenable at Trinity College, Cambridge, for four years. The number of Exhibitions depends on the amount of the available income.
	Usher - - Appointed by the High Master.	- No information.	None -	- - House; no boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
CITY OF LONDON—*continued.*								
ALLHALLOW'S, BARKING:		(a)				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hickson's Grammar School, Trinity-square, Tower-hill.*	1,800	James Hickson, 1686.	- -	- - Warden and Commonalty of Brewers in the City of London.	- - The education of 14 children of Allhallow's, Barking, and six of St. John's, Wapping, by a schoolmaster and writing-master free, and the maintenance of six almspeople. Forty other boys are admitted to the school from these parishes upon payment of fees.	404 17 -	358 14 8	4 - - by the pay-scholars.
The City of London School.	-	(a) John Carpenter, 1442.	- - Rules framed by the Common Council, in pursuance of Act of Parliament 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 35.	- - The Corporation of the City of London. A committee, consisting of 14 Aldermen and 29 Common Councilmen, are the managing body.	- - The religious and virtuous education of boys in the higher branches of literature, and in other useful learning.	900 - -	900 - -	9 - -
The Mercers' School, College-hill.	-	- - The duty of maintaining this school is legally imposed on the Mercers' Company, but insisting that its endowment is not defined, they have declined to make any returns in respect of it.						

* The expenditure on the School and Almshouses exceeds the net income by 200 *l.* per annum, and the balance is paid by the Company out of their funds. The charity is indebted to the Company 2,870 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.* from the annual deficiency of income.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c)													
-- Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Writing, Book-keeping, and Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Brewer's Company.	120 - -	160 - -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 20, of all ages - (b) 40, of all ages.			--87 boys of all ages.					
	Second Master - By the Brewers' Company.	120 - -	None -	--No house; no boarders.									
	French Master -	80 - -	None -	No house.									
	Drawing Master Both appointed by the Company.	80 - -	None -	No house.									
		Combined Income.											
- English, French, Greek, German, History, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Vocal Music.	Head Master - Appointed by the Court of Common Council.	974 12 6		-- Sum allowed in lieu of house; no boarders.	(a) 624, of all ages -			-- About 1,380 of all ages.			49	-	-- Eleven Carpenter Exhibitions of 11 *l.* at School, and 75 *l.* at Oxford, Cambridge, or London. One Tegg Exhibition of 22 *l.*, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, or London.
	Second Master -	381 5 -		--No house; no boarders.									
	Upper School.												
	One Assistant Master.	300 - -											
	Ditto - -	265 12 6											
	Ditto - -	265 12 6											
	Ditto - -	242 10 -											
	Ditto - -	212 10 -											
	Ditto - -	222 1 8		Takes boarders.									
	Chemical Lecturer.	423 4 3											
	Master of Junior School.	309 7 6											
	First Assistant -	132 1 8											
	Second ditto -	121 5 -		Takes boarders.									
	Third ditto -	116 5 -											
	Writing Master -	169 7 6											
	Second ditto -	86 5 -											
	Third ditto -	66 13 4											
	French Master -	150 - -											
	Second ditto -	100 - -											
	German Master -	65 - -											
	Drawing Master All appointed by the managing Committee, and paid out of the Endowment and the Capitation Fees combined.	238 5 8											One Times Exhibition, at Oxford or Cambridge, of 30 *l.* Four Beaufoy Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable at Cambridge. One David Salomon's Exhibition, of 50 *l.*, at Oxford, Cambridge, or London. One Travers' Exhibition of 50 *l.*, at University of London. One Lambert Jones' Exhibition of 21 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.*, at Oxford, Cambridge, or London. One St. Thomas Medical Exhibition, of 30 *l.*, at St. Thomas's Hospital, for three years. One Goldsmith's Exhibition of 50 *l.*, at Oxford or Cambridge. Two Grocers' Exhibitions of 50 *l.*, at Oxford or Cambridge. One Masterman's Exhibition of 30 *l.*, at any university, all tenable for three years at the school, and four years (when not otherwise stated) at the universities. One David Salomon's Exhibition, of 31 *l.* 10 *s.*, tenable at the school. One Jews' Commemoration Exhibition, of 40 *l.*, tenable for three years at school, or University College, London. Two William Tite Exhibitions, of 25 *l.* and 20 *l.* each, at the school. One Lionel Rothschild Exhibition, of 60 *l.*, tenable for four years, at an English or foreign university.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
CITY OF LONDON—*continued.*						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Christ's Hospital - - -		(*a*) King Edward VI. By Letters Patent, 1553. The subsequent endowments are too numerous to be set out on this Return.	- - Statutes framed by the Governors at various dates, under powers contained in the Letters Patent.	- - The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve members of the Court of Common Council of the City of London (*ex officio*). His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President, and a body of Governors too large to be enumerated in this Return.	- - The gratuitous lodging, maintenance, clothing, and education of poor children.	- - The gross income applicable to Grammar School educational purposes cannot be precisely defined. The net income is— 42,069 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*		None -
CITY OF WESTMINSTER:								
St. Peter's Collegiate School. - -		(*a*) Queen Elizabeth, 1560.	- -	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Westminster. The Queen is the visitor.	- - The free education of 40 scholars in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, with permission to receive other boys as pensioners for education. The free or Queen's scholars have an allowance for commons in the hall, and are furnished with gowns.	- No endowment distinct from the capitular estates.	- -	Queen's scholars, 17 17 - Others, 26 5 -

* The particulars of the capitation fees are based upon an average of three years only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.					15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.											
(a) - - Greek, Latin, French, Ancient and Modern History, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Religious teaching, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, and Commercial education.	Upper Grammar Master.	852 10 –	None -	- - House; no boarders.		175	723	264	34	872	59	27	–	- - One Exhibition of 100 *l.* tenable at Oxford. Fifteen Exhibitions of 80 *l.* each, tenable at Cambridge. Four, tenable either at Oxford or Cambridge; of 100 *l.* each at Oxford, or 80 *l.* at Cambridge. All the Exhibitions are tenable for four years.
	First Assistant -	350 – –	None -	House.		(a) Of this number 421 are at Hertford.								
	Second ditto -	250 – –	None -	No house.										
	Master of Latin School.	500 – –	None -	House.										
	First Under Grammar Master.	300 – –	None -	House.										
	Second ditto -	250 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Third ditto -	250 – –												
	Fourth ditto -	200 – –												
	Fifth ditto -	200 – –												
	Head Mathematical Master.	600 – –	None -	House.										
	Second ditto -	350 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Assistant ditto -	250 – –												
	Drawing Master	320 – –												
	Assistant ditto -	140 – –												
	Commercial School:													
	First Master -	270 – –	None -	House.										
	First Assistant -	150 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Second ditto -	80 – –												
	English School:													
	First Master -	400 – –	None -	No house.										
	First Assistant -	180 – –	None -	House.										
	Second ditto -	80 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Third ditto -	70 – –												
	Usher - -	50 – –												
	French Master -	200 – –	None -	House.										
	First Assistant -	200 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Second ditto -	100 – –												
	Music Master -	100 – –												
	AT HERTFORD:													
	Grammar Master	400 – –	None -	House.										
	First Assistant -	150 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Second ditto -	150 – –												
	Reading and Writing Master.	250 – –	None -	House.										
	First Assistant -	130 – –	None -	No houses.										
	Second ditto -	130 – –												
	Third ditto -	100 – –												
	Organist - -	31 10 –												
	All Masters appointed by the Court of Governors, or their Committee of Almoners.													
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French, Divinity, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master -	39 6 8	* 1,040 – – leaving fees 73 – –	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.		(a) 40 (b) 59	– 36	–	19	42	123	38	18	- - For Queen's scholars only. Three junior studentships annually at Christ Church, Oxford, tenable for seven years; value 120 *l.* each. Three Exhibitions annually at Trinity College, Cambridge, tenable until degree of B. A.; value 40 *l.* each. A sum of 70 *l.* is also divided among these Exhibitioners in their first year. For the whole School, except Queen's Scholars, elected to Christ Church. Two Triplett Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable for three years, and one of 40 *l.*, the gift of Dr. Thomas, tenable for two years, at Oxford or Cambridge.
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, alternately, subject to the approval of the Dean of Westminster.	15 – –	618 – – leaving fees 36 – –	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.										
	First Assistant Master.	- -	290 – –	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.										
	Second ditto -	- -	264 – –	- - No house; allowed to take boarders; receives 40 *l.* as Church Usher.										
	Third ditto -	- -	237 – –	- - Rooms rent free; takes private pupils.										
	Fourth ditto -	- -	255 – –	Rooms rent free.										
	Mathematical Master	- -	255 – –	- - No houses; allowed to take private pupils.										
	Arithmetic Master	- -	229 – –											
	French Master -	- -	100 – –											
	Drawing Master	- -	50 – –											
	Fencing Master	- -	35 – –											
	Extra Masters for French and Gymnastics recently appointed. All Assistant Masters appointed by the Head Master.													

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
CITY OF WESTMINSTER—*continued.*								
ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Palmer's School and Almshouses.	–	(a) Rev. Jas. Palmer, 1656.	- -	- - James Lys Seager, Geo. Streater Kempson, Joseph Carter Wood, John Lettsom Elliott, Wm. Freman, George Trollope, Rev. Canon Jennings, Jas. Alfred Hallet, Thos. Brittain Vacher, and Henry Stone Smith. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The education of 20 poor children of St. Margaret's parish, and the maintenance of six poor old men and six poor old women in the almshouses founded in the parish.	Total income of Charity, 3,000 – –	Net income applicable to School, about 200 – –	None -
ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER:								
Hill's School -	–	(a) Emery Hill, 1674.	- -	- - Hen. Stone Smith, Wm. Freeman, Joseph Carter Wood, Robert Stafford, John Letsom Elliot, Taverner John Miller, Henry Archer Hunt, John Russell Freeman, and George Trollope. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of six almshouses for six poor men and six poor widows, and of Free School for the instruction of 20 poor town boys of Westminster in reading, accounts, Latin, and English, after the manner of Mr. Palmer's foundation.	Total income of Charity, 480 – –	150 – –	None -
ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS:								
Archbishop Tenison's School.	22,000	(a) Archbishop Tenison, 1685.	- - Scheme established by Act of Parliament, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 43.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (*ex officio*). Lord Overstone, Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, Jas. Anderson Rose, Samuel Barton, Jas. Garlant, Hen. Hoare, Rev. R. G. Mant, Hen. Joseph Hall, Joseph Hogarth, James Haward, and Charles Henry Petter. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of boys in the parish of St. Martin, and the erection of a library for the use of the students.	* 76 1 8	76 1 8	4 4 –
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX:								
EDMONTON:								
Latymer's School	10,909	(a) Edward Latymer, 1624. (b) Henry Smith, 1626. John Wild, 1662. Thomas Style, 1679.	- -	- - Thos. Knight, Edw. Thomas Busk, John Chapman, Rich. Booth Smith, and the Rev. Reginal Edw. Copleston; the Vicar and Churchwardens (*ex officio*). The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of poor boys of the town of Edmonton in God's Word, and in English grammar and the Latin tongue, and the provision of clothing to the boys twice every year. About 200 *l.* a year is expended in clothing.	649 4 –	450 – –	None -
ENFIELD:								
Free Grammar School.	12,410	(a) Robert Blossom, 1418. (b) The Parishioners, 1516. William Garrett, 1586.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1825.	- - Rev. John Moore Heath, James Meyer, Lieut. General Connop, Daniel Harrison, Alderman Challis, Capt. Owen, R.N., John Whaley, Thos. Knight, and Samuel Nott. The Trustees are elected by the parishioners in vestry.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education of the children of the inhabitants of Enfield in the art of grammar and arithmetic.	281 7 4	209 11 5	None -
HAMPTON:								
Grammar School -	5,355	(a) Robert Hamonde, 1556. John Jones, 1697. Edward Pigeon, 1657.	- - Decree of the Court of Chancery, 1837.	- - Rev. Edward Johnson, Henry Jepson, James Mason, George Jones, Francis Jackson Kent. Rev. George Goodenough Lynn, John Bradley Shuttleworth, Geo. Beamon, and Henry Walker.	- - The instruction of boys of resident inhabitants of the parish of Hampton in the Latin tongue and other subjects, and of residents in Hampton Wick in subjects of elementary instruction. Upper and Lower Schools at Hampton, and a Branch School at Hampton Wick, are supported out of the funds of the charity.	430 – –	360 – –	None -

* The gross income was increased to its present amount by the sale of the Tenison Library in 1862.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The school has long been conducted as an elementary school for the instruction of poor boys in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Grammar, and Geography. - - The Church Catechism and the usual subjects of English elementary instruction only.													
(c) - Grammar, English Composition, Writing, History, Geography, Mathematics, and Algebra.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees. Two Assistant Classical Masters and French and Drawing Masters are all appointed and paid by Head Master out of the capitation fees of the scholars.	35 - - —	270 - -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 15	12 50	15	100	30				
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and religious teaching.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	156 5 -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2	48	39	80	10				
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	58 10 -	None -	- - No house; no boarders.									
- - History, Geography, Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Vestry of the parish.	148 17 6	None -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 12	49	20	- - No register kept of these particulars.					
	Second Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	50 - -	None -	- - No house; no boarders.									
- - Latin, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and Church Catechism.	Head Master - Appointed by the Vicar, Churchwardens and inhabitants.	140 - -	None -	- - No house; no boarders.	(a) 32	88	98	311	107	2			
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.									
	Master of Hampton Wick School. Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*continued.*								
HAMMERSMITH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Godolphin School.	15,725	(a) Charles and Elizth. Godolphin, 1703. (b) Lord Ebury, 1863.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1859.	- - Lord Ebury, Viscount Enfield, Sir Thos. Phillips, Rev. John Gylby Lonsdale, Rev. Robert George Baker, Thos. Davis, John Aldridge, and Godolphin Biggs. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The establishment of a school for boys in the county of Middlesex, and the foundation of a library for the school. The number of foundation scholars is limited to 30; they are nominated by the heir of the Founder, or, in default, by the Trustees, and receive gratuitous instruction.	450 - -	436 5 -	8 - -
HARROW:								
School - -	4,000	(a) John Lyon, 1571.	- Original statutes made by the Founder in 1591, in pursuance of powers contained in the Charter of 14 Eliz., 1572.	- - The Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Earl of Verulam, Lord Northwick, Thomas Henry Sotheron Estcourt, and George Carr Glyn, M.P. Incorporated, with power to continuing Governors to elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The establishment of a Grammar School, with one Master and one Usher within the parish of Harrow, for the perpetual education and instruction of children and youth of the said parish. The maintenance of two scholars in the University of Cambridge, and two in the University of Oxford. The repair and amendment of the common ways, as well between Edgware and London as in other places.	1,050 - -	* 650 - -	2 10 - by boys on the foundation. 17 - - by day boys not on the foundation. 5 - - by boys in the English form. Private tuition, 15 - -
HIGHGATE:								
Sir Roger Cholmeley's School.	4,200	(a) Roger Cholmeley, 1565.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1832.	- - Earl of Dartmouth, Charles John Bloxam, John L. Tatham, Wm. Ford, Sir Roundell Palmer, and William Gladstone. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The perpetual education and instruction of 40 scholars of Highgate, Hornsey, Finchley or Kentish Town, in the knowledge of grammar.	905 3 7	† 483 2 10	8 8 - and 5 5 - by the foundation boys. 15 15 - by the day boys not on the foundation.
ISLINGTON:								
Lady Owen's School. - -		(a) Alice Owen, 1613.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - The Wardens and Commonalty of Brewers in the City of London.	- - The establishment of a school and almshouse, and the maintenance of a Master to teach grammar and writing to 24 children of Islington, and six of Clerkenwell, and the support of 10 poor widows of those parishes. There are at present 14 almswomen maintained out of the funds of the charity, and 120 boys receiving gratuitous instruction in the school.	- - Of whole charity, 1,937 13 10	- Applicable to the school, 650 - -	None -

* A large proportion of the income is applied in payment of the salaries of subordinate officers and other general expenses incidental to the management of a large school.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - Religious teaching, Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, English Literature, History, Geography, Reading, and Writing. Drawing and German taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Heirs-at-Law of the Founder.	100 - -	400 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 15 (b) 46	13 76	2 8	70	130	100	-	8	- - Lord Ebury's Scholarship of 15 *l.*, tenable for three years, at the school, by boys under 14 years of age at the time of competition.
	Second Master - As above.	60 - -	200 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	First Assistant Master.	65 - -	None -	No house.									
	Second ditto -	60 - -	None.	—									
	Third ditto -	56 - -	—										
	German, Drawing, and Drilling Masters paid by the Fees of their Pupils. One Master paid by the Head Master.												
- - Classics, Mathematics, English, French, German, Drawing, & Music. Mathematics and Modern Languages are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	50 - -	7,840 - - Entrance fees. 700 - -	- - House; receives 63 boarders.	About 510, of all ages			- - About 900, of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.		- - Seven Lyon Exhibitions of 30 *l.*, tenable for four years at either University. Two Sayers' Exhibitions of 52 *l.* 10 *s.* each, tenable for four years at Caius College, Cambridge. Two Neeld's Exhibitions of 30 *l.*, tenable for three years at Oxford. Isabella Gregory's Exhibition of 100 *l.*, tenable for four years at either University. Earl Spencer's Exhibition of 30 *l.*, tenable for three years at either University. Botfield's Exhibition of 60 *l.*, tenable for three years at either University.
	Lower Master - Appointed by the Governors.	49 8 4	- - Receives a capitation fee of 3 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Writing Master	6 13 4	—										
	Assistant Master.	—											
	Fifteen Classical and four Mathematical. Two for Modern Languages. Appointed by Head Master, and paid by him salaries amounting to about 3,500 *l.*	- -	- -	- - Sixteen of the Assistant Masters take boarders.									
(c) - - Latin, Greek, Religious teaching, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and History. The Modern Languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	400 - -	- - Entire net profits, about 1,000 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Receives an allowance of 25 *l.* for fuel.	(a) (b) 43	17 38	23 2	47	36	91	12	13	- - One Exhibition of 50 *l.* from endowment, and three of 50 *l.* each, from annual subscriptions, tenable for four years at either University. One is vacant every year.
	Six Assistant Classical and Mathematical Masters. French, German, Drawing, and Drilling Masters. All appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
(a) - - A sound English education, French, & Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Brewers' Company.	200 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.	(a)	107	10	66	105				
	Second Master - Appointed by the Brewers' Company.	150 - -	None -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	French Master -	80 - -	None -	None.									
	Drawing Master	80 - -											

† The difference between the amount of the gross and net income arises in part from the annual payment of interest on a mortgage debt upon the Trust Estate.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RATCLIFF:								
Coopers' Company School.	184,000	(a) Nicholas Gibson, 1538. (b) John Chorley, 1555. Henry Cloker, 1573.	- -	- - The Court of Assistants of the Coopers' Company in London.	- - The instruction of boys in grammatical science, and the young ones in spelling until they are fit to learn grammar.	831 9 6 (inclusive of the capitation fees).	831 9 6	1 - -
STRATFORD-LE-BOW:								
Sir John Jolles' School.	- -	(a) Sir John Jolles, 1617.	- - -	- - The Drapers' Company in London.	- - The instruction of 35 boys, the sons of inhabitants of Stratford, Bow, and Bromley St. Leonards, in grammar and the Latin tongue, and to write and cypher.	26 13 6 increased to 54 12 - by an annual grant by the Company.	54 12 -	- 17 6 by the boys not on the foundation.
TOTTENHAM:								
Free Grammar School.	13,239	(a) The Duchess of Somerset, 1686. (b) Anthy. Smithson, 1721. Henry Sperling, 1768. Philip De la Haise, Edward Page.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1839.	- - Rev. John G. Hale, Rev. Wm. John Hall, Rev. Hugh M'Sorley, Thomas Owden, Jas. Brickwell, Geo. Goss, Geo. Gripper, Edwd. Scales, Thomas Horwood.	- - The maintenance of a Head Master and Usher, to teach gratuitously the children of inhabitants of Tottenham to learn Engglish, the rules of Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic.	160 1 9	110 - -	None -
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH:								
ABERGAVENNY:								
The Free Grammar School of King Henry VIII.	6,086	(a) King Henry VIII., 1543.	- - Established by Act of Parliament, 1760.	- - The Hon. William Powell Rodney, Ferdinand H. Williams, Rev. Thos. Williams, Christ. Davis, Wm. Baber, Wm. Watkins, Wm. Morgan, Edwd. Lloyd Powell, Thos. Baker, Richd. Rees, Joseph Meredith, and Henry Collins Williams. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number. The Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Jesus College, Oxford, are visitors.	- - For a Grammar School in the town of Abergavenny for boys and youths there to be brought up and instructed; also for the relief of the poor.	107 - -	107 - -	4 - -
LLANTILIO CRESSENNY:								
Powell's Free Grammar School.	748	(a) James Powell, 1654.	- - Scheme established by the Board of Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - Rev. David Davies, Col. Clifford, M. P., Jas. Gilbert George, the Hon. James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler, and George Nicholl. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster for keeping a Free Grammar School for the inhabitants of the parish of Llantilio, and for apprenticing two children.	186 10 -	170 - -	- -
MONMOUTH:								
The Free Grammar School of William Jones.	5,271	(a) William Jones, 1614.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1855.	- - The Master and Four Wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London are the Governors, incorporated by Charter of 11th James I.	- - For an almshouse for 20 poor people, and for a Grammar School for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the Latin tongue, and other more polite Literature and Erudition. Also for a Preacher of the Divine Word. The school is open free to 100 boys, elected by certain local visitors of the school from applicants born, or whose parents or guardians are resident in the town or borough, or in the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, or Gloucester, with a preference to the first class of candidates.	2,879 - - of the whole charity.	About 650 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each From Endowment.	Average Income of each From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- Latin, French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mechanics, Geography, History, Church Catechism, Drawing, Writing, and Reading.	Head Master -	300 - -	The fees are received by the Company.	-- No house; no boarders.	(a) 27	162	11	180	206				
	Second Master -	130 - -		-- House; no boarders.									
	Third Master -	120 - -		No house.									
	Fourth Master -	100 - -		House.									
	French Master -	63 - -		No house.									
	Drill Master - All appointed by the Court of Assistants of the Coopers' Company.	25 - -		No house.									
- Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, and the usual subjects of English instruction only. Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Drapers' Company.	54 12 -	About 26 - -	-- No house; no boarders.	-- No register kept of these particulars.			166, of all ages.					
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	None -	-- House; no boarders.	(a)	36	55	171	23				
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	18 - -	None -	-- No house; no boarders.									
(a) -- Greek and Latin. (b) The usual subjects of English instruction, with Algebra, Euclid, and Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by Jesus College.	40 - -	80 - -	-- Receives 42l. a year instead of a house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4 (b) 4	8 2	2	25	17	12	-	2	-- Two Exhibitions of 5l. each, at Jesus College, Oxford. A Fellowship and Scholarship at Jesus College, recently thrown open by Oxford University Commission.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master.	15 - -	- -	-- No house; receives from the Head Master an addition to his stipend.									
-- This has long been conducted as an English elementary school, and is established as such by the recent scheme.	—												
-- Greek, Latin, and the usual subjects of English instruction, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.	Head Master -	219 16 -	- -	-- A house; not allowed to take boarders.	16	65	19	90	53	12	1	-	-- Two Exhibitions of 30l. each for scholars having been three years at the school proceeding to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or St. David's, Lampeter, tenable until Degree of B. A, but not for longer than four years.
	Under Master -	125 - 6	- -	-- A house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Third Master -	98 - -	- -	-- Receives 20l. instead of house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	Writing Master	90 - -	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
	All Masters appointed by the Haberdashers' Company.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
USK:								
Free Grammar School.	1,600	(a) Roger Edwards, 1621 and 1624.	7 Nov. 1862 - Established by order of the Charity Commissioners.	- - Iltyd Nicholl, Thos. Falconer, Rev. Stephen Catley Baker, Rev. Arthur Williams, Daniel Esbury Partridge, Rev. Wm. Price, Rev. Chas. J. Elliott Walkey, Henry Chas. Byrde, Rev. James Wright Gardner, Chas. Prothero, William B. Gething, Jas. Bromfield, Edward Lister, and Samuel Churchill. Appointed by or under the authority of the scheme.	- - The instruction of boys in grammar free. The relief of the poor of Usk, Llangwm, Ucha, Llangeview and Gwernesney, and the maintenance of almshouses. The Scheme directs that 7-tenths of the net income of the Usk Branch of the charity shall be applied to the education of boys of Usk, and the neighbouring parishes, between the ages of eight and sixteen. It also directs that 1-tenth of the net income of the same branch shall be applied in aid of any elementary school for the poor of Usk.	120 - -	85 - -	From 1859 to 1862, Foundation scholars, 2 - - Non-foundationers, 4 4 - to 8 8 - Under new scheme, 2 - -
COUNTY OF NORFOLK:								
NORWICH:								
King Edward the VI. School.	75,025	(a) King Edward VI., 1547.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1858.	- - The Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, John Barwell, Francis Jex Blake, R. W. Blake, Sir Samuel Bignold, Knt., Rev. Joseph Crompton, J. J. Colman, R. Chamberlain, Donald Dalrymple, M. D., Charles Evans, Sir William Foster, Bart., Edward Freestone, Rev. Geo. Charles Hoste, John Godwin Johnson, John Longe, G. Middleton, Osborn Springfield, John Oddin Taylor, Rev. Charles Turner, Edward Willett, and William Birkbeck. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - For a Grammar School and a Commercial School, to which boys of the age of eight years and upwards, being able to read and write, are admissible, with a preference in favour of children of inhabitants of Norwich. The Commercial School is distinct from the Grammar School.	1,310 - -	1,240 - -	10 10 -
Alderman Norman's School.	75,025	(a) John Norman, 1720.	- -	- - The Chancellor of Norwich, the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Norwich, Thomas Starling Day, Sir Samuel Bignold, Knt., John Kitson, Henry Staniforth Patteson, Edward Steward, Sir Wm. Foster, Bart., John Henry Gurney, M. P., Rev. Jonathan Chase Matchett, Hy. Kett Thompson, Robt. John Harvey Harvey, Rev. William Arthur Ormsby, Fredk. Elwin Watson, Hy. Browne, John Godwin Johnson, Rev. Henry Symonds, Rev. William Cufande Davie, and Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside. The continuing Trustees appoint others to vacancies in the trust.	- - For putting to school, maintenance, and apprenticing of boys being Founder's kin, and, subject thereto, of boys of Berstreet Ward, or Upper Conisford Ward, in Norwich, of Calton in Norfolk, and the neighbouring parishes. The scholars now receive 8 *l.* each in lieu of board, lodging, and clothing, and are apprenticed at 14 years of age, with a premium of 15 *l.*, receiving a donation of 10 *l.* at the age of 22.	768 18 6	633 15 3	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The Greek, Latin, French, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	75 - -	47 - -	- - House; allowed to take such a number of boarders, and upon such terms as shall be fixed or approved by the Trustees, and to hold the Chaplaincy of the almshouses at a salary of 21 *l.*	(a) 14, of all ages - (b) 13, of all ages.			-- About 100 of all ages.			-	-	-- The Founder of the school directed that a yearly sum of 5 *l.* should be paid for ever to one poor scholar, fit to go to study at the University of Oxford, to help him for his admittance and charges thither.
(c) -- Mathematics, French, German, the Elements of Physical Science, Drawing, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	200 - -	378 - -	- - House; not allowed to take more than 60 boarders without the consent of the Governors.	47	40	3	33	55	84	-	18	- - Three Exhibitions at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; value from 18 *l.* to 24 *l.* per annum. Three Exhibitions of not less than 30 *l.*, and not more than 50 *l.* a year, for boys educated at this school, for not less than three years, and who shall proceed to one of the Universities, or to any Theological, Naval, Military, Engineering, Mining, or Agricultural College, approved by the Governors.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors, with the approbation of the Head Master.	113 6 8	126 - -	- - House; not allowed to take more than 20 boarders without the like consent.									
	Mathematical Master.	80 - -	- -	No house.									
	French Master -	40 - -	- -	No house.									
	German Master -	30 - -	- -	No house.									
	Drawing Master	30 - -	- -	No house.									
	English Master -	- -	100 - -	- - Boards in the Head Master's house.									
	Second Assistant Classical Master paid 110 *l.* by Head Master.	- -	- -	- Boards in Head Master's house.									
(a) -- The usual subjects of a Grammar and Commercial School education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	- -	- - House; does not take boarders.	(a)	53	23	-	58	-	-	-	- - The Trustees have power to send one boy out of 15 as a sizar to Cambridge, with a yearly allowance of 30 *l.* for six years.
	A Pupil Teacher	7 10 -	—										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued*.								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ATTLEBURGH:								
Nerford's School -	2,221	(a) The Rev. Henry Nerford, 1678.	- -	- - Rev. Alfred John Edwd. Bowyer Smyth, Robert Hazlewood, William Littleproud, Fredc. Fairfax Franklin, James Muskett, and John Marner. Vacancies in the trust filled by continuing Trustees.	- - For a Grammar School, the Master to teach gratuitously six poor children of inhabitants to read, write, and cast accounts.	21 5 10	20 - -	- -
AYLSHAM:								
National School -	2,500	(a) Robert Jannys, 1517 and 1554.	- -	None - - -	- - £.10 yearly towards the erection of a Grammar School in Aylsham, and the finding of a Schoolmaster.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
CROMER:								
The School -	1,360	(a) Sir Bartholomew Read, 1505.	- -	- - The Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London, constituted the Trustees by the will of the Founder.	- - For the payment of 10 *l.* per annum to a priest cunning in grammar, who should keep a school in the town of Cromer, teaching there gentlemen's sons and good men's children, and especially poor men's children of Cromer, and the country thereabouts.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
FELTWELL:								
The Boys' Free School.	1,623	(a) Sir Edmund Mundeford, Knt., 1643.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1846.	- - Rev. Edwd. Bowyer Sparke, Edward Chas. Newcome, Wm. Palmer, Christopher Young, John Pearson, and Ambrose Pryer. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in the trust.	- For the maintenance of a Free School, and for teaching the children of inhabitants of the town in grammar and other learning without charge; also for the clothing of the poor and the maintenance of an almshouse. A girls' school and school for infants are also maintained by the charity.	70 - -	70 - -	- -
GRIMSTON:								
Endowed School -	1,300	(a) John Talman, 1394. (b) Deed 15 Chas. I. and Sir John Thorowgood, 1727.	- -	- - The Marquis of Cholmondeley, Daniel Gurney, Anthony Hamond, the Hon. Chas. Spencer Cowper, H. Coldham, Robt. Elwes, Rev. Henry Ffolkes, and Rev. John Rowlands. Vancancies in the trust filled by continuing Trustees. Lord of the manor (*ex officio*).	- - For the payment of fifteenths to the extent of 9 *l.*, and the residue towards maintenance of a schoolmaster in Grimston, for his free teaching of the children of the town in the rudiments of grammar, writing, and cyphering, and towards binding out poor children apprentices, and other charitable uses.	58 - -	40 - -	- -
HARLESTON:								
The Sancroft School.	2,200	(a) Archbishop Sancroft, 1688.	- -	- - The Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, appointed Trustees by the Founder.	- - For a clerk in holy orders to read prayers twice daily, in Harleston Chapel, Sundays excepted, and to teach boys the rudiments of useful learning.	30 - -	28 16 8	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The Rector of the parish is the nominal Master of the School, but no classical instruction being ever required, he applies the income in aid of the Elementary Parochial School.	—												
- - School conducted on the National system. No Latin taught.	- - -	- -	- -	- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - Two Scholarships in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of 1*s.* a week, and chamberer, barber, larderer, and other necessaries, free.
- - Navigation, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction. Latin and Greek not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Goldsmiths' Company.	10 - -	- -	- - No house; receives from the Goldsmiths' Company an addition of 120 *l.* to stipend.	5	40	25	125	15	15			
- - This is an ordinary Parochial School. Latin not taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	- -	- - House; not prevented from taking boarders.	No register kept -			- - No register kept.					
(*a*) - - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the rudiments of grammar. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Lord of the Manor.	40 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - 33, of all ages, upon an average of three years.			No information.					
- - The Chaplain of the Chapel of Harleston receives and pays the income to the Master of the National School.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued.*								
HINGHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Endowed School.	1,605	(a) William Parlett, 1727.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	- - The Rector of Hingham (*ex officio*). Lord Wodehouse, Hon. Henry Wodehouse, Brampton Gurdon, Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, Rev. Martin Baylie Darby, and John Thomas Talent. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - To afford instruction in certain specified subjects, including Latin and French, so as to give to the boys a sound moral, religious, and useful education. All boys of eight years and upwards, qualified by ability and good conduct, are admissible, with a preference to boys of Hingham.	223 13 4	184 19 8	4 – – (A moiety is paid to the Trustees.)
HOLT:								
The Grammar School.	1,700	(a) Sir John Gresham, Knight, 1554. (b) Mrs. L. Seale Hayne, 1856.	- - Scheme established by the Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of the Diocese, 1858. Modified in 1860.	- - The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of London, incorporated Governors of the School by Letters Patent, 27 April, 1 & 2 Philip & Mary.	- - For the education, teaching and instruction of boys and youths in grammar.	519 8 6	400 – –	- -
KING'S LYNN:								
Grammar School	16,300	(a) Thomas Thorysby, about 1510.	- - Rules made by the Corporation, 1858.	- - Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councillors of the Borough.	- - To maintain a Priest for the Chapel, called the "Charnel," in St. Margaret's Church, who should daily teach six poor children in grammar and song.	75 – –	75 – –	Under 10 years of age, 8 8 – Above that age, 10 10 –
MASSINGHAM, GREAT:								
The School -	900	(a) Charles Calthorpe, 1676.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - The free teaching and instructing of 25 children in English, Latin, and writing, being children of inhabitants of the said town.	20 – –	20 – –	- -
SNETTISHAM:								
Grammar School	1,172	(a) Anthony Hall, 1708.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1801.	- - Captain J. Davy, R.N., Charles Neville Rolfe, J. Calthrop, H. Coldham, Hamon Le Strange, Rev. John Coldham, Rev. James A. Ogle, Rev. William Law Hussey, Thomas Davies, and John Lambert. Appointed by the surviving Trustees.	- - For a Schoolmaster to teach and educate 20 poor boys to read, write, and cypher; and to learn them Latin (being such as had entered into their Primers before they were sent to that School); and to be taught and educated without any payment; and that no other children should be taught free but such whose parents were not worth 20 *l.* per annum, or worth 400 *l.* in property, except of the Founder's family.	96 – –	*46 – –	- Foundation boys, Free. Day Boys, – 10 6 – 16 – 1 1 – 1 10 – according to age.

* The residue of the income is applied in discharging a debt incurred in the erection of new school buildings.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Book-keeping, Mathematics, Land Measuring, Geography, Latin, French, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	54 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	9	13	5	26	28	13			
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
(a) -- Latin, Greek, and the usual English subjects, including Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and instruction in the Bible. German, French, & Drawing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	250 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 23 (b) 4	22 6	5 2	6	16	28	2	-	-- One Exhibition of 20 *l.*, tenable for four years at any University of the United Kingdom.
	Under Master - Nominated by the Head Master, and approved by the Governors.	110 - -	- -	No house.									
	Master of Modern Languages. Appointed and paid 75 *l.* by Head Master.	- -	- -	-- Apartments & partial board.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, and German, Elementary Science, Drawing, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Corporation. The Head Master appoints and pays four other Masters.	75 - -	290 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	18	28	4	35	35	35	5	-	- - Two Exhibitions of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* each to Emanuel College, Cambridge, tenable for seven years. An Exhibition of 2 *l.* per annum to any College in Cambridge. An Exhibition of 6 *l.* to St. John's College, Cambridge. An Exhibition of 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* to Trinity College, Cambridge. An Exhibition of 2 *l.* to any College in Cambridge for a native of Lynn.
-- The income of this endowment has been for many years applied in aid of the National School of the parish.	—												
(a) -- Latin, Algebra, Book-keeping, Mensuration, History, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. The Head Master also appoints and pays an English Master, Drawing and Dancing Masters, Music Governess, and a Drill Sergeant.	46 - -	-- No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	8 18	12 12	28	84				

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						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued.*								
THETFORD:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Grammar School.	4,000	(a) Sir Richard Fulmerston, 1616.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	- - Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Shelford Clarke Bidwell, Garner Gill, Hy. Woodruffe Bailey, Cornell Henry Fison, James Cronshey, Cornell Fison, Henry Roberts Tyrrell, Henry Waddelow Best, John Withers Gill, George Wise Mackenzie, Edward Frost, James Colby, and William Watts Wickes. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - To provide an education in English, and the Classics (if required), to sons of inhabitants of the borough, with a further trust for the maintenance of a preacher in St. Mary's Church, and of four almspeople.	236 - -	236 - -	- Foundation boys, 2 - - Day boys, No information.
WALSHAM, NORTH:								
Sir William Paston's Free School.	3,000	(a) Sir Wm. Paston, 1606.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1760.	- - Lord Suffield, Lord Wodehouse, Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., John Berney Petre, Edwd. George Cubitt, Henry Ramey Upcher, John Thomas Mott, Wm. Burroughes, Rev. Thos. Jennings Cooper, and Rev. Francis William Cubitt. The continuing Trustees appoint others to vacancies in the trust.	- - For teaching 40 scholars, being children of inhabitants of the Hundreds of North Erpingham, Tunstead, Happing, East Flegg and West Flegg, the rules of Grammar, the Latin tongue, and the principles of religion; also for binding out apprentices.	294 9 -	*257 13 5	8 - -
WALSINGHAM, LITTLE:								
The Grammar School.	1,050	(a) Richard Bond, 1650.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1861.	- - The Incumbents of Great and Little Walsingham, and the Guardians and Churchwardens of Little Walsingham (*ex officio*). Henry James Lee Warner, Saml. Waters, Peter Hudson, John Gamble, Rev. Richard England Brook, Brooke Adcock, and Rev. John Platten. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The instruction of boys of Little Walsingham.	176 - -	†100 - -	- 16 - (A moiety is carried to the general income of the Trust).
WYMONDHAM:								
The Grammar School.	5,000	(a) King Edward VI., 1550.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1826.	- - Wm. Robt. Cann, John Mitchell, Edwd. Palmer Clarke, and George Brown Leak Knight. Appointed by deed, executed under the direction of the Court of Chancery.	- - For a sufficient master for instructing and teaching boys or young people.	76 - -	60 - -	2 - -
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON:								
PETERBOROUGH:								
King's School -	12,000	(a) Henry VIII., 1536. (b) Dean Dupont, 1679.	- The Capitular Statutes, 1536, modified by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with sanction of Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, 1854.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, Peterborough. Visitor, the Bishop of Peterborough.	- - Youth to be freely taught in literature. Foundation boys were to receive under the Statutes, first year as probationers, 1*l.* 10*s.*; when on foundation, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. But the payment now made by the Dean and Chapter is 4*l.* a year, and the foundation boys are exempted from capitation fees.	400 - -	400 - -	- - Scholars not on the foundation, 8 8 -

*The surplus income has, for the last few years, been invested in Government securities. †The Scheme directs the investment of the surplus income.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
					Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The usual subjects of an English education, with Latin and Greek if required. French and German taught for a special payment, which for foundation boys is paid out of the school revenues.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	112 - -	8 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 18 of all ages - (b) 11 of all ages.			21	27				
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees. French and German Master appointed by the Head Master.	85 - -	6 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.									
(a) Latin - - (b) Greek, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Science, English, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	140 - -	64 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 1	5 2	-	6	11	2			
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Algebra, History, Geography, and the ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	5 - -	-- Allowed 30 *l.* for rent of house; allowed to take eight boarders.	(a) 4 (b) 1	4 1	4	12	17				
(c) -- A complete course of English instruction, besides Latin and Greek.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Assistant Master appointed and paid by the Head Master.	60 - -	56 - -	-- House; allowed boarders.	(a) (b) 5	9 29	1 2	30	33	7	-	-	-- Four Scholarships at either University of 5 *l.* each, tenable until degree of B. A.
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Geography, History, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by Dean and Chapter.	150 - -	120 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	23 Average of four years.	26	3	10 Numbers during four years.	14	23	-	2	-- Twenty King's Scholarships, tenable for four years (or, by permission of Dean and Head Master, five years), open to all comers. Three Exhibitions of 30 *l.* per annum each, to St. John's College, Cambridge, tenable for four years.
	Usher - - Appointed by Dean and Chapter. Other Masters appointed and paid by Head Master and Usher.	90 - -	72 - -	-- Rooms; allowed to take boarders, but has no accommodation.									

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COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*cont^d.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ABTHORPE:								
Leeson's School -	541	- - This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not so founded, nor is it conducted as a Grammar School.						
AYNHOE:								
Grammar School	500	(a) Mary Cartwright, 1665.	- -	- - Wm. Cornwallis Cartwright, as proprietor of Aynhoe House and Representative of the Founder.	- - Trust of Foundation unknown; but from a MS. book of rules the school seems to have been established for the education of 25 free scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and afterwards in Greek and Latin.	20 - -	20 - -	Foundation scholars, free. Others, from 6 - - to 8 - -
BLAKESLEY:								
Grammar School	777	(a) William Foxley, 1669.	30 Dec. 1847 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	- - Rev. Sampson H. White, Rev. Cornelius Ives, Rev. Jas. Jenkins, W. Grant, and Francis Welch. When the surviving Trustees are reduced to three they appoint two new Trustees, the Vicars of Blakesley, Maidford, and Braddon being always included.	- - Founded as a Grammar School, but the subsisting scheme directs that it shall not henceforth be a school for instruction in Greek or Latin.	119 18 4	*115 12 3	- -
BRACKLEY:								
Grammar School	2,277	(a) Francis Lord Lovell, 1483.	- -	- - The President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.	- - The Founder having granted the advowson of Brackley and other property to the College, a chantry priest was shortly afterwards instituted to say mass for the soul of their benefactor. Before the passing of the Act 1 Edward VI., for converting chantries into grammar schools, the College voluntarily commuted the duties of the priest into those of a schoolmaster.	100 - -	100 - -	5 - -
BURTON LATIMER:								
Endowed Boys' School.	1,150	(a) Elizabeth Margaret Burbank, 1587. (b) Lord Harrowden and his Son, 22 Queen Eliz.	- -	- - Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, Bt., Mackworth Dolben, A. A. Young, Rev. Geo. Stopford, T. Pulver, Edmund Eady, John Stokes, F. Burnaby, H. Harper, and Rev. Thomas Bartlett. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - For a schoolmaster to teach a Free Grammar School in Burton Latimer.	55 - -	55 - -	- - No information.
CLIPSTON:								
School - -	877	(a) Sir Geo. Buswell, 19 Charles II. (b) Frances Horton, 1781. Eusebius Horton, 1824.	12 Aug. 1819 Order of the Court of Chancery.	- - John Cooke, John Nethercote, Rev. Thos. Holditch, Lord Bateman, Earl Spencer, Sir William de Capell Brooke, Bt., H. O. Nethercote, Wm. Henry Harrison, John Ragg Wartnaby, Rev. Thomas Walker, Rev. Richd. Dalton, Rev. Edw. Parker, Rev. Wm. Law, Rev. Hen. Robinson, Rev. Hen. Hemming, Rev. George Wilmot Horton, Rev. Robt. Isham, and Rev. Henry Ralph Rokeby, jun. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number by election.	- - For a Free School and hospital for the habitation of a schoolmaster and 12 poor persons, and for the free teaching and instruction of the children of parents inhabiting Clipston, Kelmarsh, Oxenden Magna, Marston Trussell, Haslebank, and East Farndon, in reading and writing, and in the grammar and Latin tongue. Twelve almspeople are maintained and clothed by the charity.	339 4 9	270 18 8	- -

* A large portion of the income is applied towards repayment of a debt incurred in the proceedings in Chancery, and in repairing the property.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, and usual subjects of a commercial education.	Master - - Appointed by Proprietor of Aynhoe House.	20 - -	-- No information.	- - House; allowed to take 25 boarders.	- - No register kept from which these particulars can be supplied.			27, of all ages -			1	-	- - Exhibition of 8 *l.*, tenable at Brasenose College, Oxford.
(a) - - The subjects of elementary English instruction only.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	6 - -	- Master's house now let by the Trustees, under provisions of scheme.	(a) -	12	28	46	-	-	- None -		None.
(c) - Divinity, Greek, Latin, French, English (Grammar Analysis Composition), Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, and Vocal Music. Drawing for a special payment.	Master - - Appointed by the President of the College.	100 - -	-- No information, the present Master being only recently appointed.	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Teaches 10 free boys for 30 *l.*, paid by College.	(a) 10, of all ages - (b) 39, of all ages.			-- No register from which these particulars can be supplied.			-	-	None.
- - This has for many years past been conducted as a school for elementary English instruction only. No Latin taught.	—												
(a) -- The ordinary subjects of English instruction, and Latin if required.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 -	- -	-- Apartments in hospital; allowed to take boarders.	33, of all ages - -			-- No sufficient register from which these particulars can be supplied.			-	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	—										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*cont^d.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
COURTEENHALL:								
Grammar School	162	(a) Sir Samuel Jones, Knight, 1680.	- -	None - - -	- - For teaching children of such persons as should inhabit in Courteenhall, and within four miles thereof, in English, Latin, Greek, writing, casting of accounts, or such other qualities as are usually taught in free schools.	100 - -	100 - -	- -
DAVENTRY:								
Grammar School	4,500	(a) William Parker, 1576. (b) John Farrar, 1729. John Sawbridge, 1740.	8 November - 44 Elizabeth. Decree of Court of Chancery.	- - Chas. Stacey, Esq., as owner of the Upwicke Hall estate. Appointed under decree of the Court.	- - An honest and discreet man to keep a grammar school, and instruct children, to the number of 50 scholars, in the science of grammar, in Daventry.	20 - -	20 - -	5 5 -
FOTHERINGHAY:	246	(a) Unknown - - (b) Grant by Queen Elizabeth.	16 Oct. 1860 - Scheme established by the County Court of Northamptonshire.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of Fotheringhay, appointed by the order of the County Court.	- - Trust of Foundation unknown, but the Master formerly taught as free scholars any such male children of the parishioners in the learned languages.	20 - -	18 16 4	- -
GUILSBOROUGH:								
The Latin School	730	(a) Sir John Langham, 1668.	None - -	- - The Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, Rev. Robert Isham, Herbert Langham, Henry H. Langham, George Whichcote, Frederick N. Micklethwaite, Rev. John Couchman, Thomas Rice, John Beesley, and Henry Philip Markham. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - For a free school for teaching and educating 50 youths of the parish of Guilsborough, and of Cottesbrook and Cold Ashby, or any other towns or places within four miles, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Children of parents inhabiting the towns of Guilsborough, Cottesbrooke, Thornley, and Cold Ashby, have priority of admission.	80 - -	80 - -	5 - - (One-fourth is reserved for repairs.)
HARROWDEN, LITTLE:								
Free School -	600	(a) William Aylworth, 1661.	None - -	- - Allen A. Young, Rev. Brook G. Bridges, Rev. Newton B. Young, J. Manning, J. Sanders, Thomas Arthur Somes, and Joseph Higgins. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - For a Free Grammar School in Little Harrowden, for teaching children of such as should reside therein, and in Orlingbury; the Master to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	32 - -	32 - -	- -
HIGHAM FERRERS:								
Grammar School	1,152	(a) Archbp. Chicheley, 1422.	- -	None - - -	- For a schoolmaster, well learned, to teach grammar in Higham Ferrers freely.	10 - -	10 - -	- Boys under seven years, 3 *d.* weekly. Others, 1 4 -

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18 Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Latin, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Mechanics, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, Geography, Drawing, History, and Theology.	Head Master - Appointed by the Mayor and Town Council of Northampton, with the consent of the Lord of the Manor of Courteenhall.	80 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	2	24	19	85	23	--	None	-	None.
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master, with consent of Lord of the Manor.	20 - -	- -	No house.									
(a) -- Latin Grammar. (b) Greek, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, Elementary Mechanics, History, Geography, English Composition, Grammar, Writing, Singing, and Elementary French.	Head Master - Appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Upwick.	20 - -	50 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	- 25, of all ages -			6	13	7	-	1	
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
-- This is now an elementary parochial school for boys and girls.	—												
(c) -- Religious instruction, English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Surveying, Book-keeping, Vocal Music, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	86 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	9	25	7	25	50	16	-	-	None.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees and Head Master.	20 - -	- -	-- Receives from Head Master 20 *l.*, with board and lodging.									
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid 12 *l.* by Head Master.	—											
-- Elementary English instruction only is given; the Master is not a graduate, nor can it be ascertained that the school was ever conducted as a grammar school.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees who present to the owner of Gumley.	32 - -	6 - -	House - -	- 65, of all ages -			No information			-	-	None.
-- Subjects only of elementary English instruction. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Hon. George Fitzwilliam and Corporation of Higham.	10 - -	40 - -	House - -	5	10	25	8	3	1			

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*cont*^{d}.								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
KETTERING:								
Grammar School	5,845	(*a*) -- Unknown, but regulated by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 33 Charles II.	1854. -- Scheme of Court of Chancery, and further Order of 22 May 1859.	-- The Rector of Kettering (*ex officio*). Jas. John Roughton, Wm. Toller, Joseph Stockburn, Thomas Wallis, Geo. Eldred, Borlase Tibbitts, John Goosey, Robt. Chettle, Joseph Toller, Rev. Geo. Pavys Stopford, Wm. Somerset Rose, and William Clarke Thornhill. Appointed by Court of Chancery.	-- Trust of foundation unknown; but by the inquisition preceding the decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses it was found that there had been a Free School in Kettering for teaching Latin and English scholars in the said town. The scheme provides that all boys residing in Kettering of seven years of age, and able to read and write, shall be admissible. Other boys are admitted if there is sufficient accommodation for them.	320 7 6	84 9 9*	*See* No. 11
NORTHAMPTON:								
The Free Grammar School.	40,000	(*a*) Thomas Chipsey, 1542. (*b*) Cardinal Pole, 1557. Paul Wentworth, 1678.	25 June 1864 Scheme established by the Court of Chancery.	-- Wm. Turner, Wm. Williams, Wm. Dennis, Thomas Sharp, John Macquire, Henry Billington Whitworth, Wm. Thos. Higgins, George Buxton, Hy. Philip Markham, Wm. Perrin, Edward Harrison Barwell, Rev. Sidney Gedge, Philadelphus Jeyes, Pickering Phipps, William Roberts, Mark Dorman, Wm. Hickman, William Shoosmith, Charles Mobbs, Wm. John Peirce, Rev. Edm. Thornton Rust, Jas. Butterfield, and Martin Alex. Boémé. The Trustees are the Trustees of the municipal charities of Northampton.	-- To teach a Grammar School within the town of Northampton to such boys and persons as might desire to learn the same, freely.	93 9 3	85 1 11	- -
OUNDLE:								
Grammar School	3,000	(*a*) Sir William Laxton, Knt., 1556.	-- Statutes made by Lady Laxton, the executors of the Founder, and the Grocers' Company; date unknown. In 1851 other regulations were made by the Grocers' Company.	-- The Grocers' Company, London. Appointed by the Founder.	-- For a learned schoolmaster, being a Master of Arts, to teach grammar freely to all such as should come to learn, and an usher to teach the scholars under the Master. Also for seven poor men, dwellers in Oundle, to be beadmen.	320 - -	320 - -	2 - -
TOWCESTER:								
Grammar School	2,715	(*a*) Feoffees of Sponne's Charity, 1552. (*b*) William Perry, 1691. Ann Jones, 1697. Joseph Sanders, 1704. William Marriott, 1717. Richard Ratnett, 1738.	- -	-- John Malsbury Cooke, John Webb, Thos. Collier, Samuel Perkins, Wm. Jenkinson, Thomas White Gurney, Robt. Webb Watkins, John Henry Richardson, and Wm. Miles. The Trustees of Sponne's Charity in Towcester.	-- For the support of a Free School for teaching poor boys in the towns of Towcester and Greens Norton, in the Grammar School at Towcester.	70 16 4	62 8 9	-- No information.

* The disproportion between the gross and net income of the charity is occasioned by a heavy expenditure in rebuilding the school-house and other buildings, and in payment of costs of proceedings in Chancery.

† This sum includes a payment made by the Company for each day scholar not exceeding 100.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
-- Greek, for 10*s.* a quarter; Latin and English, to the sons of journeymen and labourers, at 5*s.* a quarter; and to others at 10*s.* a quarter. Writing, Arithmetic, History, Book-keeping, Geography, and the other usual branches of instruction at 1*l.* a quarter.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. One Assistant Master, appointed and paid by Head Master.	84 9 9	120 - -	- - House; allowed to take 25 boarders.	(*a*) 13 (*b*) 2	26 1	7	-- The present Master, only recently appointed, has no record of these particulars.					
					Present number of scholars.								
(*a*) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	65 1 11	- -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	5	25	-	30	5	-	-	-	None.
(*a*) - Latin and Greek (*b*) English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Land Surveying, History, Geography, French, the Holy Scriptures, and the principles of religion.	Head Master - Appointed by the Grocers' Company.	200 - -	474 - -†	- - House; allowed to take 36 boarders.	(*a*) 19 (*b*) 9	66 20	8	42	58	22	3	3	-- Three Exhibitions of 50*l.* each, founded by the Grocers' Company, and tenable for four years, if the Exhibitioner remain so long at College.
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master. Other Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master.	120 - -	- -	-- No house; the 120*l.* paid to him includes 20*l.* as an allowance for lodgings.									
(*a*) - - Greek and Latin, Mensuration, Algebra, Geography, History, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, and Reading.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees of Sponne's Charity.	62 8 9	- - No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 3 (*b*) 1	7 6	12 6	29	10	-	None	-	None.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*cont*^{d}.								
WELLINGBOROUGH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	6,000	(a) Unknown - (b) Ed. Pickering, 1680. Richard Fisher, 1711.	- - 1 October 1862; scheme made by the Charity Commissioners.	- - George Burnham, Thomas Hardwick, Chas. Gill, Rev. Hy. Vivian Broughton, Mark Sharman, Andrew Fernie, William Cleaver, John Bayldon Sanderson, Henry Cheetham, Thomas Williamson, Joseph Brown, Edwin Knight, Richard Wm. Sherwood, and Geo. Chas. Sharman. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies in their number by election.	- - Foundation unknown; but a deed of 1595 provided for the maintenance of a schoolmaster or masters to teach children of the inhabitants of Wellingborough, as well to write, read, and cast accounts, as also in the Latin, Greek, or other tongues; also for the repair of the parish church and bridges, and the relief of the poor. By the present scheme, the clear income is applied in payment of schoolmasters' salaries, capitation grants, prizes, &c., and towards improving, embellishing, or benefiting the town and parish of Wellingborough. It further directs that a Lower Free School should be established besides the Grammar School.	500 - - (income of the entire charity).	260 - - (applied to the Grammar School).	4 - -
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND:								
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:								
Free Grammar School.	109,108	(a) - - Founded by Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1599.	None - -	- - The Municipal Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	- - The erection and establishment of a Free Grammar School for the instruction of all boys of the town of Newcastle.	105 - - Paid by the Municipal Corporation out of their corporate funds.	- -	1 5 -
ALLENDALE:								
Brideshill Grammar School.	6,401	(a) Wm. Hutchinson, 1692. (b) Christopher Wilkinson, 1700.	None - -	- - Thomas Sopwith, Thos. Rowell, George Lee, Joseph Lee, and William James Johnson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a master of a Grammar School for teaching the children of Allendale in useful and good learning without any gratuity or reward. In 1830 the Trustees determined to admit 50 free scholars, and to impose capitation fees upon any other children attending the school.	60 4 11	55 11 10	- -
ALNWICK:								
Corporation Grammar School.	7,000	Unknown -	None - -	- - The Common Council of the Borough of Alnwick, who annually appoint four of their body to act as the Managing Committee of the School.	- - The maintenance of a Free School in Alnwick. The school is maintained by the Corporation, who pay all the Master's stipends and current expenses of the school out of their general funds.	13 12 1	13 12 1	3 - -

* The payment to the Head Master from endowment includes 40 *l.* derived from a local charity, called Fisher's Charity.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics. (b) German, English Literature and Composition, History, Geography, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by Vicar, Trustees, Churchwardens, Overseers, Guardians of the Poor, Burial Board, and Local Board of Health of the parish.	120 - -*	50 - - (moiety of payments by day boys).	-- No house; allowed to take 30 boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 1	15 2	10 4	No information			-	-	None.
					The present master having been very recently appointed, is only able to give the number of scholars during the past year.								
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master.	75 - -	- -	-- No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and ordinary subjects of English education.	*On the Foundation:* Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	105 - -	400 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	About 200, of all ages			-- No register kept of the above particulars.			-	-	None.
	Not on the Foundation: Seven Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
-- This school has long ceased to be used as a Grammar School, there being no claimants of classical instruction. The instruction given is that of an elementary parochial school.	—												
(c) -- The ordinary subjects of English instruction. French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Common Council.	150 - - From the Corporation.	- Nil - Fees received by the Corporation.	-- A house; allowed to take boarders.	150, of all ages		- -	60	60	12	-	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by Common Council.	100 - - From the Corporation.	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HEXHAM:								
Free Grammar School.	6,479	(a) -- Founded by Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1599.	1600. -- Statutes framed by the Governors. Modified by the Court of Chancery, 1827.	-- Chas. Head, Wm. Henry Clarke, Wm. Kirsopp, Joseph Fairless, Jas. Donaldson Bell, Rev. Josh. Hudson, John Nicholson Halliwell Deane, John Oswald Head, Wm Pearson, Wm. Deane Fairless, Isaac Baty, and Rev. Henry Christopher Barker, appointed by surviving Trustees, under the authority of the instrument of foundation.	-- The appointment of a Master and Usher for the education of the youth of Hexham and the neighbouring towns in good learning. The decree of the Court of Chancery dispensed with the appointment of an usher.	21 6 -	18 18 4	4 4 - by boys learning Latin, Greek, and French. Others, 3 - -
MORPETH:								
Grammar School	12,000	(a) Edward VI., 1552. (b) Earl of Carlisle, and others, 1663.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	-- Rector of Morpeth and Mayor of Morpeth (*ex officio*). Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., Rev. Chas. Thomas Whitley, Nicholas Wright, George Brumell, William Woodman, William Creighton, and Thomas Hopper. New Trustees appointed by the continuing Trustees, under control of Court.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the instruction of boys and youth of Morpeth in grammar by a Head Master and Usher.	477 13 3	293 14 3 (Income reduced by large expenditure in drainage).	2 - - by boys under 10 years of age, 4 - - by each boy between 10 and 14. 6 - - by each boy above 14. Average, 4 - -
ROTHBURY:								
Grammar School	2,387	(a) Rev. John Tomlinson, 1719. (b) George Fletcher, 1710. Several small Legacies, 1738.	None - -	-- The Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of Rothbury, and 24 of the parish (*ex officio*).	-- The maintenance of a Schoolmaster and Usher to teach the children of Rothbury to read the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, and to write, cast accounts, and learn the Church Catechism. (2.) Binding scholars as apprentices, or sending them to the universities. (3.) The relief of poor housekeepers of Rothbury, and other good purposes, at the discretion of the Trustees.	† 26 - -	26 - -	None -
TYNEMOUTH:								
Kettlewell's School	-	-- This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded, and is not conducted as a Grammar School.			—			
WARDEN:								
Haydon Bridge Grammar School.	2,221	(a) Rev. John Shaftoe, 1685.	1785. -- By Act 25 Geo. 3. 1819. By Act 59 Geo. 3.	-- John Ridley, Rev. Christopher Bird, John Grey, John Blenkinsop Coulson, Hunter Allgood, and Rev. Meyrick Beebee. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School and English School for teaching boys, girls, and young men of Haydon and Woodshields chapelries in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in good learning and the knowledge of God's Word. The putting out poor Protestant children of Haydon Bridge apprentices, and relieving poor families of Haydon Bridge and Woodshields. The Act 25 Geo. 3 directed that the instruction should include commercial education, and also the establishment and maintenance of a girls' school, and an almshouse, for the benefit of the chapelry of Haydon Bridge and Woodshields. Two schools for the instruction of boys, and one girls' school, and an almshouse, are maintained out of the funds of the charity; and 55 *l.* per annum is applied in aid of district schools in the vicinity.	‡ - Entire income of charity, 1,202 14 6	-- Income applicable to schools, 600 - -	None -

* The particulars under Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 apply to the last three years only.
† The expenses of the School and the masters' stipends are provided out of the surplus income of other branches of the charity.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Drawing, and ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	18 18 4	130 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	5	25	20	10	8	4	-	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master, who pays also current expenses of school.	—											
(c) -- Religious instruction, Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, and a general English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	45 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	8	18	6	36	12	12	-	-	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	22 10 -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
(a) -- English, Latin, Greek, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, Mathematics, and ordinary subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Archdeacon of Northumberland, and the Rectors of Rothbury and Elsdon.	80 - -	Nil - -	-- House; allowed to take a limited number of boarders.	- 93, of all ages -			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	None.
	Assistant Master Appointed by the Vestry of Rothbury.	52 - -	Nil - -	No house.									
(a) -- Grammar, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, and German, and ordinary subjects of English instruction in the boys' school. English instruction and needlework in the girls' school.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees, with the approval of Bishop.	275 - -	Nil - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3	64	68	97	9	6	-	-	None.
	Head Usher - Appointed by the Trustees.	82 - -	Nil - -	-- House; no boarders.									
	Second Usher - Appointed by the Trustees.	78 - -	Nil - -	-- House; no boarders.									
	Schoolmistress, and her assistants, appointed by the Trustees.	75 - -	Nil - -	House.									

‡ Large sums have been expended during the last six years in rebuilding the farm premises and cottages, and putting the entire estate into a complete state of repair.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*								
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	10,000	(a) -- The Burgesses of Berwick, in 1632. (b) Sir Wm. Selby, 1648. Sir Robt. Jackson, 1645. Rev. Wm. Strother, 1647.	-- Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	-- Henry Geo. Charles Clarke, Alex. Robinson Lowrey, Edward Paxton, Edwd. Willoby, Robert Bontein Weatherhead, Rev. Geo. Hans Hamilton, Stephen Sanderson, Philip Whiteside Maclagan, Andrew Thompson, Rev. John Cairns, D.D., David Logan, and Chas. L. Gilchrist. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The trusts of the original Foundation are unknown. The school buildings and garden were bequeathed by Sir Wm. Selby for the purposes of a Grammar School. The scheme, established in 1863, directs that all boys who are sons of freemen of Berwick, shall have a preferential right of admission to the school, and a claim to be instructed gratuitously in the Classics.	154 17 4	95 19 9	-- Freemen's sons, under 10, 2 16 – Above 10, 4 4 – Others, under 10, 5 12 – Above 10, 8 8 –
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM:								
NOTTINGHAM:								
Grammar School or High School.*	75,770	Agnes Mellers, 1513.	-- Act 22 & 23 Vict., and Order of Charity Commissioners, 1864.	-- William Vickers, John Swann, John Heard, Edmd. Percy, Arthur Wells, Thos. Herbert, John Hadden, Wm. Parsons, Thos. Adams, Leopold Heymann, John Bradley, and John Scott Wells. The continuing Trustees elect others under certain control.	-- The establishment of a Free Grammar School, for instruction of 40 scholars in each of two branches of the school.	1,074 12 8	818 7 8	In the Upper School, 8 8 – In the Lower School, 4 4 –
BULWELL:								
Free School -	3,660	(a) George Shelley, 1668.	None - -	-- The Rector and Churchwardens of Bulwell for the time being, and Rev. Chas. Padley, of Bulwell Hall.	-- The maintenance of a school for teaching such children of Bulwell, as were capable, in Latin, and fitting them for the University, and also to read, write, and cast accounts.	18 6 –	13 10 –	– 10 – – 15 – and 1 – –
ELSTON:								
School - -	280	(a) Rev. L. Pendleton, 1652. (b) Elizabeth Darwin, 1784.	-- Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1862.	- The Rector of Elston (*ex officio*), and Francis Darwin, John Thorpe, John Read Tomlin, Samuel B. Bristowe. Appointed by Charity Commissioners.	-- The maintenance of a Grammar School for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the town of Elston.	- -	- -	- -
LEVERTON, SOUTH:								
Sampson's Free Grammar School.	400	(a) John Sampson, 1691.	-- Rules made by Visitors and Trustees, 1835.	-- G. H. Vernon, G. Saville Foljambe, and Henry Bridgman Simpson. Visitors: Rector of Clayworth, Vicars of Sturton, North Wheatly, and South Leverton.	-- The instruction of the youth and children of South Leverton, in literature, English, Latin, and Greek.	20 – –	20 – –	– 8 8
MANSFIELD:								
Free Grammar School.	10,000	(a) Founded by Charter, 3d Eliz. 1561.	None - -	-- The Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Mansfield (incorporated as Governors of the school), and Thomas Savage, Wm. Gething, Wm. Wilson, Thos. Kirkland, William Baily, Herbert John Greenhalgh, and Sir E. S. Walker. Appointed by Court of Chancery, 1858.	-- The instruction of boys and youths in grammar.	137 10 9	137 10 9	4 4 –

* New school buildings in progress of erection. The Return of the particulars under Nos. 10, 12, 13, and 14 will apply to the School when buildings shall have been completed.

† Head Mastership vacant; income accumulating since 1861.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Greek and Latin languages to the sons of freemen only.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	95 19 9	171 5 –	-- House; allowed to take 40 boarders. No other advantages.	(a) 7 (b) 7	4 15	2 6	3	6	4	1	2	None.
(c) Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and ordinary subjects of English instruction, French, and German.	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take 20 boarders.	Nos. 15, 16, and 17, only refer to one year.								
(c) -- In the Classical School: Latin, Greek, French, German, English History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Mathematics. In the Lower School: The usual subjects of an English education, French, and German.	Head Master of the Classical School. Appointed by the Trustees.	300 – –	1-sixth of the fees.	House* - -	In the Upper School: (a) 12 (b) 4	27 4	– 2	24	58	8	–	–	None.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 – –	1-twelfth of the fees.	No boarders.	In the Lower School: (a) 5	36	2	41	38	3			
	Third Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 – –	- -	-- No house; no boarders.									
	First Master of English School.	130 – –											
	Second Master -	120 – –	- -	None.									
	French Master -	24 – –											
	German Master -	12 – –											
	Drawing Master	6 – –											
	All appointed by the Trustees.												
-- This is conducted as an elementary English school. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by Rector and Churchwardens of Bulwell.	13 10 –	25 – –	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 32, of all ages.	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	None.
-- Income is applied wholly in aid of National School in the same parish under Government inspection.	—												
-- This school has long been used as an elementary parochial school only. No Latin taught.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	20 – –	No record kept.	-- House; no boarders.	3	10	20	-- No register kept of these particulars.			–	–	None.
(a) Latin and Greek (b) The usual subjects of a commercial and English education.	Head Master † - Appointed by the Vicar and Churchwardens.	- -	Nil - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 33 (b) 14	–	–	-- No register kept of above particulars.			–	3	None.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Vicar and Churchwardens.	46 – –	80 – –	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Two Teachers, receiving 75 *l.* a year and board and lodging from the Under Master.	- -	- -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—*cont^d.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NEWARK:								
Magnus's Grammar School.	12,000	(a) Thomas Magnus, by deed, 23 Henry VIII., 1532. (b) William Phillipott, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, 1556.	--Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1834.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Newark for the time being (*ex officio*). Philip Handley, Hen. Branston, Christ. C. Foottit, Jas. Anders, Henry Newbald, Wm. N. Nicholson, John Cooper, John Smith Caparn, Edwd. Cooper, John Gilbert, William White, and William Cubley, being members of the Municipal Council and elected annually by the Town Council.	- - (1.) To find two priests, one to teach grammar, and the other plain song, prick song, descant, and the use of the organ to all persons and children that would at Newark come to school. The school to be for the virtuous education and learning of the scholars in good literature and grammar, good manners, rhetoric, and in the knowledge of the Ten Commandments, and the Articles of Faith. (2.) The scheme directs the free scholars to be taught, besides the Classics, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics. (3.) The residue of the income was directed to be expended in payments to the Aldermen of the Trinity Guild, and in repairing and beautifying the church, or some other good work or works for the common good and weal of the town of Newark, at the discretion of the Vicar, Mayor, Senior Aldermen, and Churchwardens. (4.) The scheme directs payments to be made out of the income not appropriated to the school of certain yearly sums to the Mayor and his officers, to the choristers and vergers of the church and others, to the national schools and dispensary, and to the churchwardens for the repair of the parish church. (5.) William Phillipott directed the payment of 40 *s.* annually out of the rents of his estate, in augmentation of the wages of the usher of the grammar school.	The Trustees of Magnus's Charity pay all the expenses of school in addition to the fixed payments directed by the scheme, amounting to 605 *l.* per annum. The Trustees also receive 40 *l.* per annum from Phillipotts' Charity.	- -	1 - - Towards a Prize Fund.
RETFORD, EAST:								
Free Grammar School.	2,943	(a) King Edward VI., 1552. (b) Rev. William Houghton, 1673.	--Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1854.	- - Granville Harcourt Vernon, Geo. Chapman, John Holmes, Henry Beilby Wm. Milner, William Mee, Wm. Fisher, Wm. Wilkinson, Worthington Thomas Gylby, Rev. Arthur Brook, Francis Clater, Gervas King Holmes, and Rev. Joshua William Brookes. Continuing Trustees elect others under certain control.	- - The education and instruction of the boys and youths of East Retford in grammar. All boys of the age of eight years, resident in East Retford, and able to read, write, and cipher, are eligible for admission to school.	350 - -	300 - -	4 13 4
SOUTHWELL:								
Collegiate Grammar School.	3,500	King Hen. VIII.	- - Statutes made by Queen Elizabeth, 1584.	--The Canons of Normanton and Beckingham, as the surviving Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Southwell.	- - Trusts are unknown. School supposed to have been founded as a Grammar School attached to the Collegiate Church of Southwell.	20 - -	20 - -	12 12 -
SUTTON BONINGTON:								
Free School -	1,020	(a) Charles Parkyns, Henry Tate, Rev. Chas. Livesay, and others, 1725.	--Rules framed by Trustees and approved by Charity Commissioners, 1857.	- - Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, Rev. John Bateman, Rev. Joseph Adams, Rev. Joseph Clark, Lord Belper, Rev. John Fitzherbert Bateman, Rev. Robert Meek, Chas. Stokes, John Buckley, and Rev. Charles Sutton Millard. Elected by the continuing Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster well qualified to teach the children of Sutton Bonington to read, write, cast accounts, and learn the Latin tongue.	43 - -	36 - -	- 8 3

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Greek and Latin, English, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing. The Modern Languages and Drawing and Music taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	220 - -	Nil - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 30	38	5	23	31	33	5	None	-- Two Exhibitions of 80 *l.* each, tenable at any College in Oxford or Cambridge, provided by the scheme, for scholars, natives of Newark, or born within six miles thereof, and educated in this school for three years at least, and being not less than 17 years of age.
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master, who pays him a further stipend of 20 *l.* a year, and provides him with board and lodging.	100 - - viz., 60 *l.* from Endowment and 40 *l.* from Phillipotts' Charity.	Nil - -	No house.									
	Third Master - Appointed by Head Master, who pays him a further stipend of 40 *l.* a year, and provides him with board and lodging.	60 - -	Nil - -	No house.									
	Writing Master, who receives 12 *l.* a year from the Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.									
	Drawing, French, and German and Music Masters.	—											
	The Head Master pays 20 *l.* a year to the Music Master.	—											
	Song Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	105 - -	- -	-- House; no boarders.									
(c) -- Christian Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Geography, History, English Literature and Composition, Greek, Latin, French, and German.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	85 - -	-- House; allowed to take 15 boarders.	(a) (b) 4	27 5	-	22	14	11	-	-	None.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	75 - -	42 - -	- 25 *l.* per annum allowed to him in lieu of a house; allowed to take 10 boarders.									
(c) -- Divinity, English, Latin, Greek, and French, Geography, History, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, & Mechanics.	One Master - Appointed by the Canon Residentiary of Southwell.	20 - -	113 8 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-- 18 boys of all ages at present.			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	None.
-- This is conducted as an elementary parochial school for children of both sexes. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	36 - -	18 3 9	-- House; allowed to take six boarders.	8	25	21	58	10	5	-	-	None.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—*cont*ᵈ.						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
TUXFORD:								
Grammar School	1,150	(*a*) Charles Read, 1669.	None - -	--William Daft, Peter Whitington, John Story, and Thomas Hewitt. Elected by the continuing Trustees.	- - The instruction of the children of Tuxford in reading, writing, accounts, and Latin in the Free Grammar School.	48 15 3	40 - -	1 10 -
WALKERINGHAM:								
Woodhouse School	683	(*a*) Robt. Woodhouse, 1719.	- - Scheme of County Court; approved by Order of the Charity Commissioners, 1860.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish (*ex officio*). Rev. Chas. Nevile, Sir Chas. Henry John Anderson, Bart., Thos. Williamson, Thomas Horberry, Thos. Flower, and John Draper. Appointed by County Court.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster, to teach in the English and Latin tongues, and in writing and arithmetic, the children of the inhabitants of the Town of Walkeringham.	16 - -	16 - -	- -
COUNTY OF OXFORD:								
BAMPTON:								
Grammar School	1,700	(*a*) Robert Veysey, 1635. (*b*) John Palmer, 1650. Mary Frederick, Eliza Snell, and Susannah Frederick, 1792.	- - -	- - Rev. C. L. Kerby, James Ward, William Andrews, Wm. Pryor, and R. Townsend. Continuing Trustees appoint vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Free School at Bampton.	35 19 8	30 - -	2 2 - for residents. About 3 3 - non-residents.
BURFORD:								
Free School* -	1,640	(*a*) Simon Wisdom, 1571. (*b*) Symon Symons, 1608. Symon Reynolds, 1636. John Roffe, 1702. Richard and William Hunt, 1702.	- Scheme established by Charity Commissioners in 1863.	- - Vicar of Burford (*ex officio*). Christopher Allen Faulkner, Wm. Gregory Westrope, Thos. Streat, Robert Dannatt Foster, Henry Holland, John Hollowell, Joseph Stratton, Thos. Palmer, Joseph Mathews, John Hunt, and John Newman. Appointed by the Trustees under the authority of the Charity Commissioners.	- - For the instruction of the youth and children of Burford in Godly learning, and grammar and the accidence, free. Instruction largely extended by scheme.	227 - -	105 17 -	1 1 - by each boy above 12. - 14 - by each boy under that age.
CHARLBURY:								
Grammar School	1,300	Anne Walker, 1675.	- - -	- - The Principal and Fellows of Brazenose College, Oxon.	- - For teaching poor children of Charlbury Town, free.	40 - -	40 - -	- 4 - 1 - - 1 12 - (varying according to circumstances).
CHIPPING NORTON:								
Grammar School	3,360	(*a*) Unknown - - (*b*) William Avenall, 1572. Richd. Hutchins, and Frances Barnes, 1762.	- - The Charter of Incorporation of Borough, 4th James I. A scheme established by County Court, 1859.	- - The Vicar of Chipping Norton (*ex officio*). A Committee of eight Subscribers to the School.	- - For the maintenance of a Free Grammar School, to instruct the children and scholars,	17 - -	- -	- -
CROPREDY:								
Calcott's School -	1,171	Walter Calcott, 17th Elizabeth, 1574.	- - Scheme established by County Court, Sept. 1857.	- - Vicar and Churchwardens of Cropredy, the Minister and Churchwardens of Wardington-with-Coton, and the Minister and Churchwardens of Mollington-with-Claydon (*ex officio*).	- - For the Master of the Grammar School in Williamscott.	13 - -	13 - -	- -

* The Returns relating to this School are for the last year only, since the operation of the scheme. The residue of the income has been applied in improvements on the trust estate.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.								Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Latin (if required).	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	20 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b)	18 10	20	50	10	-	-	-	None.
- - This has long been conducted as an elementary school for children of both sexes. School is now closed.	—												
(a) - - Latin and Greek, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. (b) Religious teaching, English Grammar, History, Music, Geography, and Natural Philosophy.	One Master - Appointed by Vicars of Bampton.	30 - -	40 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	5 2	8 1						
(c) - - Religious instruction, Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Grammar, History, and Geography.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	34 4 6	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Receives an annual allowance for fuel.	(a) 5 (b) 3	14 9	8 1	13	7	4			
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Head Master. The office vacant.	—											
- - The usual subjects of elementary English Education.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	85 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 2	7 12	14 7	50	24	-	-	-	- - Two scholarships of 5 *l.* per annum each, tenable at Brazenose College. (No such scholar elected of late years).
- - The school converted by the scheme into an elementary English school, but Latin to be taught (if required).	—												
- - The income is now distributed among the Parochial or National elementary schools of Cropredy, Wardington, and Mollington.													

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF OXFORD—*continued.*								
DORCHESTER:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
School - -	960	John Fettiplace, 1652.	-- Scheme established by County Court, 1858.	-- The Provost of Queen's College, Oxon, the Incumbent of Dorchester, and the Churchwardens of Dorchester and Burcott (*ex officio*). One Parishioner of Dorchester to be elected by the vestry.	-- For teaching the scholars religion and good learning, and catechising them in the Latin and Greek authors.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
EWELME:								
Grammar School	670	-- The Earl of Suffolk, under Letters Patent of 15th Henry VI.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	-- The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxon, the Regius Professor of Medicine in the same University, the Lord of the Manor of Ewelme, and the Rector of the parish (*ex officio*). Hon. and Rev. Hen. Alfred Napier, Rev. Chas. Edmund Ruck Keene, Rev. William Charles Macfarlane, Rev. James Charles Clutterbuck, Henry Jessand Hannam, Guy Thomson, Wm. Turnor Hayward, and Robert Alworth Newton. Continuing Trustees, under control, appoint to vacancies in their number.	-- To teach and inform children in the faculty of grammar; that the children of the tenants of the Lordships of Ewelme and the other Lordships appertaining to the charity, to be taught free. To maintain an almshouse for 13 old men and two chaplains.	-- None at present.	- -	- -
HENLEY-ON-THAMES:								
Free Grammar School.	4,600	(*a*) King James I. 1604, (*b*) William Gravett, 1664. Dame Elizabeth Perriam, 1609.	-- Act of Parliament, 1778. Bye-Laws made by the Trustees under the Act.	-- The Rector of Henley, the Mayor of Henley, the Senior Justice of the Peace of Henley for the time being (*ex officio*). The Earl of Macclesfield, Joseph Warner Henley, M. P., Rev. Charles Ruck Keene, Rev. Horace R. Pechell, Rev. the Warden of All Souls College, Oxon, Chas. Lane, Sir Henry E. F. Lambert, Bart., Hen. Baskerville, Hugh Hammersley, Lieut. Col. Knollys, John F. Hodges, Colonel Fane, M. P., H. Birch Reynardson, Joseph J. Henley, and Edward Mackenzie. The continuing Trustees fill vacancies by election.	-- For instruction in grammar and other good learning, and literature, writing, arithmetic, &c., of sons of inhabitants of Henley and vicinity. Twenty boys educated, clothed, and apprenticed as Lady Perriam's Scholars, free.	294 8 7	280 6 2	6 - - by boys in Upper School. 4 - - for Modern Languages. 2 - - by boys in Lower School.
OXFORD:								
Magdalen College School.	- -	-- William of Waynflete, 1480.	- -	-- President of Magdalen College for the time being (*ex officio*). The Bishop of Winchester visitor.	-- This school forms part of the Foundation of Magdalen College. Sixteen choristers are taught free.	214 8 8	214 8 8	15 - -
Christ Church Cathedral School.	- -	King Henry VIII. 1546.	- -	- The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.	-- The instruction of eight choristers attached to the Cathedral. Fourteen are now taught free.	80 - -	80 - -	10 10 - by each day-boy not a chorister.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - School converted by the scheme into elementary English School.													
- - The school in abeyance. The scheme provides for the establishment of the school upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the mastership, and so soon as the income of the whole institution amounts to 1,000*l.* per annum.													
(c) - - Religious instruction, Greek and Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, French, German, and Drawing.	Upper School: Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	120 - -	About 189 - - (moiety of fees).	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) and (b). 12	46	5	34	36	13	-	4 -	None.
	Three Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
	Master of Lower School.	100 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.									
- - Latin and Greek, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, and Mathematics, Writing, &c.	Head Master -	124 8 8	150 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3	7	6	10	50	32	10	9	- - One exhibition of 40 *l.*, tenable at either University for four years.
					(b) 37	9	4						
	Under Master - Both appointed by the President of Magdalen College.	90 - -	75 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	Composition Master, Mathematical Master, and four Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
- - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and general branches of an English education.	One Master - Appointed by the Dean of Christ Church.	80 - -	196 - -	- - Rooms in Christ Church, as one of the chaplains.	(a) 14, of all ages. (b) 20, of all ages.								
	Two Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF OXFORD—*continued.*								
STEEPLE ASTON:						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Radcliffe's School	750	Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., 1648.	-- Temporary scheme established by the Charity Commissioners in 1863.	-- The Incumbent and Churchwardens of Steeple Aston (*ex officio*). John Lechmere, Charles Cottrell Dormer, and Sir Henry Wm. Dashwood, Bt., appointed by the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose College, Oxon, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.	-- Instruction of boys, born in the parish, in grammar and other books.	20 - -	20 - -	- -
THAME:								
School - -	3,200	Sir John Williams, 1569.	- -	-- The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Thame, and of an almshouse for five men and one woman.	Income of entire charity, 603 7 3	Income applicable to school, 382 15 2	3 3 -
WATLINGTON:								
Free Grammar School.	1,630	(*a*) Thomas Stonor, 1664. (*b*) Lady Anne Tippings, 1731.	None - -	-- Thos. Shaen Carter, Esq., owner of Watlington estate (*ex officio*).	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education of poor boys.	15 10 -	- -	- -
WITNEY:								
Free Grammar School.	4,000	(*a*) Henry Box, 1664. (*b*) Mary Box, 1670.	-- Act of Parliament, 15 Charles II., 1675. Statutes made by the Governors and the Head Master in 1805 and 1834.	-- The Master and Wardens of Company of Grocers in London. *Visitors:*—The Provost and four Senior Fellows of Oriel College.	-- For the free teaching, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and writing, of 30 poor scholars of the town of Witney. £. 2 annually to be paid to the poor of Witney.	63 - -	63 - -	5 10 -
WOODSTOCK, NEW:								
Free Grammar School.	1,201	(*a*) Richard Cornwall, 1585. (*b*) Thomas Fletcher, 1616.	- -	-- The Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of New Woodstock (*ex officio*).	-- For the maintenance of a Free Grammar School and Master in the town of New Woodstock.	72 17 3	50 11 4	4 4 -
COUNTY OF RUTLAND:								
OAKHAM:								
Free School -	2,950	(*a*) Robert Johnson, 1586.	- -	-- The Trustees are the same as those of Uppingham School, hereinafter stated.	-- The teaching of all grammar scholars born in Oakham, whose parents are poor, and not able to pay, free. (The trusts of Oakham and Uppingham school are identical).	-- Income applicable to this school, 926 10 8		6 6 - by boys of Oakham. 10 10 - by other scholars.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation.		(b) Not on Foundation.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - School converted into an elementary school for the instruction of children of both sexes by the temporary scheme, until income shall be increased.	—												
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History, and Geography, &c.	Head Master - Appointed by Warden and Scholars of New College.	200 - -	10 10 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders without limit.	(a)	7	-	-	13				
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	100 - -	5 5 -	- - No house; no boarders.									
- - This school has long ceased to be used as a Grammar School. Elementary English instruction only given to children, on payment of school pence.	—												
(c) - Religious teaching, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Book-keeping. French, Music, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	30 - -	81 13 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1	8	1						
					(b) 5	13	2	28	27	3			
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors, on nomination of Head Master.	25 - -	30 1 10	- - No house; allowed to take 16 boarders.									
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head and Under Masters.	—											
- - Latin, Greek, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and History.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 11 4	58 16 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders without limitation.	(a) 1	6	2	13	4	1			
					(b) 1	5	1						
(c) - Classics, Mathematics, French, and English.	Head Master -	153 10 -	350 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 8	8	1	11	15	37	-	20	- Twelve Exhibitions of 40 *l.* each, tenable at either University. Four Exhibitions of 32 *l.* each, tenable at Clare, St. John's, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex Colleges, Cambridge.
					(b) 23	8	1						
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Governors.	130 - -	None -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Two Assistant Masters, appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF RUTLAND—*continued.*								
UPPINGHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free School -	2,218	Robert Johnson, 1586.	- -	- - Augustus Charles Johnson (Patron). The Bishops of London and Peterborough, the Deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge (*ex officio*). Lord Aveland, Geo. Finch, Thos. Tryon, John Muxloe Wingfield, Samuel Richd. Fydell, Richd. Lucas, Hon. Hen. Cecil Lowther, Edward Nathaniel Conant, Rev. Heneage Finch, Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, Rev. William Belgrave, Rev. John A. Jones, Rev. John Hen. Fludyer, Rev. Charles Arnold, Rev. Charles Atlay, and Hon. and Rev. Andrew Godfrey Stuart. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of all grammar scholars born and bred up in the towns of Oakham and Uppingham freely; and the maintenance of two hospitals at Oakham and Uppingham for 15 poor persons from each of those towns.	Gross Income of charity, 4,285 17 -	Income applicable to this school, 1,182 13 1	Boys born in Uppingham. Classics, 4 - - Mathematics, 2 2 - Writing, - 5 - Others, not being boarders. Classics, 10 - - Mathematics, 2 2 -
COUNTY OF SALOP:								
SHREWSBURY:								
King Edward the VI.'s School.	25,000	(a) King Edward VI. 1551. (b) Queen Elizabeth, 1571.	- - Ordinances established by the Crown, 1571. Act of Parliament, 38 Geo. III., c. 68. Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1853.	- - The Mayor of Shrewsbury (*ex officio*). Viscount Hill, Lord Berwick, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., Colonel Corbett, T. Hope Edwardes, Robert Burton, Rev. Robert Lingen Burton, Rev Edwd. Warter, and William Butler Lloyd. Vacancies in the bodies of Governors are filled up by the Corporation upon the nomination of the continuing Governors.	- - The Letters Patent of King Edward granted that there should be a Grammar School for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. Sons of burgesses are admitted free.	2,400 - -	2,000 - -	15 15 -
BITTERLEY:								
Free Grammar School.	972	(a) Unknown (b) Rev. John Newborough, 1712.	- -	- - Rev. Charles Walcot, Rector of Bitterley (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Master of the Free Grammar School at Bitterley.	40 - -	37 - -	- 17 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The Classics, History, Divinity, Geography, Mathematics, and the Modern Languages. Drawing, Chemistry, Singing, and Music are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -	100 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 169	9 248	1 9	35	49	199	-	48	-- Twelve Exhibitions of 40 *l.* each, tenable at either University for four years. Four College Exhibitions of 32 *l.* each, tenable at Clare, St. John's, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex Colleges, Cambridge.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Governors.	120 - -	None -	-- No house; allowed to take 31 boarders.									
	Eight Assistant Classical and Mathematical Masters. Appointed by Head Master.	- -	- -	-- Allowed to take boarders; no houses provided by the foundation, but seven boarding houses have been established.									
	Music, Drawing, French, and German Masters.	—											
	Lecturers in Botany and English, and a Gymnastic Master. All appointed by the Head Master, and paid from the fees of their pupils.	—											
-- Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.	365 - -	1,500 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-- (a) About 22 burgesses' sons, of all ages. (b) About 114, of all ages.			-- About 120, of all ages.			2	48	-- Four Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge. Two at either University, each of the value of 50 *l.*, and tenable for four years, with a right of preference in, 1. Sons of Burgesses; 2. Boys born in the parish of Chirbury; 3. Boys born in Salop. Two Scholarships at St. John's, Cambridge, of 17 *l.* 10 *s.*, with same rights of preference. Two Exhibitions of 35 *l.*, at St. John's, Cambridge, tenable until degree of B. A., with preferential rights in sons of burgesses and boys born in Shrewsbury or Salop. Two Exhibitions of 20 *l.*, tenable for eight years at Magdalen College, Cambridge, with preference for boys educated at Millington's school, in Shrewsbury, and this school. Two Exhibitions of 25 *l.*, tenable for seven years at Cambridge or Oxford, with preferential rights in the donors' kin, and sons of burgesses.
	Second Master -	200 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders. Receives from Head Master capitation fee of 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*									
	Third Master -	100 - -	- -	-- Rooms provided by Foundation. Receives from Head Master capitation fee of 1 *l.* 5 *s.*									
	Mathematical Master.	100 - -	- -	-- Receives 1 *l.* capitation fee from Head Master.									
	Accidence Master	50 - -	- -	-- Receives from Head Master capitation fee of 1 *l.*									
	Teacher of Modern Languages.	50 - -	- -	-- Receives from Head Master a capitation fee of 2 *l.* 2 *s.*									
	Other Assistant Masters receive salaries and share of capitation fees from the Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Latin, and usual subjects of elementary English education taught for small capitation fees.	One Master - Appointed by the ratepayers of parish.	37 - -	38 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 13 (b) 21	19 24	12 7	31	29	11			
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SALOP—*continued.*								
BRIDGNORTH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	5,700	(a) Sir Rowland Hayward, 1503. (b) Sir Wm. Whitmore. Sir John Hayward, 1635.	None - -	- - The Municipal Corporation of Bridgnorth (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the sons of freemen of the borough the classics.	47 14 -	46 10 -	8 8 -
MARKET DRAYTON:								
Free Grammar School.	4,000	(a) Sir Rowland Hill, 1554. (b) Sir Thomas Lake, 1622.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1816.	- - The Churchwardens of Drayton (*ex officio*).	- - The instruction of boys and youth in grammar by a Master and Usher.	31 19 -	25 - -	4 4 -
HIGH ERCAL:								
Free School -	1,950	Thomas Leeke, 1663.	- - Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1829.	-- Ralph Leeke, Thos. Eyton, Ven. Archdeacon Allen, Rev. Geo. Yate, Rev. William Bryan, and Rev. Geo. Bucknill. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of an able and learned person, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, to keep a Free School in High Ercal.	99 - -	89 - -	4 4 - by each non-foundationer.
HALES OWEN:								
Grammar School*	25,970	(a) - - Decree of the Commissioners of Chritable Uses, 1652. (b) William Wright, 1660.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - Rev. Rd. Brindley Hone, John Green, Thomas John Smith Bissell, Edwd. Moore, Wm. Hayes, Benjamin Trevolla, Thos. Green, Rev. Christ. Oldfield, Rev. Jas. Haslegrave Thompson, Rev. Howard Kempson, Wm. Matthews, Edw. Gem, Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, Charles Wm. Milnes Bloxham, Thos. Bissell, Samuel Thos. Weston, Alfred Burr, Alfred Richard Burr, Joseph Smart, Robert Smart, Wm. Rose, Richd. Trevolla, and Jeston Homfray. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Free School to teach the children of Hales Owen to read English grammar, and literature. The repairing of the parish church of Hales Owen, and the relief and benefit of the poor of the parish. Fifty boys of the parish of Hales Owen are entitled to the benefit of the school.	155 11 -	124 11 9	Foundation boys, 2 10 - Others, 3 - - under 12. 4 - - above 12.
LUDLOW:								
Free Grammar School.	6,030	(a) King Edward VI. 1553.	- - Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.	- - Luttrell Lewin Clark, Edwd. Coates, William Harding, Richd. Jones, Richd. Marston, Rev. John Phillips, Horatio Russell, Humphry Salway, John Smith, and William Tinson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The education in grammar of boys of parents resident in Ludlow, and within 10 miles therefrom.	†450 - -	450 - -	3 - -

* The returns relating to this School are for the last year only, since the operation of the scheme.
† This sum is paid in master's salaries, out of estates vested in the municipal trustees, from which source the exhibitions are also provided.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - - Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, and French.	One Master - Appointed by the Corporation.	46 10 -	55 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) 3	3 8	-	3	8	7	-	1	- - The scholars of this and five other schools compete for three Careswell Exhibitions, tenable for 10 years, at Christchurch, Oxford, of 60 *l.* each, for four years; 27 *l.* for three years; and 21 *l.* for the remaining three years.
(c) - Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Land Surveying, and usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointment by the Churchwardens, with the approval of the Vicar and Bishop of the Diocese.	25 - -	40 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	14, of all ages	-	-	18, of all ages.					
(c) - - Latin, and usual subjects of English instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees, with the approval of the Head Master of Shrewsbury school.	75 - -	33 12 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	5 28	19	79	3				
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(c) - Religious teaching, Latin, Arithmetic, Writing, History, Geography, &c., &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Feoffees.	124 11 9	136 17 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3 (b)	32 7	14 2	- - No register kept during the past year.					
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	- - No house; no boarders.									
(c) - - Latin, Greek, English History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Mathematics. French and Drawing for special payments.	Head Master -	200 - -	38 - -	- - House; allowed to take 24 boarders.	(a) 10 (b) 2	20 4	3 1	22	49	9	2	None	- - Four Scholarships, of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, tenable at the school, by poor boys of Ludlow, up to the age of 16. Three Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, for three years.
	Under Master -	150 - -	20 - -	- - House; no boarders.									
	English Master - All appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	20 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SALOP—*continued.*								
NEWPORT:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Latin School	3,330	William Adams, 1656.	-- Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1808.	-- The Master and four Wardens of the Company of Haberdashers in London.	-- The establishment in the Town of Newport of one Free Grammar School for the instruction of children and youth, and the maintenance of a Master and Usher: the apprenticing of three poor boys of Newport or Chetwynd End; and the maintenance of four almshouses at Newport.	-- Gross annual income of the whole charity, 1,712 - -	About 550 - -	- -
OSWESTRY:								
Grammar School*	5,000	D. Holbeche, about 1408.	- -	-- The Bishop of St. Asaph, the Vicar and Mayor of Oswestry (*ex officio*). The Earl of Powis, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Thomas L. Longueville, appointed by the Court of Chancery.	-- The free instruction in English, Latin, and Greek of all boys born within the parish of Oswestry.	280 - -	165 - -	4 4 - by residents. 10 10 - non-residents. 4 4 - by each boy learning French.
WEM:								
Free School* -	3,800	Thomas Adams, 1650.	- -	-- The Rectors of Wem, Whitchurch, and Hodnet (*ex officio*). Trustees: Edward Gwynn, John Henshaw Walford, Rev. John Steward, Henry John Barker, Joseph Green Wilson, Thomas Dickin Browne, Thomas Walmsley, Richard Kilvert, and Thomas John Barker. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a school for the gratuitous instruction of children of Wem in the Greek and Latin tongues.	260 15 2	150 - -	Upper School 4 4 - Lower School 2 10 - 6 6 - by each scholar learning French.
WHITCHURCH:								
Free Grammar School.	4,944	(*a*) Sir John Talbot, 1550. (*b*) William Thomas, 1662. Edward Beddow, 1671.	- -	-- John Lee, Archibald Worthington, William Corbet Kent, William Lee Brookes, Geo. Brookes, Henry Morris, James Joyce, Edward Beck, and John Faulkner Wood. Continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	-- The education of youth in virtue and good learning, by a Master learned in the Greek and Latin tongues, and an Usher able to teach in the accidence.	466 17 -	411 7 -	4 4 -
WORFIELD:								
Free School -	1,730	(*a*) Thomas Beech, and Thos. Bradburne, 1619. (*b*) Thomas Smith, 1726. William Lewis, 1790.	- -	-- Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Wm. Shadington Davenport, John Prichard, M. P., Rev. Cornelius Broadbent, Lieut. Col. Geo. Smythe, Geo. Mackenzie Kettle, and Thomas Smith. Continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The instruction of the children and youth of Worfield to read and write English, and in the accidence of grammar, and the Latin tongue.	50 - -	40 - -	5 5 -
WROXETER:								
Donnington School	600	Thomas Alcocke, 1627. Richard Stevinton, 1652.	- -	None - - -	-- The instruction of the youth of Donnington and Wroxeter in the English and Latin Tongues.	26 13 4	25 15 -	2 2 -

* The residue of the income of this School has been expended in new buildings and improvements.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, English, Mathematics, Geography, History, Composition, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, and Religious Instruction.	Head Master -	210 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 14	35	1	23	32	5	5	-	- - Four Exhibitions of 22 *l.* 10 *s.* each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge.
	Second Master -	110 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 5 of all ages.								
	Arithmetical and Writing Master. All appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	- -	- - Allowed to take boarders.									The scholars of this and five other schools entitled to compete for four Careswell Exhibitions of 60 *l.* each for the first four years, 27 *l.* per annum for the next three years, and 20 *l.* for the three following years, and for one Careswell Prize of 100 *l.*
(c) - - Latin and Greek, Writing, Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, and French.	Head Master - Appointed by the Bishop of St. Asaph.	165 - -	225 6 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 22, of all ages - (b) 52, of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.			1	5	
	Five Assistant Masters. All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) - - Greek and Latin, History, Geography, Euclid, and Algebra.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	29 8 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders without limitation.	(a) 7	10	4	23	18	10	2	1	- - Scholars from this and five other schools compete for two Careswell Exhibitions of 60*l.* each, tenable at Christ Church, Oxford, and for one Careswell Prize of 100 *l.*, which has been recently instituted.
- - Geography and the elements of Drawing and Surveying, with Arithmetic.	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	35 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 2	6							
	French Master - Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(c) - - Latin and Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, English, French, Mathematics, History, Geography, and General Literature.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and the Rector of Whitchurch.	235 7 -	68 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	21	22	2	13	35	39	-	2	
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	107 6 -	Nil - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) - Religious teaching, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography. English, Latin, and Grammar.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	35 - -	70 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3	12	3	15	18	9			
(c) - - Greek and Latin, and the usual subjects of English Instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Duke of Cleveland.	25 15 -	2 2 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Mastership attached to the living of Uppington; annual value, 67 *l.*	(a) (b) 1 1		-	2	3	-	-	-	- - Scholars from this school compete for two Careswell Exhibitions of 60 *l.* per annum each for four years; 27 *l.* for three years, and 20 *l.* for the three following years, tenable at Christ Church.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
BRISTOL (CITY AND COUNTY):						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BRISTOL:							About	
Grammar School	154,000	(a) Robert Thorne, 1536. John Whitson, 1621. Anne Snigge, 1625. George White, 1635.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, in 1847 and 1860.	- Geo. Thomas, John Savage, Thos. Powell, Harman Visger, Michael Castle, William Tothill Herapath, William Day Wills, Wm. Sanders, Fredk. Terrell, Edwd. Bowles Fripp, William Fripp, Robert Phippen, John Fisher, John Vining, Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Bristol.	- - To teach grammar to boys resident in Bristol, and all children who would repair to the said school, for learning knowledge of the Latin tongue.	1,085 - -	800 - -	6 - - 8 - - 10 - - According to the ages of the scholars.
BRISTOL (St. MARY, REDCLIFF):*								
Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar and Writing School.	- -	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1570. (b) John Whitson, 1627.	- -	- - - - -	- - A Grammar and Writing School for the instruction in grammar and learning.	—		
COUNTY OF SOMERSET:								
BATH:								
Free Grammar School.	52,530	(a) King Edward VI. 1552.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1849.	- Augustus Geo. Baretts, Edmund Lloyd Bagshawe, Benjamin Bartrum, R. Wilbraham Falconer, M.D., Geo. Edwards, Robt. Dyer Commans, Thos. Jolly, William Hunt, Richd. Francis George, George Moger, Rev. Edward D. Tinling, William Titley, Geo. Arthur Jones, Richd. King, and Charles Frederick Marshall, Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Bath.	- - The instruction of sons of residents in the borough in grammar. The maintenance and support of 14 almswomen in St. Catherine's Hospital, or the Black Alms, in the City of Bath.	1,000 - -	495 - -	8 - - By each day boy not on the Foundation.
BRIDGWATER:								
King James' Free Grammar School.	12,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1561. (b) King James I. 1613. Richd. Castleman and others, dates unknown. Richard Smith, 1859.	- - Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1857.	- The Vicar of Bridgwater (*ex officio*). John Browne, Robt. Ford, Geo. Henning Pain, Carey Bailey Mogg, James Haviland, Gabriel Stone Poole, John Lovell Sealy, Richd. Smith, John Trevor, George Parker, Richard R. Woodland, Joseph Richd. Smith, Benjamin Lovibond, Wm. John Ford, and Rev. John Coombes Collins. Appointed by Court of Chancery.	- - For instructing in literature and learning the boys and youths of Bridgwater and the vicinity. Seven boys elected by competition, entitled to classical and general education, free.	26 - -	26 - -	No record Master recently appointed.

* This School, formerly held in the Lady Chapel of Redcliff Church, has been removed from it, and long discontinued. The income unpaid for 40 years.

11.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - - Latin, Greek, French, German, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading, Book-keeping, English Literature, Geography, History, Drawing, Composition, and Mathematics.	Head Master -	150 - -	315 - -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 82	131	12	179	220	67	-	About 9	- - Two Exhibitions of 60 *l.* per annum each, tenable for three years, at Oxford or Cambridge. Two of 100 *l.* per annum, tenable at St. John's College, Oxford, for five years.
	Second Master -	100 - -	205 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	English Master - All appointed by the Trustees.	25 - -	160 - -	No house.									
	First Assistant Classical Master.	None -	112 - -	None.									
	Second ditto -	25 - -	108 - -	None.									
	Third ditto -	60 - -	30 - -	None.									
	First Assistant Mathematical Master.	15 - -	108 - -	None.									
	Second ditto -	10 - -	108 - -	None.									
	French Master -	10 - -	82 - -	None.									
	German Master -	- -	85 - -	None.									
	Drawing Master	- -	62 - -	None.									
(c) - - Greek and Latin, English Literature and Composition, Geography, History, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. French, German, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	200 - -	284 - -	- - House; allowed to take six boarders. The rectory of Charlecombe annexed to the Head Mastership.	(a) 11 (b) 8	29 26	10 5	145	29	15	8	4	- - Provision is made in the scheme for four Exhibitions of from 50 *l.* to 80 *l.* per annum each, tenable for four years, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - - to 1864, now 150 - -	None -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Third Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - - to 1864, now 90 - -	None -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master — Drawing Master — French Master — All appointed and paid by Head Master.												
(a) - - Latin and Greek, Mathematics and English Instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.	25 - -	*See* No. 10	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 Master recently appointed. No record kept of scholars during former Mastership.	-	-	No records kept.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officia*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SOMERSET—*continued.*								
BRUTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	2,200	Richd. Fitzjames, Bishop of London, 1520. King Edward VI., 1549.	-- Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1859.	-- Henry Dyne, John Richard White, John Balch, Thos. Oatley Bennett, Thos. Stockwell, John Grove Bord, Edmd. Higinbotham, James Pearson Fitzgerald, Rev. Herbert Randolph, Lawrence White, Rev. Francis Arnold, and John B. Mullins. The Trustees are incorporated, and fill vacancies in their number by election.	-- For instruction of boys and youth of Bruton and vicinity in grammar; five boys to be taught free.	416 9 4	334 3 10	3 2 – French, German, or Drawing, 2 2 –
CHARD:								
Grammar School	5,500	William Symes, 1671.	- -	-- Northcote Spicer, Robert Spicer, Wm. Salter, Charles Loveridge, John Wheadon, Walter Jas. Tucker, J. Grove, and Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	-- For education of the youth of the town in virtue and good learning.	None –	None –	7 7 –
CREWKERNE:								
Free Grammar School.	4,700	(*a*) John Combe, 1499. (*b*) Bernard Baker, 1577. Robert Baker, 1589. William Parker, 1610.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1827.	-- The Lord Bridport, Rev. Henry Hoskins, Thos. Hoskins, Henry Wm. Hoskins, William T. Cox, George Slade Jolliffe, Rev. John Bragge, Rev. James S. Coles, Rev. John Wills, Emmanuel Bowdage, John Hussey, John Sparks, and George Fredk. Wills. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a Master of a Free Grammar School. By the scheme all boys resident within six miles entitled to be taught Latin, Greek, and the principles of religion, free.	481 6 5	383 1 3	6 – – Modern Languages, 4 4 –
FROME:								
Free Grammar School.	11,800	-- Supposed to have been founded temp. Edward VI.	- -	- - - -	- - - -	6 – –	6 – –	- -
ILMINSTER:								
Free School -	3,250	Humphrey Walrond and Henry Greenfield, 1550.	- -	-- John Lee Lee, Wm. Speke, Rev. Edward Whitfield, Samuel Daniel Hine, Richard Thos. Combe, Vaughan Hanning Lee, Wm. Blake Collins, James Staynor, Charles Hawkes M. Mules, Richard Giles Burt, Richard Sharland, Samuel Palmer, Vincent T. Langworthy, Wm. Thomas Hagley, Henry Cooper, and Rev. Arthur Henry P. Trewman. The continuing surviving Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The free instruction of children in Godly learning and knowledge, and in all other manner of learning, and for repair of highways and other public works for the good of the town. Since 1656 a commercial school also maintained, and an evening school for girls, and other elementary schools kept or aided.	892 1 6 For all the schools.	650 – –	- -

* Present master appointed at Midsummer 1864. The particulars under No. 15 show the number of scholars at Christmas in that year.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- The Latin and Greek Languages. (b) French, German, Writing, Arithmetic, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Drawing, English Literature, and Composition.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors, with the Bishop's approval.	100 - -	8 17 4	-- House; may take 25 boarders.	*(a) 4 (b) 3	12 3	-	-- No register kept of these particulars.			2	3	Two Exhibitions of 30 *l.* per annum each, tenable for three years at the Universities or elsewhere.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Governors.	80 - -	4 8 8	-- No house; no boarders.									
	Third Master - Appointed by the Governors.	60 - -	- -	-- No house; no boarders. He receives the fees for drawing lessons.									
	A French and German Master. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(b) -- Classical and English Education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	- -	130 - -	-- House; is allowed to take boarders without limit.	-- (b) 29 scholars now in school. No record kept of ages of former scholars.			-- No register kept.					
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- Latin, Greek, and Religious Teaching. (b) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, History, Geography, English Literature, Modern Languages, and Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees.	160 - -	120 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 8 (b) 32, of all ages	19 -	3 -	(a) 15 -- (b) 74, of all ages.	22	2	-	8	-- Four Exhibitions of 7 *l.* per annum each, tenable at Oxford for seven years during residence. Two Exhibitions of 25 *l.* per annum each, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. One Exhibition of 25 *l.* per annum, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, or in the legal or medical professions.
	Second Master - Appointed by Head Master, with the Trustees approval.	40 - -	- -	-- No house; no boarders. Receives 80 *l.* per annum from the Head Master, with board and lodging.									
	Third and Fourth Masters, and Master for Drawing and Modern Languages. All appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
-- The school buildings or site now used only for infant school.	—												
(a) *In Upper School:* -- Latin, Greek, French, English History, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Geography, Physical Science, Writing, and Religious Instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	274 6 8	- -	-- House; allowed to take 40 boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 4	15 5	3 2	4	15	7	3	-	-- Four Exhibitions, tenable for four years at Oxford or at University College, London, and the present annual value of the whole is 52 *l.* 15 *s.*
	Two Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(a) *In Lower School:* Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Religious Teaching, and Drawing.	Masters of Lower School. Appointed by the Trustees.	170 - -	20 - -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 7	39	70	98	3	1			
	Assistant Master By the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF SOMERSET—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
KEYNSHAM:								
Grammar School *	2,318	(a) Sir Thos. Bridges, 1705.	- -	- - - - -	- - For teaching 20 poor boys of Keynsham in grammar, the Latin tongue, writing, and arithmetic.	20 - -	20 - -	—
LANGPORT EASTOVER:								
Free Grammar School.	1,140	(a) Thomas Gillett, 1675. (b) Subscribers, 1849.	- -	- - Thomas Bampfield Uttermare, Thomas Paul, Rev. Wm. Pyne, Thos. Watson Bagehot, Richard Thomas Combe, James Frederick H. Warren, John Prankerd, Edward Quekett, James Parsons, and Thomas Alford. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies by election.	- - The instruction of the children of Langport in reading, and in the principles of religion, and such other charitable works as should be directed by Executor of Founder.	90 - -	70 - -	Non-Foundation boys, English, 4 4 - Latin, French, Greek, Mathematics, 8 8 -
MARTOCK:								
Grammar School †	3,300	(a) William Strode, 1661.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1832.	- - The Vicar and Curate of Martock (*ex officio*). James Adams and James Patten. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - For the breeding up of youth in the fear of God, and in good literature.	12 - -	12 - -	—
SHEPTON MALLET:								
Grammar School	5,000	(a) George Strode and William Strode, 1627.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1829.	- - The Rector of Shepton Mallet (*ex officio*). Edward Charles C. Strode, Rev. Jacob Fussell, John Moore Paget, Robert Clerk, Edw. Berkeley Napier, Henry Davis, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Wm. Marriott Leir, and Arthur Constantine Phipps. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach as many poor scholars of the town, at the rate of 20 *s.* per annum for each scholar, as the endowment will provide for. The maintenance of an almshouse for four poor widows.	31 5 3	31 5 3	4 4 - from each day scholar not on the Foundation.
SOMERTON:								
Glover's Free School.	2,140	(a) Thomas Glover, 1676.	- -	- - John Valentine, Rev. Richard Athill, William Pinney, M.P., Clement Edkins, Geo. Scriven, Saml. Cossins, Wm. Dampney Snook, and Wm. Jennings, jun. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Free School and schoolmaster to teach the children of Somerton.	39 1 10	- -	- -
TAUNTON:								
College School -	14,667	(a) Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, 1522. (b) William Walbee, 1554. Rev. Fredk. Smith, 1857.	- -	- - The Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Warden of New College, Oxford, and the Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton (*ex officio*). Ambrose Lethbridge, Rev. Francis Warre, Geo. Warrington Carew, John Roy Allen, Wm. Henry Powell Gore Langton, M.P., and Dr. Wm. Henry Gillett. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - For the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach in the Free Grammar School at Taunton. The Rev. Fred. Smith gave for the use of the school a piece of land for a playground, and a house adjoining the school premises, with a limitation over if any scholars should be admitted and not compelled to receive instruction in the Catechism and Holy Scriptures.	31 2 4	29 6 4	10 10 -

* Income long appropriated to aid parochial elementary schools.

† This school closed for the last five years, from insufficiency of funds and other causes. Measures pending for its re-establishment.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin and Greek, Mathematics, History, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading, and French.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	92 10 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 20, of all ages - (b) 22, of all ages.			-- No record has been kept.					
(c) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, and English History, Geography, and subjects of instruction in ordinary English commercial school. French, Music, and Drawing taught as extra subjects.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees. Two Assistant Masters appointed and paid by Head Master.	31 5 3	100 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders without limit.	(a)	13	-	113	88	20	-	3	
					(b) 10	44	11						
-- This school has long ceased to be used as a Grammar School. The endowments applied in aid of National School, to which 15 children are free.	—												
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Mathematics, Physical Science, Geography, and Religious Instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Warden of New College, Oxon. Assistant Master, Mathematical Master, French and German Master, and Writing Master, all appointed and paid by the Head Master.	29 6 4	357 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders without limitation.	-- Master appointed, 1864. These averages not recorded; present scholars 46, of all ages.			-- No record kept of these details.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SOMERSET—*continued.*								
TRENT:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free School	500	John Young, 1678.	- - -	- - Rev. Wm. Henry Turner, John Stacey, William Stacey, Chas. Andrews, Wm. Mitchell, Fredk. Lemon, and Samuel Pitman. The continuing Trustees appoint to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a School and Schoolmaster competently learned in the Latin tongue, to teach in Latin accidence and preface for the Grammar Schools, 20 boys of Trent, or, contingently, of Mudford and Nether Compton, who are to be taught also reading, writing, and accounts, the Church Catechism, and English grammar. One moiety of income may be applied in Exhibitions or apprenticeship of the scholars.	118 15 3	95 19 10	- -
YEOVIL:								
Free School	9,000	(*a*) Unknown (*b*) Fran. Cheesman, 1711. Thos. Cheesman, 1730.	None - -	- - George Harbin, George Bullock, Fred. Greenham, Jno. Ryall Mayo, and Robert Tucker.	- - The trusts of Francis Cheesman's gift for maintenance of a Schoolmaster, to make young men fit for Oxford or Cambridge, and in default of such master, for benefit of the Charity School. Similar trusts of Thos. Cheesman's gift for three poor boys of the town.	13 14 -	- -	- -
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON:								
NEW ALRESFORD:								
Perin's Free Grammar School.	1,600	(*a*) Henry Perin,, 1696.	- - -	- - The Rectors of Cheriton, Old Alresford, Brighton, and Bishops Sutton, Trustees *ex officio*. Edward Hopkins and E. Hunt. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The teaching of 19 poor men's sons; six of New Alresford, five of Old Alresford, four of Bishop Sutton, and four of Cheriton, in Latin, writing, and arithmetic.	75 - -	70 - -	Foundation Scholars: None. Others: No information.
ALTON:								
Free Grammar School.	3,769	(*a*) John Eggar, 1641.	- - -	- - Edward Knight, John Wood, Robert Cole, Fras. Jervoise Ellis Jervoise, Henry Burningham, Rev. George Huddleston, Rev. Charles Bridges Knight, James Winter Scott, Henry Hall, Rev. John Taylor Plummer, Rev. Henry Staverton Mathews, and James Ballin Coulthard. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of the children of Alton in grammar and grammar learning.	83 3 4	83 3 4	None -
ANDOVER:								
Free Grammar School.	5,250	(*a*) John Hanson, 1569. (*b*) Richard Kemis, 1611.	- - -	- - Rev. Chas. Henry Ridding, Ed. Bishop Hawkins, John Mundy, Turner Poulter Clarke, Henry Dowling, Hen. Albert Loscombe, Chas. Herbert, Robt. Dowling, John Dyson, and Philip Henry Poore. Appointed by Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a Free School and of a Schoolmaster to instruct 10 boys of Andover in Latin, free.	20 - -	20 - -	2 2 - by Foundation boys. 4 4 - by each boy under 12. 6 6 - by each boy above 12, not on the Foundation.
BASINGSTOKE:								
Holy Ghost School, or Queen's Free School.	4,400	(*a*) Lord Sandes. (*b*) Sir James Deane, 1607. John Wigg, 1607. Sir Jas. Lancaster, 1618. John Hall, 1632.	- - Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1852.	- - The Vicar and Mayor of Basingstoke (*ex officio*). Wm. Ludley Sclater, Wiggett Chute, Chas. Simmons, Geo. Gibbs, Fredk. Blunden, and Chas. Webb. Three Trustees elected by the Town Council of the borough, and three by the Municipal Trustees, to fill vacancies.	- - The educational instruction of the youths and boys of the town in literature.	240 - -	- - Income applied in defraying cost of erection of new school buildings.	4 13 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Latin and English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Religious instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	48 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	9	6	24	6				
- - School long appropriated to purposes of a parochial elementary school for children of both sexes.	—												
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geography, English Grammar, Composition, Mathematics, Latin, and French.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders without limit.	(a) 19, of all ages - (b) 30, of all ages.			(a) About 28 of all ages. (b) No information.					
	Three Assistants Appointed and paid by the Master.	—											
(a) - Grammar, Reading, History, Geography, and Arithmetic.	Master - - Appointed by the Feoffees.	60 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take eight boarders.	(a) 8 (b) 9, of all ages.	14	2	7	20				
(c) - - English, Latin, Greek (if required), History, Geography, Mapping, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	20 - -	100 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 15, of all ages.	5	4	19	15				
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Arithmetic, English History, Geography, Reading, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Lord Chancellor.	Nil - -	67 13 8	- - House; allowed to take 30 boarders.	(a) 1 (b)	10 10	5 6	7	21	8	-	5	
	Second Master - Appointed by the School Trustees, and the Municipal Trustees.	20 - -	83 16 10	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON—*cont*^{d}.						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HOLYBOURN:								
Free School -	560	John Andrews, 1719.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- - William Gunner, Chas. Mountford Burnett, M. D., Thomas Lillywhite, Walter John Complin, and William Young. Appointed by the householders of Holybourn under certain control.	- - The maintenance of a Free School at Holybourn, for the instruction of children from Holybourn, Alton, Binstead, and Froyle, in Latin, writing, and reading, and in clothing and putting them out as apprentices.	195 3 8	167 14 4	None - -
LYMINGTON:								
Fulford's School -	5,500	George Fulford, and others, 1668.	None - -	- - Rev. Thos. Beckley, and Geo. Foster St. Barbe.	- - The instruction in learning, and the Protestant religion, and in Greek, Latin, Writing, and Arithmetic, of the youth of Lymington.	20 - -	20 - -	- -
PORTSMOUTH:								
Free Grammar School.	94,790	William Smith, 1732.	- -	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, Christ Church, Oxford.	- - The support of a Grammar School, and of a Master and Usher to direct the management of the school.	200 - -	150 - -	Foundation boys, None. Others, 4 4 -
RINGWOOD:								
Ringwood School	3,851	(*a*) Richard Lyne, 1586. (*b*) John Pitt, 1712. John Atrill, 1799.	None - -	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens (*ex officio*).	- - The instruction of children of Ringwood in Writing, Reading, the Latin tongue, and Godly discipline.	30 18 8	30 18 8	- -
SOUTHAMPTON:								
King Edward VI., Free Grammar School.	43,400	(*a*) William Capon, 1550. (*b*) Charter of King Edward VI., 1553. Edward Reynolds, 1624. Nathaniel Mills, 1636. Alexander Rosse, 1657. Dr. Reynolds, 1677.	- Rules framed in 1840 by the Trustees.	- - Rev. Wm. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Thomas Adkins, Rev. James Walter Cary, D. D., Geo. Atherley, Henry Buchan, Chas. Harrison, Wm. James le Feuvre, John Witt, Rev. Henry Carey, Rev. Mark Cooper, Alderman Palk, Robert Parker, and Rd. Hopkins Perkins. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies under certain control.	- - The instruction of the boys and youth of the town of Southampton in Grammar for ever. The Trustees nominate one out of every 10 scholars, being sons of residents, to receive a gratuitous education.	177 17 4	177 17 4	8 - -
BISHOPS WALTHAM:								
School - -	-	(*a*) Bishop Morley, 1679. (*b*) Mary Bone, 1732. Robert Kerby, 1721.	- Scheme established by the County Court, 1858.	- - The Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of Bishop Waltham (*ex officio*). Rev. Chas. Walters, Chas. Sumner, Thos. Clark, George Bond, Edward Wyatt, Chas. James Gunner, Benj. Henritt, John Bond, Edward Clark, and Edward Wyatt, jun. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- The instruction of poor children of Bishops Waltham in English, writing, reading, Latin, arithmetic, and the Church Catechism.	36 - -	36 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) --The usual subjects of an English education, and Latin (if required) are taught to children of both sexes.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 12 6	Nil - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- 62 boys, and 43 girls (Present number.)			- - No record kept.					
	Schoolmistress -	20 - -	—										
- - The income has long been appropriated in aid of the Elementary National Schools.													
(a) - - Latin, Greek, English History, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	13 2 1	- - House; allowed to take boarders without limitation.	(a) 3	15	2	14	10	5			
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	Nil - -	- - No house; no boarders.	(b) 4, of all ages.								
- - School ceased to be conducted as a Grammar School. School buildings pulled down in 1848, and income applied towards the maintenance of the National School, for the instruction of children of both sexes.	—												
(c) - - Latin, Greek, English, Writing, Mathematics, French, German, Drawing, and Singing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	398 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders without any limitation.	Average for the last four years. (a) 9	28	7	17	23	4	- None -		None.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	27 17 4	100 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 3	11	1						
	Third Master - English Master - French Master - Drawing Master All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	None.	Present number in the School, 95.								
- - By the scheme the school is converted into an elementary Parochial School for the instruction of children, upon payment of small weekly capitation fees.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON—*cont^d.*								
WINCHESTER:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
College		The governing authorities of this College, which was included in the Oxford University Act, and also in the Public Schools Commission of 1861, have not made Returns to the Order of the House of Commons of 7th July 1864.		—				
ISLE OF WIGHT:								
GODSHILL:								
Free Grammar School.	1,200	(a) Lady Ann Worsley, (date unknown). (b) Sir Richd. Worsley, 1615. John Rice, 1607. Richard Gard, 1617. Rev. Richd. Dixon, 1858. Rev. Thos. Ratcliff, 1859.	-	Wm. Hatcher Barton, David England Gillingham, James Whitewood Jolliffe, and Wm. Wavell. Appointed by the County Court of Hampshire.	The maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Godshill, and of a master and usher thereof.	32 - -	32 - -	- - -
NEWPORT:								
Free Grammar School.	7,000	(a) Sir Thos. Fleming and John Pittis, 1614. (b) Sir Richd. Worsley, 1617. John Searle, 1623. John Earlisman, 1617.	-	John Gould, Edw. Way, Joseph Sayer, Samuel Pringe, Rev. Geo. Henry Connor, Fred. Cowdery, Chas. Cantelo, Chas. Wyatt Estcourt, Wm. Thos. Gubbins, Wm. Baron Mew, Morris Morgan, Francis Pittis, Henry Mace Wavell, Edw. Way, and Hen. Waterworth. Appointed by Charity Commissioners.	The free education of 20 poor boys of the borough of Newport in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the classics.	128 19 6	120 13 8	None -
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:								
ABBOTS BROMLEY:								
Free School *	1,560	(a) Richard Clarke, 1606.	Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	The Rector of Blithfield and the Vicar of Abbots Bromley (*ex officio*). Lord Bagot, Hugo Francis Meynell Ingram, Thos. Pickering, Edward Batkin, John Batkin, Thos. Hill, Jas. Heath, Thos. Brown, and Samuel Souter. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a school for the instruction of the children of Abbots Bromley, and the towns within seven miles therefrom, in grammar and other good literature, for ever.	20 4 -	20 4 -	3 3 - by each boy not on the foundation.
ALDRIDGE:								
Free Grammar School. †	1,173	(a) Thomas Cooper and Joseph Jordan, 1718.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	The Rector of Aldridge (*ex-officio*). Edw. Tongue, Randal Tongue Croxall, Isaac Lea, Rev. Henry Williams, Fras. Cooper, Thos. Marlow, Wm. Eglinton, and Joshua Hart. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The instruction of youth in the English and Latin tongues, and in the Church Catechism, and to write English.	140 - -	130 - -	- - -

* The returns relating to this school are for the last year only. School was closed for four years, and re-opened after erection of new buildings by subscription.
† A retiring pension of 50 *l.* per annum is paid to the late master out of the income of charity.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.	18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.									
- - School long conducted as an elementary Parochial School, under Government inspection, for the instruction of children of both sexes, upon payment of weekly capitation fees.	—											
(a) - - Greek, Latin, English, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	113 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6	9	5	(a) 12	12	4		
					(b) 9	10	9	(b) 27	15	6		
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees, but paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.								
(c) - - The elements of Latin, if required, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	20 4 -	- - No record kept.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 16, of all ages -			- - No register kept.				
- - The usual subjects of English instruction only, upon payment of a small weekly fee for writing.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	None -	- - No house; allowed to take 15 boarders.	(a) 1 For the last three years.	29	12	43	1	-	- None.	

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*continued.*								
AUDLEY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	3,000	(a) Edward Vernon and William Johnson, 1611. (b) John Stonier, Thomas Lovatt, and John Middleton, 1671. Dorothy Smith, and others, 1744. Lady Bellot, 1754. Charles Wickstead, 1856.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1852.	-- The Vicar of Audley (*ex officio*). Lawrence Armitstead, Lord Crewe, Ralph Sneyd, Charles Wicksted, Sir Thos. F. F. Boughey, Francis Twemlow, J. E. Heathcote, Smith Child, Randle Wilbraham, N. P. Wood, Thos. F. Twemlow, Rev. Wm. Henry Jackson, Rev. Chas. Alsager Tryon, John Booth, and J. Hudson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- (1.) The teaching of children of the parish in learning and knowledge, and to read English. (2.) 20 *l.* per annum paid to the National Schools, and 20 *l.* to the poor.	164 - -	150 - -	- 10 9
BRADLEY:								
Free School -	700	(a) Unknown -	-- Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1836.	--The Bishop of Lichfield, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, Rev. Charles Smith Royds, Rev. Jas. Alex. Fell, Thos. Edwd. Whitby, John Kenderdine, Charles Keeling, Chas. Byrd, and Thomas Jackson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching the children and youth of the parish of Bradley freely, and for the relief of the poor of Bradley, and such other charitable purposes as they should think fit. Separate schools are maintained for girls and boys.	201 10 4	129 2 2	None -
BREWOOD: *								
Free Grammar School.	3,399	(a) Dr. Knightley, 1553. (b) Sir Edward Littleton, and Dr. Hurd, 1801. Richard Hurd, 1827.	- -	--The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of Bradford, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl of Lichfield, Lord Hatherton, Lord Wrottesley, Viscount Ingestre, Viscount Newport, The Dean of Lichfield, Hon. and Rev. Geo. Orlando Bridgman, Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, Walter Peter Giffard, Henry Charles Vernon, Wm. Fawkener Chetwynd, P. Fowke Hussey, Walter T. Giffard, A. Levison Vernon, Rev. J. A. Fell, and Rev. John Rate. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, for the teaching of youth, as well foreigners as parishioners, freely.	503 11 9	410 - -	1 - -
BURTON-ON-TRENT:								
Grammar School - -		-- The Returns required from the Master and Trustees of this school, pursuant to the Order of the House of Commons of 7th July 1864, have been withheld by them.		—				
DILHORNE: †								
Endowed School	1,570	(a) Earl of Huntingdon. (b) Rev. Richd. Coke, and others, 1606.	-- Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1852.	-- The Marquis of Hastings, the Lord of the Manor of Dilhorne, the Officiating Minister and Churchwardens of Dilhorne, the Officiating Minister of Forsbrook (*ex officio*). Rev. Alfred Boucher, Rev. Charles William Stocker, D.D., Wm. Kenwright Harvey, Rev. John Chell, Joseph Chell, James Bamford, Elijah Eddowes, William Eddowes, Samuel Harris, Samuel Martin, James Mills, and John Robert Stirrup. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- Establishment of a Free Grammar School, and the maintenance of a Master to teach the science of grammar. All sons of resident inhabitants of Dilhorne are admitted to the school as foundation scholars.	251 19 6	200 - -	- -

* The returns under Nos. 15 and 16 relate to the last four years only.
† Head Mastership vacant. A retiring pension of 130 *l.* per annum is paid to the late master.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Algebra, Euclid, Latin and Greek, and usual subjects of English instruction.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	93 - -	11 5 9	No house - -	(a) 2	14	5	40	12	2			
(a) -- The usual subjects of elementary English education. Latin is not taught.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Girls' school conducted by a Mistress, who is the wife of the Master.	120 11 3	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	20	10	-- No register kept.					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, and Divinity, Writing, Arithmetic, and English. Modern Languages, Chemistry, Music, and Drawing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	273 2 10	25 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 9 (b) 26	12 23	4 2	11	33	32	-	3	
	Second Master - By the Trustees.	129 1 5	- -	-- House; allowed to take eight boarders.									
	An Assistant Classical Master, English Master, French and German Master, and Drilling Master. All appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
-- The usual subjects of English instruction taught upon payment of small weekly fees.	Head Master - Appointed by the Marquis of Hastings.	None -	None -	No house - -	(a) 88, of all ages -			-- No register kept of these particulars.					
	Under Master - Appointed by the Marquis of Hastings.	70 - -	3 14 10	-- No house; no boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHURCH EATON:*								
Free Grammar School.	641	(a) Unknown -	- Regulated by decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 13 Geo. II., and Resolution of Trustees, 1847.	- - The Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Hon. and Rev. A. Chetwynd Talbot, and Charles John Morris. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of an able Scholar to teach and instruct young boys of Church Eaton in the Grammar School there.	193 4 6	164 4 6	None -
GNOSALL:								
Free School -	2,000	Edw. Cartwright, 1650.	- - -	- - The Incumbent of Gnosall (*ex officio*).	- - The free education of 14 poor children of the parish of Gnosall, and the foundation of a Grammar School in that place.	32 - -	28 - -	- -
KINVER:								
Free Grammer School.	3,550	(a) Unknown - (b) William Vynsent, 1591. Roger Jeston, 1605. William Moseley, 1617.	- Statutes made by Trustees, 1848, with approval of Bishop of Lichfield. Scheme for regulation of Moseley's Charity by Court of Chancery, 1846.	- - Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lyttleton, Hen. John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, William Orme Foster, Benjamin Littlewood, Jno. Robins, Edw. Lloyd Gatacre, and Joseph Bennitt. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a learned person to teach a Free Grammar School at Kinfare, otherwise Kinver. School divided into Classical and Commercial School.	260 12 6	220 - -	Upper School, 4 4 - Lower School, 1 - -
LICHFIELD:								
Grammar School	6,500	(a) King Edward VI., 1547. (b) James Weston, 1577. Richard Walker, 1587. Mrs. A. Sherratt, 1851.	- - -	- - Rev. T. O. Floyer, Rev. John Muckleston, Rev. Thos. Gnosell Parr, Halford Hewitt, Thos. Johnson, Major Morgan, Joseph Potts, and Richard Greene.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Lichfield, for the instruction of six poor boys in grammar. The num- of free scholars is limited to six.	91 1 4	91 1 4	3 3 - by each foundation boy. 9 9 - by each boy not on the foundation.
MADELEY:								
Sir John Offley's Free School for Boys.	2,000	(a) Sir John Offley, 1645. (b) Lord Crewe, 1851.	- - -	- - Lord Crewe, Lord Houghton, and Rev. John Wm. Daltry. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The teaching English, Latin, writing, and casting accounts, to all boys of Madeley, Ormeley, and Muccleston, free.	65 - -	65 - -	Nil - -
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME:								
Free Grammar School.	12,638	(a) Richard Cleyton, 1602. (b) John Cotton, 1609. John Cowell, 1655. John Lowe, 1685. William Beard, 1690. William Cotton, 1692. Rev. Edw. Orme, 1704.	- - -	- - Thos. Ward, Thos. Harding, Thos. Turner, Jas. Astley Hall, and Thos. Highfield. The continuing Trustees elect others under certain control.	- - The provision of an able and sufficient Schoolmaster, being B. A., to teach and instruct in Latin and Greek 30 poor children born in Newcastle-under-Lyme, gratis.	97 10 -	88 - -	Foundation boys, 4 4 - Others, 8 8 -

* The returns relating to this school under Nos. 15 and 16 are for the last three years only. † The surplus income has been accumulated by the Trustees.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Usual subjects of English instruction, the Classics and Drawing.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	†100 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3	35	19	41	5				
-- School appropriated to the purpose of an elementary English school for the instruction of children of the parish.	—												
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Algebra and Euclid, and English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	160 - -	59 8 1	- - House; no boarders.	In the Upper School: (a) 3 | 8 | 4 No record has been kept of the numbers in the Lower School.			5	14	1	3		
	Writing Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
	Master of Lower School. Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	- -	- - No house; no boarders.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, French History, Geography, Drawing, Mathematics, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	91 1 4	192 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6, of all ages - (b) 40, of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.					
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.												
-- The usual subjects of English instruction only.	One Master - Appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Madeley.	65 - -	Nil - -	No house - -	2	31	54	141	10				
(c) -- Latin, Greek, and usual subjects of an English education, Mathematics, French, and German.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	88 - -	315 - -	- - No House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 5	14	6 6	32	35	13	3		
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
	Two Assistant Masters, French and Drawing Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*continued.*								
ROLLESTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	1,129	(*a*) Robt. Sherbourn, 1520. (*b*) Florens Caldwell, 1612. William Caldwell, 1673. Lawrence Caldwell, and William Roulston, 1672. Humphrey Moore, 1612.	- - -	- - The Rector and Churchwardens of Rolleston, and the heir of Thomas Roulston (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the scholars grammar free, and to read, write, and cast accounts.	21 12 10	21 12 10	1 10 -
RUGELEY:								
Free Grammar School.	- -	Walter Wolseley, 1611.	- - -	- - The Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Bagot, Josiah Spode, Walter John Landor, Rev. Thos. Dinham Atkinson, Rev. John Edwd. Wetherall, and James Gardner. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The perpetual maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching and instructing of scholars of Rugeley in Latin, Greek, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic free.	300 - -	275 - -	- - No information.
STAFFORD:								
Grammar School*	12,500	(*a*) King Edward VI., 1550. (*b*) Queen Elizabeth, 1571.	- - Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1858.	- - Thomas Salt, Rev. Wm. Webb, Edward Lloyd, John Griffin, Rev. William Edward Caldwell, Robt. Wm. Hand, Thos. Salt, jun., John Morgan, George Griffin, John Harland, Thos. Turner, Walter Wright, Henry Bruce, and John Webb. Appointed by Court of Chancery.	- - The education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher.	247 4 7	212 1 10	2 10 -
STONE:								
Grammar School	4,500	(*a*) Thomas Allyn, 1558. (*b*) Humphrey Fox, date unknown.	- - Statutes framed by Trustees, 1858.	- - The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	- - The maintenance and support of a Free Grammar School.	15 6 8	15 6 8	3 - - under 12, 4 - - above 12, not on the foundation.
TAMWORTH:								
Free Grammar School.	5,350	(*a*) Queen Elizabeth, 1588. (*b*) Sir Francis Nethersole, 1659. William Ashby, 1656. Henry Mitchell, 1659. Richd. Beardsley, 1669. John Vaughan, 1683. Rev. John Rawlett, 1686.	- - -	- - The Mayor and Vicar of Tamworth (*ex officio*). Thomas Cox, Wm. Knight, Richard Barratt, John Lea Jennings, Wm. Sharples, John Shaw, Robert Whately Nevill, Thos. Argyle, and George Utermarck.	- - For the education and instruction of boys and youth of Tamworth in Grammar, and the Greek and Latin tongues.	54 9 9	54 9 9	- -
TATTENHALL:								
Barton - under - Needwood Free School.	1,570	Thomas Russell, 1593.	- - -	- - Company of Drapers in London, with the assistance of a local committee.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher of the Free School at Barton-under-Needwood, and the distribution of bread to the poor.	28 7 6	26 4 -	- -

* New schools erected in 1862, at a cost of 3,209 *l.*

† Master receives an annual sum of 86 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* from the Trustees as a gratuity.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.	What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, English, Grammar, Writing, Reading, and Arithmetic.	One Master - Appointed by the Warden of New College, Oxford.	21 12 10	16 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Receives 15 *l.* a year from Trustees of Roulston's Almshouses.	(a) 18, of all ages - (b) 10, of all ages.			17, of all ages.					
(c) -- Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, Latin, Greek, and usual subjects of English Instruction. French and drilling taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	225 - -	2 12 -	House; boarders	(a) 7	10	7	10	20	11			
					(b) 3	7	1						
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master, with the approval of the Trustees.	50 - -	3 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
-- Religious Instruction, English, Latin, French, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Science.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	73 1 8 (a moiety of fees).	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 9	32	5						
					(b)	4	-	22	36	4	-	1	
	Assistant Master Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	No house.									
	French Master -	30 - -	- -	None.									
(c) -- English Instruction, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration, Latin, and Book-keeping. French taught for special payments.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.†	15 6 8	49 12 6	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 8, of all ages - (b) At present 30, of whom 11 are boarders.			20	15	2			
	French Master - Appointed by the Master, and paid by fees.	—											
- - School at present closed. The late Master retired upon a pension of 25 *l.*; school-buildings sold, and proceedings pending for the erection of new schools, and the establishment of a scheme under the authority of the Commissioners.	—												
- - This school long appropriated to the purposes of a parochial Elementary School for the children of both sexes.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*continued.*								
UTTOXETER:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.*	4,840	(a) Thomas Allyn, 1558.	- Rules framed by the Trustees.	- - The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Uttoxeter. School divided into classical and English departments, and five boys taught free in each school.	13 6 8	13 6 8	3 10 2
WALSALL:								
Free Grammar School.	38,000	(a) Queen Mary, 1554.	- - An Act of 37 Geo. III.	- - Horatio Barnett, Richard Jesson, John Addenbrooke, Fredk. Edwards, John Anderson, Thos. Hill, Frank James, Henry Brace, Michael Cozens, and Wm. Dunn Blyth. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of boys and youth of the town of Walsall in grammar, and the establishment of schools in the town, to provide an elementary as well as a classical education for boys and girls. The schools are divided into Grammar and Commercial Schools.	989 4 2	688 5 7	None -
WOLSTANTON:								
Thursfield School	3,440	(a) Robert Hulme, 1708. (b) Joseph Bourne, 1733.	- -	- - The Incumbents of Tunstall, Goldenhill, Kidsgrove, and Mow-cop (*ex officio*). Ralph Sneyd, Jas. Bateman, Nicholas Price Wood, Henry Meir, Rev. Thurston Forshaw, Hugh William Williamson, Robert Williamson, Edmund T. W. Wood, Thomas Cartlich, Hen. Clive, and John Pigot Worthington. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster, to teach a Grammar School at Newchapel, for the benefit of 18 poor boys.	128 - -	121 - -	- -
WOLVERHAMPTON:								
Grammar School †	63,000	(a) Sir Steph. Jenyns, 1515.	- Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - William Warner, Hen. Hill, Jas. Yates, Henry Ward, Joseph Underhill, Benjamin Hicklin, James William Weaver, William Parke, Hen. Walker, Rev. John Hodgson Iles, William Mander Sparrow, Richard Holt Briscoe, Edward Perry, Thos. Barker, John Hartley, Rupert Alfred Kettle, Christr. Atkinson Newnham, Rev. George Fraser, Henry Rogers, Rev. George Hutchinson Fisher, Rev. Wm Stephens, Henry Dewes Best, John Ford, John Hawkesford; and the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Wolverhampton (*ex officio*). The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The foundation of a Grammar School in Wolverhampton for the education of boys in good manners and literature, and the maintenance of a master and usher. The school is divided into two departments, viz. "The Upper and Lower School."	1,187 13 7	800 15 8	In the Upper School, 4 - - In the Lower School, 2 - -
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK:								
BARKING AND NEEDHAM MARKET:								
Theobald's Free School.	1,900	(a) Francis Theobald, 1632.	None - -	- - The Owner of Barking Hall (*ex officio*). Jonathan Abbott, Rev. Fras. Steward, Rev. Geo. Alex. Paske, Rev. Edward Paske, Samuel Alex. Mawe, Rev. Charles Parker, John Kirby Moore, Rev. Thomas Brown, Henry Beck, Fred. Hayward, Saml. Snell, Freeman Wright, Hy. Moore, John Woodward, and Thomas Beck. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the youth of Barking, Needham Market, and Darmsden, in the principles of grammar, and in reading and writing.	73 10 -	57 6 -	7 *s.* by each of the foundation boys; 6 6 - by each boy under 12; 8 8 - above 12, not on the foundation.

* The Trustees augment the stipend of the master by an annual gratuity of 136 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* out of their funds.

† The returns relating to this school of income from endowment are for the past year only, since the operation of the scheme, but the income for capitation fees relates to the last six years.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, and the elements of Book-keeping.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	13 6 8*	195 14 2	-- House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 10 (b) 5	28 8	5 1	45	43	23	1		
	Two Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- Religious teaching, Greek, Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and Mathematics. Chemistry and French taught for special payments.	Head Master -	300 - -	None -	-- House; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(a) 11 (b)	95 7	11	121	55	6	1	None	-- One Exhibition of 20 *l.*, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, by boys on the foundation.
	Under Master -	125 - -	None -	-- House; takes six boarders.									
	Commercial Master.	110 - -	None -	-- House; no boarders.									
	Writing Master	80 - -	None -	None.									
	French Master -	21 - -	- -	None.									
	Lecturer in Chemistry. All appointed by the Governors.	8 - -	- -	None.									
-- Greek and Latin when required, and usual subjects of English instruction.	One Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	116 - -	- -	No house - -	-- (a) 18, of all ages under 14. (b) 10, of all ages under 14.			-- 77, of all ages under 14.					
(c) -- Mathematics, the usual subjects of English instruction, Religious teaching, Greek and Latin. The modern languages taught for special payments.	Head Master -	300 - -	123 18 -	-- House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 54, of all ages - (b) 11, of all ages.			150, of all ages.					
	Assistant Classical Master.	120 - -	- -	None.									
	Master of the Lower School. All appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	72 10 9	-- No house; 10 boarders.									
	Writing and Arithmetic Master.	100 - -	31 15 -	None.									
	French Master -	20 - -	- -	None.									
	German and Drawing Masters. All appointed by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Trustees.	20 - -	- -	None.									
(c) -- Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	46 13 4	116 11 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	18 20	3	26	73				

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BECCLES:								
Fauconberge's Grammar School.	4,266	(a) Hen. Fauconberge, 1712.	- -	- - Richard Bohun, Wm. Edwd. Crowfoot, Wm. John Crowfoot, Robert Dashwood, Henry Wm. Robert Davey, and Edward Brown Fiske. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies under certain control.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach Latin and Greek in Beccles School, and to fit youth for the Universities.	233 2 1	193 1 11	10 10 -
BOXFORD:								
Free Grammar School.	Boxford 986 Groton 554 Edwardstone 462	(a) Founded by Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1596. (b) J. Jerrold, John Brand, and — Doggitt, 1659. John Gurdon, 1779.	- -	- - Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., Rev. John Byng, Rev. Walter Cramer Roberts, Rev. John Savile Hallifax, Rev. N. Wm. Hallward, and the Rev. Charles M. Torlesse. Incorporated with power to continuing Governors to fill up vacancies.	- - The furtherance of good learning, and the instruction and teaching of the youth of Boxford, Groton, and Edwardstone, in a Free Grammar School at Boxford.	41 7 6	35 - -	None -
BRANDON:								
Free Grammar School.	2,700	(a) Robert Wright, 1646.	- -	- - Lieut. Gen. Angerstein, Rev. Samuel Warren, and Rev. Wm. Weller Poley. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of an able schoolmaster to instruct the youth of the towns of Brandon, Downham, Wangford, and Weeting, in grammar and other literature.	48 - -	42 15 5	- - -
BUNGAY:								
Grammar School	3,805	(a) Thomas Popeson, 1591. (b) Henry Williams, 1728, Robert Scales, 1728.	- -	- - Charles Garneys, Richard Mann, Wm. Mann, John Mann, Robert Aggas Burtsal, William Burtsal, Rev. Frederick Barkway, Wm. Hartcup, Samuel Smith, Chas. Childs, Thos. Owles, and Herbert James Hartcup. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The establishment of a Free Grammar School within the town of Bungay for the education of 50 boys, and their subsequent advancement. The income of Popeson's Charity (25 *l.*), is applied in repairs, and in a payment to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	106 15 8	94 12 4	- -
BURY ST. EDMUND'S:								
Free Grammar School.	15,000	(a) King Edward VI., by Letters Patent, 1551. (b) Edward Hewer, 1585. Dean Sudbury, 1670.	- - Statutes framed by Governors, with the advice of the Bishop of Norwich, 1855.	- - Henry Jas. Oakes, Charles Le Blanc, Sir John Walsham, Bart., Hon. and Rev. Edwd. Pellew, Lt. Col. Geo. William Eyres, Rev. Hen. Aston Adamson Oakes, Charles Case Smith, John Josselyn, Fredk. Sutton, Beckford Bevan, James Johnstone Bevan, James Sparke, John Green, John Jackson, Rev. John Richardson, and Wm. Edmund Image. Incorporated with powers to the continuing Trustees to fill vacancies.	- - The education and instruction of the youth of Bury St. Edmund's in grammar, and the maintenance of an Usher and Master.	696 7 6	596 - -	8 8 - by each foundation boy. 16 16 - by each non-foundationer.
CAVENDISH: *								
Free Grammar School.	1,300	(a) Rev. Thos. Grey, 1696.	- - Established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.	- - Rev. Robert Godolphin Peter, Ambrose Smith, George Bocock, Wm. Byford, Daniel Offord, Thos. Walter Waring, and Alfred Pratt Viall. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies under certain control.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach 15 poor children of Cavendish for ever, in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, and setting them out as apprentices. £. 20 yearly is applied in apprenticing.	105 - -	90 - -	3 3 -

* The returns relative to this school are for the last two years only since the operation of the scheme.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, English, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Bishop of Norwich, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector.	193 1 11	88 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	11	17	1	13	13	16	-	1	
	Assistant Master	—											
	French Master - Both appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Scripture, Composition, and Geography.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	35 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- 8, of all ages -			18	13				
(a) -- Latin, Greek, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, Arithmetic, and Mensuration, &c.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	42 15 5	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5	6	9	38	14				
					(b) 2	5	7						
(c) - - Scripture, Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Land Surveying, English Language and Literature, English History, Geography, Writing, and Vocal Music.	Head Master - Appointed by the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge.	69 12 4	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1	7	2	9	10	8			
					(b) 4	9	2						
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master, and paid by him.	- -	- -	No house.									
	French Master - Paid by the fees of his pupils.	—											
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, History and Geography, French, German, Arithmetic, and Mathematics.	Head Master -	70 - -	408 14 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 36, of all ages - (b) 30, of all ages.			-- No register kept.			7	18	-- Two Exhibitions of 20 *l.* each on Dean Sudbury's Foundation, tenable for three years at St. John's College, Cambridge. Four Exhibitions of 40 *l.* each, founded by Edward Hewer, tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge, for four years.
	Second Master - Both appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	126 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Third Master -	75 - -	116 11 -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	English Master	20 - -	116 3 -	None.									
	French Master - All appointed by the Head Master.	15 - -	15 - -	None.									
(c) - - Religious knowledge, and the usual subjects of English instruction, History, Latin, Greek, Mensuration, Mathematics, Vocal Music, and Natural Philosophy.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	40 18 9	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a)	10	6	8	5	3			
					(b) 3	11	6						

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
EYE:								
Grammar School	2,430	(a) Unknown - (b) Francis Kent, 1593. Edward Mallows, 1615.	None - -	- - Robt. Bishop, Geo. Mudd, and Henry Gooch.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to instruct scholars in the grammar and Latin tongue, and of an usher to teach the children of Eye, Horham, Allington, and Bedfield, grammar and writing.	40 - -	37 - -	3 - - by each boy not on the Foundation.
GISLINGHAM:								
Gislingham School	680	(a) John Darby, 1639, (b) Mary Darby, 1646. Edmund Darby, 1647. John Symonds, 1672.	- -	- - Rev. Thos. Collyer, John Brett Turner, and John Henry Heigham.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to keep a Free Grammar School for the teaching of the children of Gislingham. Ten boys are taught free.	17 - -	17 - -	2 - - by each boy not on the Foundation.
IPSWICH:								
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.	37,719	(a) Foundation unknown. (b) Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, 1565. William Smart, 1598.	- - Statutes framed by Governors, 1850.	- - Chas. Chambers Hammond, Jeremiah Head, Charles Colchester, Peter Bartholomew Long, Wm. Rodwell, Major Turner, Rev. Jas. Collett Ebden, John Chevallier Cobbold, M. P., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M. P., Geo. Josselyn, Geo. Constantine Edgar Bacon, Samuel Harrison Cowell, Rev. Ambrose Steward, Chas. Steward, Hen. Gallant Bristo, Chas. Burton, Alfred Cobbold, and Robert Garrod. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The instruction of children and youth, as well in probity of manners and the study of virtue, as in good letters and grammar. The school is divided into two departments, viz., the Classical and the Civil and Military Schools.	109 - -	109 - -	13 - -
LAVENHAM:								
Grammar School	1,820	(a) Original Foundation is unknown. (b) Richard Peacock, 1647. Richard Coleman, 1699.	- -	- - Robert Mapletoft, Rev. Samuel Sheen, Rev. Nathaniel Hallward, Richd. Almack, Sir William Parker, Bart., Rev. Jos. Morrison Croker, John George Poley, Robert Chas. Rowley, Edwd. Starkie Bence, Rev. Geo. Coldham, John Barrett Gurdon, Thos. Dawson, Rev. Samuel Sheen, jun., Nathaniel Barnardiston, Henry Almack, John Arthur Young, Chas. Cook, George Mumford, and Thos. Patrick Hitchcock.	- - The teaching of five poor children born at Lavenham, at the Grammar School within the town.	21 - -	20 1 6	3 18 7
LOWESTOFT:								
Annott's School -	6,781	(a) Thomas Annott, 1571. (b) The Heir-at-Law, of the Founder.	- - Decree of the Court of Chancery, 1609.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of Lowestoft (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Master learned in grammar and the Latin tongue, to teach 40 children of the town of Lowestoft and the Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford.	16 - -	12 16 -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Latin.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	37 - -	36 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1	11	8	19	4				
					(b) 12, of all ages.								
(a) - - The Church Catechism, and the usual subjects of an English education.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	17 - -	15 - -	- - House; no boarders.	(a)	6	4	16					
					(b) 10, of all ages.								
(c) - Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, English, History, Geography, Mathematics, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	109 - -	1,274 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10	12	1	39	69	83	2	27	- - Martin's Scholarship of 25 *l.*, tenable during residence at any College or Hall at Cambridge. The Albert Scholarship of 30 *l.*, tenable for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Ford's Studentship of 25 *l.*, tenable for three years at Trinity College, Oxford. Pemberton's Scholarship of 50 *l.*, tenable for three years at either of the Universities. Two Pemberton Exhibitions of 20*l.* each, tenable at the school.
					(b) 47	48	2						
	Under Master -	—											
	Senior Assistant Master.	—											
	Second Assistant Master.	—											
	Third Assistant Master.	—											
	Modern Languages Master.	—											
	Mathematical Master.	—											
	Choir Master - All appointed and paid by the Head Master, who provides them with board and lodging.	—											
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book - keeping, Drawing, and French.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	20 1 6	34 10 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	-	5	22	9	1			
					(b)	-	7						
- The school has long been conducted as an elementary English school for the instruction of boys, upon payment of small weekly fees.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LOWESTOFT:								
Wilde's School -	6,781	John Wilde, 1735.	Act of Parliament, 9 & 10 Vict., called "Lowestoft Charity Estates Act." Order of Charity Commissioners, 1857.	-- The Minister and Churchwardens of Lowestoft, Rev. Francis Cunningham, Thos. Preston, George Sead Gowring, Edward Leathes, Wm. Vince Barnard, Chas. Cleveland, Fredk. Morse, Richd. Henry Reeve, John Sterry, William Collins Worthington, and Wm. Youngman, jun. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- To teach 40 boys to read, write, and cast accounts, and also in the Latin tongue, and to relieve aged, sick, and impotent poor people of the parish.	204 - -	160 - -	None -
REDGRAVE:								
Botesdale Free Grammar School.	500	Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, 1561.	- -	No Trustees - -	-- The instruction of boys of Redgrave and the neighbourhood in grammar.	28 - -	23 12 -	None -
SUDBURY:								
Free Grammar School.	6,872	(*a*) William Wood, 1491. (*b*) William Wood Humphry, and others, 1858.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1858.	-- Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Wm. Wood Humphry, Wm. Robt. Bevan, John Sikes, Henry Harding, Richard Gainsborough Dupont, Wm. Spooner, John Bridgman, Maurice Mason, John Cox Lynch, Edwd. Daniel, John Westoby, and the Vicar of All Saints, Sudbury; the Incumbent of St. Gregory and St. Peter, Sudbury; and the Mayor of Sudbury (*ex officio*).	-- The nomination of a Master to teach grammar, and daily instruct boys able and willing to resort to him.	140 - -	Nil * - -	6 - -
THURLOW, LITTLE:								
Sir Stephen Soame's School.	400	(*a*) Sir Stephen Soame, 1618.	- -	-- No Trustees. The representatives of the Founder, and owners of the Thurlow Hall Estate are managers of the school.	- - The education of the children of all towns of the county of Suffolk, in the English and Latin tongues, writing, and cyphering, free.	30 - -	30 - -	Nil - -
TUDDENHAM:								
Cockerton's School	470	John Cockerton, 20th May 1723.	- -	-- The Incumbent and Churchwardens of Tuddenham (*ex officio*).	-- The instruction of poor boys and girls of the parish to read, write, cast accounts, and learn Latin.	90 - -	70 - -	- -
WOODBRIDGE:								
Free Grammar School.†	4,500	(*a*) Robert Marryott, Francis Burwell, and Dorothy Seckford, 1662. (*b*) Francis Willard, 1679.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1861.	-- The Incumbent and Churchwardens of St. Mary, Woodbridge (*ex officio*). Hy. Taylor, Fredk. Doughty, Thos. Grimwood, John Brickels, Robert Turner, and Henry Edwards. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach 10 boys, sons of inhabitants of Woodbridge, to learn Latin and Greek, writing, and arithmetic, fitting them for the Universities, and for trade. By the scheme the almshouses of Dorothy Seckford and the Grammar School are amalgamated.	38 1 -	38 1 -	3 - -

* Income applied in payment of principal and interest on loan, for building new schools.

† The particulars relating to this school are for a period anterior to the amalgamation of the School and Hospital Charities. The new school buildings are now erected, and the conduct of the school under the provisions of the new scheme commenced at Midsummer, 1865.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.								Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - The usual subjects of instruction in the school are those of an Elementary National School. Latin has not been taught for many years.	One Master - Appointed by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Lowestoft.	80 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.	(a) About 80, of all ages			- - No register kept of these particulars.					
(a) - - The usual subjects of English education.	Head Master - Appointed by Lady Suffield, the Lady of the Manor.	23 12 -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 25, of all ages -			42, of all ages.					
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) - - Principles of Christian Religion, Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, English, Literature, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the patron of the rectory of Sudbury.	Nil - -	85 - -	- - House; allowed to take 25 boarders.	(a)	-	15	- - No register kept of these particulars.					
(a) - - The English and Latin tongues, writing, and cyphering.	One Master - Appointed by Mrs. and the Misses Soame, and the Rectors of Little Thurlow and Diss.	30 - -	Nil - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 4	6 7	- 6	22	18	7			
- - This school has long been used as an Elementary Parochial School for the instruction of children of both sexes.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.	- - No register kept of the particulars under 15, 16, and 17.								
(c) - - Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, English, Literature, Geography, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by Trustees, with sanction of Governors.	38 1 -	90 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10, of all ages - (b) 30, of all ages.			10	26	-	-	-	- - The scheme directs the establishment of four Exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum each, tenable at the Universities, upon the termination of the pension granted to the late master.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Governors.	- -	- -	No house.									

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COUNTY OF SURREY:								
BLECHINGLEY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	1,700	(a) John Whatman, 1565. (b) John Evans, 1640.	- -	- - Rev. Charles Fox Chawner, John King, Charles Webb, John Selmes, William Sanders, and William Cawley. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of 20 boys of the poorest inhabitants of Blechingley in English and Latin, writing, and the rules of arithmetic, free of charge.	24 17 10	21 17 4	- - Twenty scholars, free; other boys on Foundation, - 13 4 non-foundationers, 2 2 -
DULWICH:								*In the Upper School:*
Alleyn's College of God's Gift.	1,720	(a) Edward Alleyn, by Letters Patent of James I., 1619. (b) Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, 1810. Margt. Desenfans, 1813.	- - Scheme established by Act of Parliament, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84.	- - Hugh Edwd. Adair, M.P., Jas. Fergusson, Robert Fisher, Jas. P. Gassiot, Metcalf Hopgood, Colonel James Horsbury M'Donald, Samuel John Nail, Samuel Pegg, John Percy, James Pew, Richard Phillips, Rev. William Rogers, Chas. Savile Roundell, William Hy. Stone, Wm. Tite, M.P., James Waterlow, Robt. Wrench, James Savage, and Arthur Longley. Eight Trustees elected by the Vestries of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Luke's, Middlesex, and St. Giles, Camberwell, and 11 appointed under the authority of the Court. *Visitor:* His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.	- - The establishment of a college in Dulwich for the maintenance of a Master, Warden, four Fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, and 12 poor scholars to be instructed in learning writing, reading, grammar, music, and good manners. The college embraces an Upper and a Lower School. Almshouses and out-pensioners are also maintained out of the funds of the charity. The picture galleries form part of the establishment of the college.	- - Income of educational branch of the College, 2,259 - -	- -	- Foundation boys, 6 - - under 14. 8 - - above that age. Other boys, 8 - - and 10 - - *In the Lower School:* 1 - - by each boy under 14. 2 - - above that age.
CROYDON:								
Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and Grammar School.	-	- - Proceedings are now pending for the establishment of this school in accordance with the provisions of a scheme of the Court of Chancery, made in 1856.	—					
FARNHAM:								
Grammar School -	3,926	(a) John Harding, D.D., 1611. (b) Nicholas and John Brown, 1657. Bishop Morley, 1679.	- -	- - The Heir of Bishop Morley, Ben Nicholls, and George Montague Evans. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster at Farnham, being fit to teach the Latin Grammar.	23 - -	22 4 7	6 6 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(b) - - The usual subjects of English instruction, Euclid, French, German, & Algebra.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	21 17 4	- - No precise information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders without limit.	(a) 32 between 6 and 14 (b) 44 between 6 and 14			- - About 80 between 6 and 14.					
	Two Assistant Masters, appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
	Drill Master, appointed by Head Master.	—											
In the Upper School: (c) - English, Greek, Latin, and French, History, Geography, Writing, Vocal Music, Algebra, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Book-keeping, Designing, Geometry, Mensuration, and Religious teaching.	Master of College Appointed by the Governors of the College.	636 - -	450 - -	- - House; no accommodation for boarders.	(b) 34	- 82	- 17	71	68	36	-	1 during the last two years.	
	Second Master - Appointed by the Governors.	328 - -	225 - -	- - House; no boarders.									
	Three Assistant Masters - Appointed by the Head Master, with the concurrence of the Governors.	250 - - 225 - - 135 - -	None	No houses.									
In the Lower School: - Religious teaching, Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Composition, Latin and Modern Languages, History, Geography, and Algebra. The Elements of Geometry and Mensuration. The Physical and Natural Sciences.	French Master -	140 - -	None -	None.									
	Drawing Master	80 - -	None -	None.									
	Organist and Singing Master. Appointed by, and paid by the Governors.	—											
	Head Master of Lower School. Appointed by the Governors.	271 13 4	40 8 10	- - House; no boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 6	5 57	1 14	91	53				
	Two Assistant Masters - Appointed by the Master of the College, with the approval of the Trustees.	135 - - 100 - -	None -	None.									
(c) - - Divinity, Latin, English Grammar, Geography, History, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration, Writing, Drawing, and Natural Science.	Head Master - Appointed by Bishop of Winchester.	22 4 7	241 2 1	- - House; allowed to take boarders without any limitation.	(b) 4	37	1	44	46	2			
	Assistant Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master, who provides them with board and lodging.												

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COUNTY OF SURREY—*continued.*								
GUILDFORD:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Royal Grammar School.	8,500	(a) Robt. Beckingham, 1509. (b) Henry Polsted, 1550. Letters Patent of King Edward VI., 1552. Thomas Becknold, 1557. Richard Webb, 1584. Alice Polsted, 1586. Nichs. Stoughton, 1647.	Statutes made with consent of Bishop of Winchester, 1835.	Alfred Austin, John Cooke, Mark Dowlen, Wm. Edm. Elkins, Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, Saml. Haydon, Chas. Edw. Mangles, Edw. Waller Martin, John Nealds, Hen. Sharpe Taylor, John Topham, Josh. Weale, and John Wiblen, Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Guildford, appointed under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Acts.	The education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar at all time, and the maintenance of one schoolmaster and one usher. The free scholars are limited to 10.	79 1 10	76 9 –	15 15 – by boys not on the Foundation.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES:								
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.	16,120	(a) Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, 1561.	Statutes made by the Trustees, with the consent of the Bishop, 1841.	The Vicar of Kingston, the Incumbent of Norbiton, the Incumbent of Surbiton, the Incumbent of Christ Church, Surbiton, William Mercer, Saml. Ranyard, Thos. Chalk, Joseph Hollingdale, Fred. Gould, T. Shrubsole, T. Williams, W. Wells, T. East, T. Leonard, Thos. Walker, T. C. Weston, and T. F. Fricker. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The education of boys and children in the grammar, and the maintenance of a master and usher.	90 – –	85 – –	4 4 –
LAMBETH:								
Rich's School –	–	(a) Thomas Rich, 1672.	– –	The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers' Company.	One moiety to the master of the Mercers' School, for the education of the scholars committed to his charge, and the other moiety in educating poor men's sons of Lambeth in learning Latin, writing, cyphering, and reading.	26 – –	26 – –	– –
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:								
ST. OLAVE AND ST. JOHN:								
St. Olave's Grammar School.	17,590	(a) Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, 1571. (b) King Charles II., by Letters Patent, 1676.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	Robert Courage, Rev. Thos. Boustead, Rev. Harvey Vachell, Benjamin Edgington, Jeremiah Pilcher, Jeremiah Giles Pilcher, John Humphrey, Benjamin Lucas Judkins, Edw. Courage, Leonard Shutar, Colonel Marcus Beresford, John Ledger, William Wright Landell, Hen. Smith, and Thomas Richardson. Continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The education and instruction of children, as well rich as poor, of the parish of St. Olave's in grammar and in accidence, and in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and the setting out poor scholars as apprentices, and the relief of poor persons of the parish.	Gross income of whole Charity, 4,350 19 8	Net income to School, about 2,000 – –	None –

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography, English, Writing, French, and Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Municipal Trustees.	63 - -	346 10 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders without any limitation.	(*a*) 3	4	3	31	49	40	1	5	-- One Exhibition of 42 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge.
	Three Classical Masters.	—			Day Boys: (*b*) 6	10	6						
	Mathematical Master.	—			Boarders: Present number, 80, of all ages.								
	History and English Master.	—											
	Two French Masters. All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(*c*) -- The principles of Religion, Latin, Greek, English, Writing, Reading, and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Mathematics, History, and Mapping. Modern Languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees, with the approval of the Bishop of Winchester.	60 - -	170 - -	-- House; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(*a*) 7	28	7	51	40	13	-	3	
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master, and paid by him.	—			(*b*) 2	3							
	French, Drawing, German, Dancing, Drilling, and Music Masters, appointed by the Head Master, and paid out of the fees of their pupils.	—											
-- Moiety of income applied in aid of the elementary Parochial Schools for the instruction of children in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	—												
(*a*) -- Classics, Mathematics, a Commercial education, French, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master -	415 - -	None -	-- House; no boarders.	(*a*) Classical School: 17	157	56	254	127	9	2	-	-- Four Exhibitions of 80 *l.* each, tenable at either Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London Universities; or King's College, London; or Legal, Military, Naval, or Medical Schools.
	Assistant Master of Classical School.	200 - -	None -	-- No house; no boarders.	(*a*) English School: 8	156	137	566	44				
	Four Assistant Masters in Classical School -	170 - - 120 - - 100 - - 100 - -	—										
	French Master, Drawing, Drilling, and Bandmasters.	90 - -	—										
	Head Master of the English School.	160 - -	None -	-- House; no boarders.									
	Three Assistant Masters -	120 - - 80 - - 40 - -	None -	-- No houses; no boarders.									
	All appointed by the Governors.												

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						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK—*cont^d.*								
ST. SAVIOUR:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	14,030	(a) - - Founded by Charter, 4th Elizabeth, 1562. (b) John Bingham, 1617.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1850.	- - William Pott, Chas. James Bevan, John Monnery, Algernon Perkins, and Joseph Sutton. The continuing Trustees and 12 inhabitants, nominated by Trustees for that purpose, elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of youth, rich and poor, inhabiting within the parish of St. Saviour, in grammatical learning.	286 - -	220 - -	6 - -
COUNTY OF SUSSEX:								
CHICHESTER:								
Prebendal School	8,876	(a) Unknown - Bishop Storey annexed the Mastership of the School to the Prebend of Highleigh, 1497.	- - Statutes of Bishop Carr, 1828. Rules made by the Bishop of Chichester, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and of the Prebendary, 1860.	- - The Dean and Chapter of Chichester, as the Patrons of the Prebend of Highleigh.	- - That the Prebend of Highleigh should diligently and freely teach, instruct, and chastise any grammar and other scholars who should come to the School for instruction. Ten free scholars, nominated by the Dean and Chapter, are taught by the Prebend, Latin and Greek, and instructed in the principles of the Church of England.	- -	- - The average net income of the Prebend of Highleigh is 70 *l.* per annum.	10 - -
CUCKFIELD:								
Grammar School	2,000	(a) Edmond Flower, 1522. (b) William Spicer, 1529.	- Scheme of the Court of Chancery, 1846.	- - The Vicar of Cuckfield (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Master able to keep a Free Grammar School at Cuckfield.	28 10 -	28 10 -	- -
EAST GRINSTEAD:								
Free Grammar School.	4,230	(a) Robert Payne, 1708.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1847.	- - Earl de la Warr, Lord Colchester, Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville West, John Dorrien Magens, and the Vicar of East Grinstead (*ex officio*). Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the teaching of the youth of the Parish of East Grinstead. The scheme directs that an English education be given in the School to 25 children of East Grinstead free.	41 13 10	41 13 10	- -
HASTINGS:								
Charity School -	3,500	(a) James Saunders, 1708.	- Scheme of the Court of Chancery, 1812.	- - Frederick North, Wastel Brisco, Stephen Putland, Arthur Jackson, Rickman Godlee, Alfred Burton, Charles Clift, Wm. Ginner, John Grenside, Thomas Hickes, Robt. Ranking, George Scrivens, Francis Wm. Staines, and Frederic Ticehurst, Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the Borough of Hastings. Appointed under the authority of the Court of Chancery.	- - The maintenance of a Master to teach poor boys of Hastings, not exceeding 70, in English writing, casting accounts, and Latin; and of two School Dames, to teach 30 children in each of the parishes of St. Clement's and All Saints, Hastings, in spelling and reading English, and the placing out as apprentices two poor boys from these parishes.	197 - -	189 5 2	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) -- Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Religious Instruction.	Head Master -	100 - -	200 - -	-- House; allowed to take eight boarders.	(*a*) 40	50	10	74	88	52	2	-	-- One Exhibition of 21 *l.* and one Exhibition of 50*l.*, tenable for four years at any College at Oxford or Cambridge.
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Governors.	70 - -	130 - -										
	French, German, and Writing Masters. Appointed by the Head Master.	- -	50 - - 20 - - 110 - -										
(*c*) - The Greek and Latin languages, and the principles of the Church of England, Euclid, Algebra, Mathematics, Writing, Arithmetic, History, and Geography. The Modern Languages are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.	70 - -	120 - -	-- Occupies the Prebendal House, and is allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 10, of all ages - (*b*) 4, of all ages.			-- No register kept of these particulars.					
- Income applied under scheme of Court of Chancery in aid of an Elementary Parochial School for the instruction of children of both sexes.	—												
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the usual subjects of an elementary English education for small weekly capitation fees.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	41 13 10	- No Return made.	-- No house; no boarders.	(*a*) 25, of all ages - (*b*) 15, of all ages.			24					
(*a*) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, and Navigation.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	- -	-- No house; no boarders. Takes 10 private pupils on his own terms.	(*a*) 60, of all ages - (*b*) - 10			118					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF SUSSEX—*continued.*								
HORSHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	7,700	(a) Richard Collyer, 1540.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1813.	-- The Mercers' Company in London, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Horsham (*ex officio*), and two Schoolwardens chosen by the Vestry.	-- The maintenance of a free school at Horsham, for the instruction of 80 scholars by a Master and Usher.	540 16 2	- * -	- -
LEWES:								
Grammar School -	10,000	(a) Agnes Morley, 1512. (b) Thomas Blunt, 1611. Mary Jenkins, 1709.	- -	-- The Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Sheffield, Visct. Gage, The Earl of Abergavenny, Hon. Henry Gage, Hon. Henry Brand, R. W. Blencowe, G. C. Courthope, George Molineux, and T. Whitfield. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher to teach grammar. The number of Foundation scholars is limited to 12.	99 12 6	93 12 6	3 3 - by Foundation boys. 15 15 - by boys not on the foundation.
RYE:								
Pecock's School -	4,232	(a) Thomas Pecock, 1638. (b) James Saunders, 1708.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1820.	-- The Mayor and Town Council of Rye (*ex officio*), and nine inhabitants, nominated by the Corporation.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Rye, for the better educating and breeding up of the youth of Rye in good literature. The grammar school has been amalgamated with Saunders' Charity School.	112 - -	95 - -	- -
STEYNING:								
Free Grammar School.	1,620	(a) William Holland, 1614.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1819.	-- Wm. Westbrook Richardson, Charles Freeman Sandham, Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., Colonel Carr Lloyd, Sir Charles Goring, Bart., Rev. John Goring, Rev. Thomas Medland, and Harry Peter Crofts. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The instruction of youth in Steyning, in the principle of religion according to the Church of England, and in Latin and Greek.	105 - -	77 12 -	4 12 -
COUNTY OF WARWICK:								
COVENTRY:								
Free Grammar School, or High School.	40,000	(a) John Hales, (b) Sir Thos. White, 1542. Simon Stone, 1614. William Wheate, 1615. Thomas Lane, 1656.	- -	-- Thomas James Mercer, Nathaniel Troughton, Thomas Cope, Francis Nyley, Wm. Lynes, Richard Levitt Rotherham, Henry Soden, Francis Sargeant, William Stephenson, Richard Caldicott, junior, being the Church Charity Trustees of Coventry, appointed under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher to teach grammar in the free school at Coventry, and of a man skilful in music to teach the scholars. The school is divided into classical and commercial departments.	1,066 9 3	788 11 5	3 19 2

* The surplus income of the charity, after payment of all charges, is claimed by the Mercers' Company for their own benefit.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Latin.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and eight parishioners.	160 - -	- -	-- No house; no boarders.	(a)	65	15	48	120				
	Usher - - Appointed by the local Trustees and parishioners.	100 6 8	- -	- - House; no boarders.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Mathematics, and French.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	93 12 6	193 4 -	- - House; capable of receiving 20 boarders.	(a) (b)	12 20	- 7	60, of all ages.					
	Second Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- English, Writing, Arithmetic, Principles of Navigation, History, Geography, and usual branches of an English training.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees.	95 - -	- -	-- No house; no boarders.	(a)	43	22	-- About 108, of all ages.					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Divinity, English, and Mathematics. French, Music, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	105 16 -	- - House; allowed to take six boarders.	(a) 4 (b) 3	12 6	7 3	55	109	3			
	An Assistant Master. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, Divinity, History, Geography, Mathematics, Singing, Writing, Drawing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master -	245 16 8	103 19 8	-- No house; 40 boarders.	(a) 16 (b) 8	20 16	10 5	81	45	10	-	4	-- Seven Exhibitions of 55 l. each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, by scholars intended for Holy Orders. Two Scholarships of 100 l. each, tenable for five years at St. John's College, Oxford, to become available upon a vacancy in the Coventry Fellowships at that college.
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Church Charity Trustees.	122 18 4	74 5 6	-- No house; 30 boarders.									
	Writing Master	45 6 8	74 5 6	-- No houses; no boarders.									
	French Master -	56 6 -	29 14 2										
	Drawing Master All appointed by the Trustees.	20 - -	14 17 1										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF WARWICK—*continued.*								
ATHERSTONE:						£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.	4,000	Sir Wm. Devereux, Thos. Fulner, and Amias Hill, 1573.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1862.	-- Chas. Holte Bracebridge, Rev. F. H. Richings, Hy. Ward, Geo. Mousley, Wm. Hall, Thos. Handford, George John Sale, Hanson Sale, Joseph Parkes, W. Halkon, William Gimson, and William Bourne. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- Instruction of boys and young men resident in Atherstone in grammar.	321 - -	296 - -	3 4 -
BIRMINGHAM:								
King Edward VI. Free Grammar School.	165,000	(*a*) King Edward VI. by Letters Patent, 1552. (*b*) John Milward, 1654. Joanna Lench, William Chance, Henry Keary, and others.	- Schemes established by the Court of Chancery, 1829, 1830, 1838, 1842, and subsequently Acts 2 Will. 4, 1 Vict., 5 & 6 Vict., and new Ordinances made by the Governors in 1860 and other years, with the approval of the Bishop of the diocese.	- - James Johnstone, John Aston, Hon. and Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, Jas. Timmins Chance, John Ogden Bacchus, Geo. Fabian Evans, Wm. Matthews, Rev. Dr. Miller, Chas. Rogers Cope, Geo. Richards Elkington, Frederick Isaac Welch, John Dent Goodman, Geo. Paulson Wragge, Peter Hollins, Thos. Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, Geo. Lloyd, William Sharp, Rev. Isaac Spooner, and Wm. Mathews, jun. Incorporated with power to continuing Governors to elect others to fill vacancies in their body.	-- The original trusts for the maintenance of a Free Grammar School and the instruction of boys and youth in grammar have been largely extended by the subsequent schemes and Ordinances, under which instruction is given in the modern languages, natural sciences, and other subjects in the central school, in addition to the learned languages; and elementary instruction is given to children of both sexes in eight subsidiary schools. The Grammar School is at present divided into three departments.	12,025 - -	- -	- Capitation fees are paid to the Masters from the endowment.
COLESHILL:								
Grammar School *	2,050	Lady Abigail Digby, and Sir Robert Digby, 1520.	- -	-- Rev. John Digby Wingfield Digby, John Davies, M.D., Joseph Barker, John Barker, John Pridmore, Jas. Dale, Robert Brown, William Riley, and J. Bushell. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a Free School at Coleshill. Sons of householders in Coleshill are foundation scholars.	292 - -	210 - -	4 4 - by boys not on the Foundation.

* The particulars of the school are for the last three years only.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - Greek, Latin, Ancient History, Geography, Religious teaching, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Book - keeping, and Surveying.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	175 - -	145 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 11	23	10	55	40	23	3	1	None.
					(b) 14	23	3						
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master, with the Governor's approval.	60 - -	65 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
					In the Classical and English Schools.			In the Classical School.					
(a) - - The Greek and Latin, and French and German languages, English Literature, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Drawing. In the Elementary Schools, all the usual subjects of English or Commercial instruction.	Head Master -	400 - -	1,369 10 -	- - House; allowed to take 18 boarders.	(a) 150	300	12	19	134	229	40	None	- Ten Exhibitions of 50 *l.* each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. Milward's Scholarships of 50 *l.* each, tenable at Rrazenose College, Oxford, for four years. The number of scholarships depends on the income of certain estates. 500 *l.* bequeathed by Joanna Lench, for the maintenance of a scholar at Oxford for four years.
	Second Master - Both appointed by the Governors.	300 - -	262 6 -	- - House; 12 boarders.	(b) (boarders)	5	5	In the English School, 43	261	130			
	Third Master -	250 - -											
	Fourth ditto -	220 - -											
	Fifth ditto -	200 - -											
	Sixth ditto -	200 - -											
	Seventh ditto -	200 - -											
	Eighth ditto -	200 - -											
	English Master -	300 - -											
	Second ditto -	200 - -											
	Third ditto -	200 - -											
	Fourth ditto -	200 - -											
	Fifth ditto -	200 - -											
	Mathematical Master.	250 - -											
	Two French Masters.	300 - -											
	German Master -	150 - -											
	Writing & Arithmetic Master.	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	80 - -											
	All appointed by the Governors on the nomination of the Head and Second Masters.												
	There are sixteen Masters and Mistresses of the Elementary Schools.	The gross income applicable to these Schools, is 1,350 *l.*	- -	- - -	1,000 children in the four schools.								
- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book - keeping, Mathematics, Geography, and History. French is taught for a special payment.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees of the school, and the Lord of the Manor.	100 - -	12 12 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders (occupies orchard and four acres of land rent free).	(a) 1	22	7	10	14	-	-	-	None.
					(b)	9	3						
	Second Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	80 - -	None -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	French Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	10 - -	The fees of his pupils.	None.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WARWICK—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HAMPTON LUCY:								
Grammar School	440	(a) Rev. Richd. Hill, 1648. (b) Dr. Lucy, 1750.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	-- The Lord of the Manor of Charlecote, the Rector of Hampton Lucy, and the Vicars of Alveston, Charlecote, and Wasperton (*ex officio*). Joseph Townsend, Wm. Gibbs, George Wallington, Richard Hawkes, Hen. Cross, Geo. Cook, William Oldham, and Richard Archer.	-- The teaching and instructing of children and youth in grammar and good learning, and in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English tongues. The school is divided into upper and lower departments.	120 - -	120 - -	In the Upper School, 4 4 - and 2 - - In the Lower School, - - 6 per week.
KINGSBURY:								
Coton's School -	1,400	(a) Thomas Coton, 1686. (b) Philip Stanyers (date unknown). John Dumolo, 1859.	-- Established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- - Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Chas. Bowyer Adderley, M.P., Chas. Holte Bracebridge, Kelynge Greenway, and the Vicar of Kingsbury (*ex officio*). The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The education of poor boys and girls of Kingsbury, Nether Whitacre, and Marston, to learn the Bible, and the accidence and Latin, and to write.	33 - -	31 10 -	- - Small weekly payments.
MONKS KIRBY:								
Grammar School	612	(a) Thomas Wale, 1625.	- -	-- Rev. Thos. Sheepshanks, Richd. Hands, James Sibley Whittem, Thos. Smith, Richard Caldicott, William Odell, Bryan Dunn, Samuel Vale, Abijah Hill Pears, David Grenier, Saml. Newsome, Wm. Sergeant, Thos. Jones Newark, Stephen Hammerton, jun., and John Rotherham, being the General Charities Trustees of Coventry, appointed under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act.	- - The maintenance of a master and usher to teach the children of the inhabitants of Monks Kirby, Shelton, and Brinklow, freely in the Grammar School at Monks Kirby.	30 - -	30 - -	Sons of farmers, 2 2 - - - 3 per week by poor children.
NUNEATON:								
King Edward VI.'s Grammar School.	5,000	(a) King Edward VI. by Letters Patent, 1553.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1846.	- - Joseph Taverner, Rev. B. Chapman Savage, Edw. Nuson, John Robinson, Chas. Jee, Thos. Hood, and James Hand. Incorporated by Letters Patent, with power of filling vacancies in their body.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School in the town of Nuneaton, for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, and in placing out and promoting the poor boys educated therein.	380 - -	220 - -*	None -
PRIORS SALFORD:								
Perkins' Free School.	860	(a) William Perkins, 1656.	None - -	-- John Slatter, Benj. Bomford, Saml. Jackson, Thomas Shailer, H. J. Bomford, Chas. Baylis, John Adkins, and Thomas Arnall. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The establishment of a Free Grammar School, for teaching the children of Priors Salford and the adjacent villages in Greek, Latin, English, and catechising.	87 16 3	40 - -†	None -
RUGBY - - - -	-- The governing authorities of this School, which was included in the Public Schools Commission of 1861, have not made Returns to the Order of the House of Commons, of the 7th July 1864.				—			

* Large expenditure in the improvement of the property has absorbed residue of income.
† Large expenditure in new buildings has absorbed residue of income.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18 Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Land Surveying, and usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the heir of Sir Thomas Lucy, or the Rector of Hampton Lucy.	70 - -	46 12 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 14, of all ages - (b) 6, of all ages; day boys.			-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	-- Two Exhibitions of 30 l. each, tenable at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, for three years.
	Master of the Lower School. Appointed by the Head Master.	30 - -	2 10 -	-- No house; no boarders.									
-- The usual subjects of English instruction, and Latin if required, are taught to children of both sexes.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	31 10 -	- -	House - -	83, of all ages -			180, of all ages.					
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, Grammar, English, and Geography.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	22 15 -	-- House; allowed to take six boarders.	(a) 1	7	30	96	8	-	-	-	None.
					(b) 2	12	24						
(a) -- Classical and English education. French and Drawing are taught as extras.	Head Master -	100 - -	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders without any limitation.	(a) 2	24	8	63, of all ages			-	-	None.
	Second Master - Both appointed by the Governors.	80 - -	None -	-- No house; six boarders. Receives 10 l. a year for teaching Drawing.									
	French Master - Appointed by the Governors, and paid, in part, by the fees of his pupils.	20 - -	—										
-- The usual subjects of an elementary English education are taught to children of both sexes.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	None -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 1	Boys, 6	21	-- No record of these particulars.					
					(a)	Girls, 2	31						
					(b)	3							

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WARWICK—*continued.*								
SOLIHULL:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School*	3,000	(*a*) Unknown. (*b*) Thomas Waringe, 1590. Thomas Dabridgecourt and others, 1601.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1842.	Henry Harvey Chattock, Rev. Patrick Murray Smythe, Rev. Nash Stevenson, Geo. Joseph Harding, John Beach, Benaiah Baldwin, Wigley Greswold Williams, Jas. Bolton, Thomas Piercy Chattock, John Boulton, Rev. Thomas Cook Yarranton, Charles Madeley, Wm. Avery Beach, Geo. King, Edw. Glover, Samuel Avery, and John Wilkes. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The relief of aged, impotent, and poor people of Solihull, the maintenance of a Free Grammar School in the parish, and the repair of the church of Solihull. Classical and English Schools are maintained at Solihull, and an English School at Shirley.	Income of entire Charity, 900 – –	Paid to Master of Grammar School, 100 – –	4 – – by parishioners; 5 – – by non-parishioners.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:								
King Edward VI.'s Grammar School.	6,660	(*a*) King Edward VI., by Royal Charter, 1553.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1843.	John Branston Freer, Charles Lucy, Edw. Fordham Flower, John Hardy, James Cox, Rev. Granville John Granville, Fred. Kendall, Chas. Edw. Flower, John James Nason, Robt. Walker, Richard Martin Bird, Henry Lane, Thomas Belcher Lucy, Wm. Stephenson, and Henry Walter Newton. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies, under certain control.	The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education and instruction of children and youth in the borough of Stratford-on-Avon, and the maintenance of an almshouse for the reception of 24 poor men and women.	345 – –	345 – –	Sons of residents in the borough, free; 3 3 – 6 6 – and 10 10 – by others.
SUTTON COLDFIELD:								
Grammar School	4,660	(*a*) John Harman, Bishop of Exeter, 1543.	Schemes established by the Court of Chancery and the Charity Commissioners, 1843 and 1864.	Lord Calthorpe, Lord Leigh, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bt., Charles Bowyer Adderley, M.P., Rev. George Wm. Bowyer Adderley, William Inge, A. E. Manley, Rev. William Kirkpatrick Bedford, J. D. Chadwick, Robt. Garrett, Thos. Colmore, Thos. Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, John Peel, M.P., and J. N. Bagnall. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a learned master to teach grammar and rhetoric, in the parish of Sutton Coldfield.	405 – –	300 – –	2 – – by each boy resident in the parish; 6 – – and 10 – – by other boys.
WARWICK:								
The King's School	10,570	(*a*) King Henry VIII., 1546. (*b*) William Vyner, 1636. Thomas Oken, 1560. Fulk Weale, 1729.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1845.	Municipal Charities Trustees, and the Earl of Warwick, the Recorder of Warwick, and the Mayor of Warwick (*ex officio*), and four persons to be annually chosen by the Town Council of the Borough and the Municipal Trustees.	The establishment of a Free School in the town of Warwick, to be called "The King's New School," to teach all children of Warwick in the accidence and grammar.	603 – –	603 – –	4 4 – 7 7 – and 10 10 – average, 5 3 6
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND:								
APPLEBY:								
Grammar School	2,023	(*a*) Queen Elizabeth, 1574. (*b*) Dr. Miles Spencer, 1576. Dr. Smith, Dr. Barlow, Sir John Lowther, and others, 1684.	– –	Sir Rich. Tufton, bart., Vice Admiral Eliott, Rev. Edward Heelis, Thos. Heelis, John Heelis, William Crackanthorpe, and William Hope. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education and instruction of the boys and youth of the town of Appleby in Grammar. The number of free scholars is limited to 6.	210 4 8	180 4 8	1 10 – by boys residing in Appleby; 6 6 – by other boys.

* The returns under Nos. 15 and 16 are for the last four years only.
† The capitation fees are accumulated by the Trustees for the purpose of providing instruction in science and modern languages.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.	18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) -- Classics, Religious teaching, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Composition, History, Writing, Geography, and an English education. French and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Feoffees.	100 - -	42 - -	-- House; allowed to take eight boarders.	(*a*) 4 (*b*) 3	9 5	3 1	12	13	4			
	Assistant Master Appointed by the Head Master.	- -	42 - -	-- No house; no boarders.									
	French and Drawing Masters paid by the fees of their pupils.	—											
(*c*) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English Reading, English Composition, History, and Geography.	Head Master - Appointed by the Countess Amherst.	150 - -	† None -	-- £.30 per annum in lieu of house; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(*a*) and (*b*) 40, of all ages			-- No record kept of these particulars.			-	-	-- One Exhibition of 30 *l.* tenable for four years at one of the Universities.
	Second Master - Appointed by the Countess Amherst.	130 - -	Nil - -	-- No house; no boarders. Head Master receives 40*l.* per annum as minister of the Guild Chapel.									
(*c*) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and English.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	200 - -	31 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 5 (*b*) 5	14 11	3 3	11	35	2			
	Second Master -	100 - -	12 - -	-- No house; no boarders.									
	Third Master and Master for Modern Languages appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(*c*) -- Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, French, English, Geography, English Composition, History, Reading, and Writing. Drawing taught for special fees.	Head Master - Appointed by the Lord Chancellor.	206 - -	148 4 2	-- House; allowed to take 30 boarders.	(*b*) 8	26	9	74, of all ages			2	1	-- Three Exhibitions of 65 *l.* each, tenable for five years at any College at Oxford.
	Second Master -	102 - -	42 10 -	-- No house; no restriction as to boarders.									
	Writing Master	50 - -	21 5 -	-- No houses; no restriction as to boarders.									
	French Master -	50 - -	Nil - -										
	Drawing Master All appointed by Head Master.	—											
(*c*) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English History, Literature, Grammar, and Geography.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	180 4 8	30 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 2 (*b*) 14	2 9	2 4	6	9	21	-	5	-- Two Exhibitions of 75 *l.* each, competed for every year at Queen's College, Oxford, by scholars from this and 11 other Grammar Schools. One Exhibition of 40 *l.*, tenable for four years, at Queen's College, Oxford, from Appleby School.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors, and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—*cont*^{d}.								
BAMPTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School*	540	(a) Thomas Sutton, 1623. (b) Rev. Wm. Stephenson, 1724. William Noble, 1798. John Noble, 1816.	-- Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1860.	-- The Vicar of Bampton (*ex officio*). William Noble, Thos. Wilson, John Cowburn, and Noble Mounsey. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The erection of a Free Grammar School, and the maintenance of a Preacher to teach the children in good literature, as is usually taught in grammar schools. The classics are taught free to boys of resident inhabitants of Bampton.	99 2 6	93 2 6	Non-foundation boys, 3 - -
BAMPTON:								
Measand Grammar School.	540	(a) Richard Wright, 1711.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- The Vicar of Bampton, and the Incumbent of Mardale (*ex officio*). John Holme, Wm. Noble, Thos. Abbott, John Cowburn, and Jonathan Rowlandson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a well qualified person to teach the English and Latin tongues, and other good literature, to the children of the inhabitants of Measand and the adjacent villages.	74 9 6	55 7 1	None -
BARTON:								
Free Grammar School.	940	(a) Gerald Langbaine, 1649. (b) William Lancaster, 1705.	- - -	-- The Vicar of Barton (*ex officio*). Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Brougham, Edward Williams Hasell, Anthony Parkin, Chas. Stephenson Jackson, and William Ellwood. Continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a Master of a Free Grammar School at Barton, and the binding two poor boys, either of Barton or Penrith, as apprentices.	100 - -	88 - -	None -
BEETHAM:								
Grammar School	1,160	(a) Founded by Subscription, 1500.	- - -	-- Rev. Wm. Hutton, Geo. Edward Wilson, Samuel Kay, William Cotton, Thomas Cartmel, Richard Denison, George Edgar. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The instruction of the children of the inhabitants of Beetham, whether boys or girls. The classics and reading are taught free, but a charge is made for writing and arithmetic.	32 14 -	32 10 -	6*d*. per week, by each scholar. Average amount, 1 2 -
BROUGH:								
Grammar School	1,728	(a) John Brunskales, and Thos. Blenkinsop, 1506.	- - -	None - - -	- - The foundation of a Chapel at Brough for two Priests, the one to teach Grammar, the other Song. Upon the dissolution of Monasteries, the Chapel and its revenues devolved to the Crown, but a fixed annual payment of 7*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. was directed to be made to the Schoolmaster by the Receiver General.	7 11 4	6 18 11	- -
Stainmore Grammar School.	300	(a) Sir Cuthbert Buckle, 1594. (b) The Earl of Thanet, 1699.	- - -	No Trustees - -	- - The instruction of the inhabitants of the Dale of Stainmore in reading, writing, and grammar, and catechising of the young.	40 - -	40 - -	None -
BURTON:								
Grammar School	2,000	(a) John Hutton, 1657. (b) John Parkinson, 1795.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1829.	- - The Churchwardens and Overseers of Burton Holme, Dalton, and Preston Patrick (*ex officio*).	- - The instruction of 20 poor boys of Burton Holme and Dalton in English, Latin, and Greek, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	82 18 2	47 17 6	None -

* The returns of the particulars under Nos. 13, 14, and 15, are for one year only.
† This school has been closed for some years, and the income has been accumulated by the Trustees; it will be reopened during this year.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Greek, Latin, Vocal Music, and Religious teaching. German, French, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master, and paid by him.	79 2 6 —	32 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10 (b) 6	17 13	6 2	-- No register kept of these particulars.			-	-	
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Arithmetic, General History, Land Surveying, and Religious teaching. Latin (if required).	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	49 3 2	None -	- - No house; no boarders.	(a)	8	10	4					
-- The usual subjects of an elementary English education only.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	88 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.	40, of all ages -			-- No register kept.					
(a) - - The Classics (when required), and Reading. (b) Writing and Arithmetic.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	32 10 -	20 - -	- - No house; no boarders.	(a) 5	20	26						
-- This school is conducted as an elementary English school by a certificated master.	—												
-- The school has been long converted into an elementary parochial school for the instruction, in English, of boys and girls. † (see note).	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—*cont^d.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BURTON:								
Preston Patrick School.	514	-- Formerly classed as a Grammar School; was not founded and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
CLIBURN:								
Cliburn School - - -		-- This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
CROSBY GARRETT:								
School * - -	300	(a) By Subscription, 1735. (b) Thomas Wilson, 1767.	- - -	-- Rev. Isaac Smith, John Richardson, and James Rowlandson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a Grammar School for the education of children in the township of Crosby Garrett, and the support and maintenance of poor people of the said township.	7 9 4	7 9 4	- -
CROSBY RAVENSWORTH:								
Grammar School -	920	(a) William Willan, and others, 1600. (b) Lady Andover, William Dent, John Dent, and others, 1800. Edward Thwaites, 1749.	- - -	- The Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth (*ex officio*). Henry Langhorne, John Thwaytes, Edward Taylor, Joseph Kitching, Matthew Hewertson, Jas. Loy, and James Dover. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster of the Free School at Crosby Ravensworth. Twenty-five poor children of the parish are instructed free.	33 - -	33 - -	None -
Reagill School -	130	Randal Sanderson, 1733.	None - -	-- The Earl of Lonsdale, John Thwaytes, John Thwaytes, Thos. Bland, Wm. Bland, Joseph Kitching, Wm. Smith, Henry Smith, and Wm. Salkeld. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the children of the inhabitants of Reagill gratuitously.	30 - -	30 - -	- 12 -
GRASMERE:								
Grasmere School -	450	(a) -- This school is classed as a Grammar School in the Reports of the Commissioners for Inquiry concerning Charities, but was not founded, and has not been conducted as a Grammar School.	—					
HEVERSHAM:								
Grammar School -	4,000	(a) Edward Wilson, 1619. (b) Edward Yeates, 1848. Edward Suart, 1856.	- - -	-- The owner of Heversham Hall, and Geo. Edwd. Wilson, Col. Brandreth Gandy, John Wakefield, John Harrison, Frank Atkinson Argles, John Kitching, Jas. Thompson, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, and John Holme. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	-- The maintenance of a sufficient and able schoolmaster to keep a Free Grammar School in the parish of Heversham, and to teach religion, good learning, and discipline.	168 17 1	139 12 11	1 4 - and 2 8 -
HEVERSHAM STAINTON:								
Crosscrake School - -		-- This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
HEVERSHAM:								
Crossthwaite and Lythe School. - -		-- This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						

* The School closed owing to the insufficiency of the income to provide a competent Master.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- (*see* note) -	—												
(*a*) - - Classics, the elements of Mathematics, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	33 - -	None -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	3	12	15	No register kept.					
- - The usual subjects of English instruction only are taught in this school, which is open to children of both sexes in the township.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	10 - -	House - -	- 18, of all ages -			No register kept.					
(*c*) - - Grammar, Geography, History, Latin, Greek, Religious Instruction, Writing, Arithmetic, Book - keeping, Mensuration, Euclid, and Algebra.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Two Assistant Masters. French and German Master. All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	51 2 10 — —	60 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	Boarders: (*b*) 18 | 17 | 7 Day Boys: (*b*) 7 | 21 | 5			52	63	28	-	3	- - Two Dallam Tower Exhibitions of 44 *l.* each, tenable for four years, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Queen's College, Oxford. This School is entitled, in conjunction with Halifax and Leeds Grammar Schools, to four Milner Scholarships of about 70 *l.* each, tenable at Magdalen College, Cambridge, for four years. Ten Hastings Exhibitions of from 75 *l.* to 95 *l.*, tenable for four or five years, at Queen's College, Oxford, are competed for by scholars from this and 11 other Grammar Schools.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—*cont*[d].								
KENDAL:		(*a*)				£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Grammar School*	13,000	Adam Pennyngton, 1525. (*b*) King Edward VI., 1549. Miles Phillipson, 1588. Maria Wilson, 1863.	- -	- - The Vicar and the Mayor of Kendal, (*ex officio*), and two Members of the Corporation of Kendal, elected annually.	- - The maintenance of a learned schoolmaster to teach and instruct the children and youth of the town and parish of Kendal, in grammar and other good learning.	37 5 -	25 5 -	3 - -
Grayrigg School	900	(*a*) Robert Adamson, 1723. (*b*) Wm. Thompson, and others, 1807. Mary Winfield Lambert, 1857.	- -	- - Rev. Robert Townson, Arthur Shepherd, John Atkinson, John Rowlandson, Edward Hayton, Wm. Richardson, and Thomas Farrar. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of 33 children of the poor residing in the townships of Grayrigg, Lambrigg, Dillicar, Winfell, Patton, and Docker, in grammar, writing, and arithmetic, free.	27 5 -	27 5 -	- 15 -
KENDAL HUGILL:								
Ing's School -	- -	This School, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded and is not conducted as a Grammar School.						
KENDAL:								
Old Hutton School	400	Edward Milner, 1613.	- -	- - The Vicar of Kendal (*ex officio*). J. Gough, James Raithmell, and R. Nelson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a learned schoolmaster to keep a Free Grammar School in Old Hutton, for children of the parish of Kendal.	18 - -	- -	- -
Staveley School -	1,240	George Jopson, 1696.	- -	- - The Incumbent of Staveley (*ex officio*). Thomas Armstrong and William Elwood. The Inhabitants of Staveley elect Trustees upon the occurrence of vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a minister to officiate as curate of Staveley, and instruct the children of the chapelry.	68 - -	62 - -	- -
Burneside School	900	(*a*) Alan Fisher, 1781. (*b*) Joseph Harling, 1802.	- -	- - James Cropper, Thos. Harrison, Stephen Brunskill, and the Incumbent of Burneside. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The education of six poor children of Strickland Roger, and four poor children of Skelsmergh, freely, in reading, writing, accounts, and the classics.	17 10 -	17 10 -	- 18 -
Selside School -	- -	(*a*) John Kitching, 1730. (*b*) Joseph Harling, 1802.	- -	- - William Martindale, Miles Walker, Edward Martindale, and Thomas Walker. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a Master to teach the children of Selside to write, and learn the Latin tongue.	54 - -	54 - -	None -
KIRKBY LONSDALE:								
Grammar School	1,720	(*a*) Queen Elizabeth, 1591. (*b*) Elizabeth Curwen, 1609. Henry Wilson, 1638. Thomas Wilson, 1626. Thomas Otway, 1692.	- Rules framed by the Governors, 1838.	- - The Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale (*ex officio*). Earl of Bective, Thomas Greene, Wm. Middleton Moore, Henry Thos. Welch, Wm. Allen Francis Saunders, Edward Wilson, Wm. Gillison Bell, George Edward Wilson, Joseph Gibson, Rev. John Marsden Wright, John Bradley, Joseph Harrison, North Burton, Anthony Battersby Tomlinson, Wm. Tomlinson, Richard Roper, Thos. Harper Whitaker, Wm. Batty, Richard Stuart Picard, Thos. Eastham, Rev. Edward Pigot, Rev. Wm. B. Grenside, and Wm. Carus Wilson. Incorporated with power of electing new Governors to fill vacancies.	- - The instructing of boys and youth of Kirkby Lonsdale and the neighbourhood in grammar, and the maintenance of poor scholars at Universities.	75 - -	70 - -	4 4 -

* The endowment of the school has been recently augmented by a bequest of 1,000*l*.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) -- Classics, Mathematics, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.	One Master - Appointed by the Corporation.	25 5 -	57 - -	- - House; no boarders.	(*a*) 3	14	4	18	33	2	-	-	- Several small Exhibitions, amounting together to 17 *l.*, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford.
(*c*) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. This has long been conducted as an elementary English school only, for children of both sexes.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	27 5 -	30 - -	No house - -	(*a*) 33, of all ages - (*b*) 40, of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.					
-- This has long been conducted as an elementary English school only, for poor children of both sexes. No Latin taught.	—												
-- This has long been conducted as an elementary school for poor children of both sexes.	—												
-- This has been long used as an elementary English school for poor children, and is conducted by a certificated Master.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	17 10 -	55 16 -	- - House; no boarders.	No register kept -			No register kept.					
- - Religious Teaching, Reading, Writing, and Accounts. No Latin taught.	Master - - Appointed by the Householders of the Chapelry.	54 - -	None -	No house - -	(*a*) 1	25	25	No register kept.					
(*c*) - - Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, and the Modern Languages.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	50 - -	84 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 5	14 9	- 1	4	20	6	-	-	- - Two Exhibitions of 30*l.* each and one of 20 *l.*, tenable at Christ College, Cambridge, for four years. One Exhibition of 20 *l.*, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford, for five years.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—*cont*[d].								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
KIRKBY STEPHEN:								
Grammar School	1,715	(a) Lord Wharton, 1565. (b) Thomas Wharton, 1672.	- -	- - Rev. James Simpson, Matthew Thompson, Thomas Mason, Jno. Bland Davis, Wm. Alderson, John Rudd Harker, Matthew Robinson, and John Grime. Incorporated with power to elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The instruction of the boys and youth of the town and neighbourhood of Kirkby Stephen in grammar and good learning, and the maintenance of two scholars at the Universities.	62 - -	60 - -	- 14 -
Waitby and Smardale School.	81	(a) James Highmoor, 1680.	- -	- - Matthew Thompson, Isaac Sowerby, John Wakefield, and James Hutchinson Appointed under the authority of the Charity Commissioners	- - The instruction of children of the township of Waitby and Smardale in English and the Latin Grammar. The distribution of bread to the poor, and the payment of a lecturer to preach in Kirkby Stephen Church.	42 1 -	42 1 -	- 5 -
Winton School	200	(a) Unknown	- -	- - W. A. Tinkler, Matthew Robinson, Thomas Hewgill, Jas. Hutchinson, and Thos. Hutchinson.	- - The maintenance of a master to teach grammar at Winton.	17 - -	- -	- -
LOWTHER:								
School	420	(a) Richard Lowther, 1638. (b) John Viscount Lonsdale, 1697.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1831.	- - The Rector of Lowther (*ex officio*). Edw. Wm. Hasall, Col. Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P., and Sir Geo. Musgrave, Bart., and Richard Burn. Appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Lowther.	- - The instruction of young children of the parish of Lowther freely, in classics, reading, writing, and arithmetic. A girl's school and two dames' schools are maintained out of the funds of the charity.	Income of the whole charity, 400 5 -	About 280 - -	- -
MORLAND:								
Grammar School	420	- - This school, formerly classed as a Grammar School, was not founded and is not conducted as a Grammar School.			—			
Bolton School	390	(a) Unknown (b) James and Elizabeth Hanson, 1721. Joseph Railton, 1762. William Bowness, 1762. Dr. Richardson, 1765. John Fallowfield, 1803.	- -	- - Rev. Wm. Shepherd, Jno. Dent, Matthew Savage, and Thomas Simpson. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The instruction of the poorest children of the township of Bolton. Fourteen children of the township are instructed free.	13 - -	13 - -	- 10 - - 14 - and - 18 -
Little Strickland and Thrimby School.	200	(a) Thomas Fletcher, 1684. (b) Mrs. Mitchell.	- -	- - The Perpetual Curate of Thrimby, Jos. Bainbridge, Jno. Nicholson, Thos. Rigg, and Joseph Powley. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a well-qualified curate and schoolmaster to perform Divine Service in Thrimby Chapel, and to teach English and grammar within the Chapelry.	5 - -	5 - -	- -
ORTON:								
School	620	(a) Francis Wardale, and others, 1782. (b) Mary Dalton, 1831. Mark Oldman, 1842. Margaret Holmes, 1839.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1861.	- - William Burra, John Sharp, Richard Burn, and Abraham Burra. The Vicar and Churchwarden of the township of Orton, and the churchwarden of the township of Raisbeck.	- - The instruction of poor children of the parish of Orton in Latin, free.	51 16 6	46 - -	- 6 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, English, French, Writing, Mathematics, Geography, and History.	One Master - Appointed by the Governors. No other Master.	45 - -	26 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 9	13	15	52	20	19	-	2	--Two Exhibitions of the annual value of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, tenable for five years at any University.
(c) - English, Arithmetic, Classics, Mathematics, and Mensuration.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	42 1 -	3 - -	-- No house; no boarders.	20 boys, of all ages -			56					
-- This has long been conducted as an elementary Parochial School for poor children of both sexes.	—												
(a) - Holy Scripture, Latin, Greek, English, Reading, Writing, Geography, Mathematics, Drawing, Music, and Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale.	180 - -	Nil - -	-- No house; no boarders.	(a) 12	28	15	10	21	3	2		
	Under Master - Appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale.	80 - -	Nil - -	-- No house; no boarders.									
-- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the usual subjects of English instruction only.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	13 - -	23 - -	-- No house; no boarders.	(a)	8	5	No information.					
					(b) 2	16	15						
-- This has long been used as an elementary English school for poor children.	—												
-- This has long been conducted as an elementary English school for poor children. Latin not taught.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	46 - -	5 - -	-- No house; no boarders.	(a)	20	8	48					
					(b)	17							

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—*cont*^{d}.								
ORTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tebay School -	1,600	(*a*) Robert Adamson, 1672.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- - The Vicar of Orton (*ex officio*). Stephen Brunskill, Edward Branthwaite, John Sharp, John Greenhow Milner, Abraham Burra, Wm. Atkinson, Robt. Sharp, George Potter, Rich. Burn, James Cropper, and John J. Wilson. The continuing Trustees elect others, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School for teaching the children of Orton, free.	60 - -	60 - -	- 17 4
Bretherdale School	300	(*a*) George Gibson, 1733. (*b*) Elizabeth Dent, 1773.	- -	- - Rev. John Septimus Sisson, Thomas Hayton, Robt. Shearman, Thomas Atkinson, Thomas Barnett, and George Lumb. The continuing surviving Trustees elect others to fill vacancies, under the provisions of the scheme.	- - The endowment of a Free Grammar School for the instruction of children of Rounthwaite, Bretherdale, Birkbeck Fells, Upper and Lower Scales, and Greenholme.	71 - -	63 10 -	None - -
RAVENSTONEDALE:								
Free Grammar School.	1,100	(*a*) Thos. Fothergill, and others, 1688.	- -	- - Thomas Fawcett, Matthew Thompson, Thos. Gibson, Rich. Dixon, Richard Beck, and Wm. Parkin. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - A Free Grammar School for the instruction of the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Ravenstonedale, fit to learn grammar.	43 - -	43 - -	- 10 -
SHAP:								
Swindale School -	40	(*a*) Thomas Baxter, 1703.	- -	- - John Winder, John Benn, Robt. Sewell, and Thomas Clark. Vacancies are filled up by the continuing Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a fit and well-qualified person to teach the English and Latin tongues to the children of the inhabitants of Swindale.	25 - -	25 - -	None - -
WINDERMERE:								
Bowness School*	2,980	(*a*) - - Founded by subscriptions, 1665. (*b*) John Bolton, 1837. John Braithwaite, 1852.	- -	- - Rev. Edwd. Pechè Stock, Rev. Thomas Staniforth, Thos. Ulluck, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., George Pritt, Thomas Dixon, Isaac Collinson, Admiral John Wilson, Rich. Watson, Thomas Barrow, Rev. Fletcher Fleming, Edward Stanley Curwen, John Robinson, and Geo. Puckle. The vacancies are filled up by the continuing Trustees.	- - The maintenance of an able Schoolmaster to teach the youth of the hamlets of Applethwaite and Undermilbeck in grammar, writing, and reading, free.	150 - -	137 - -	None - -
Troutbeck School	428	(*a*) - - Founded by subscription, 1639. (*b*) John Braithwaite, 1856.	- -	- - Admiral Jno. Wilson, Samuel Taylor, Nicholas Wilson, Geo. Browne, Harrison Browne, and Thomas Benson. Vacancies are filled up by the continuing Trustees.	- - The instruction of the children of the townships of Troutbeck and a portion of Applethwaite, in learning and good discipline.	38 - -	38 - -	- 10 -

*The Returns under Nos. 13, 14, and 15 are for the last half-year only, since the appointment of the present Master.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, and Geography. No Latin taught.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	- No return made.	House - -	-- No register kept of the particulars under Nos. 15 and 16.								
(a) - Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic (The Classics formerly taught). This has long been conducted as an elementary English School, for the instruction of poor children of both sexes.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	63 10 -	Nil - -	No house - -	-	12	40	60					
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Scripture History, Geography, Arithmetic, Euclid, and Algebra.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	43 - -	24 - -	-- House; no boarders.	(a) 4	18	14	54	6				
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, and Greek.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	25 - -	None -	-- No house; no boarders.	-- No register kept of the particulars under Nos. 15 and 16.								
(a) - Religious teaching, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Latin, Grammar, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	42 10 - for last half-year.	Nil - -	-- No house; no boarders are received.	(a) 2	53	36	-	-	-	-	-	-- One Exhibition of 62 l., tenable at St. John's, Cambridge, for four years, by Scholars, born in Applethwaite or Undermilbeck.
	Usher - - By the Trustees.	60 - -	Nil - -	-- No house; no boarders.									
-- The usual subjects of an elementary English education only are taught in the School, which is under Government inspection.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—*cont*[d].								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WINDERMERE:								
Ambleside Free School.*	1,610	(a) John Kelsick, 1723.	- - -	- - John Davy, Matthew Harrison, Thos. Dawson, J. C. Wilson, Rev. Hy. John Marlen, Rev. Chas. Dent Bell, and Samuel Taylor, jun. Appointed under the authority of the Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a Free School for the benefit of the town of Ambleside.	170 - -	147 - -	-
COUNTY OF WILTS:								
AMESBURY:								
Rose's Free Grammar School.†	1,130	John Rose, 1677.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1831.	- - Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Rev. Fulwar Wm. Fowle, Henry Selfe, William Long, Edwd. Tanner, and Michael Rooke. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of 20 children of poor and necessitous inhabitants of Amesbury in Grammar, Writing, Cyphering, and casting Accounts, and the establishment of an English school for teaching Reading and the elements of Religion to little children, to fit them for the Grammar School.	96 - -	55 18 9 Large temporary expenditure on the trust property has absorbed residue of income.	4 4 - by each boy not on the Foundation.
CALNE:								
Free School -	5,000	(a) John Bentley, 1660.	- - -	- - The Vicar of Calne (*ex officio*). The Marquis of Lansdowne, George H. Heneage, Admiral Warren, John Wayte, Robert Henly, Robert Henly, jun., George Baily, T. L. Henly, B. B. Baily, and Joseph Baily. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The establishment of a school for the instruction of children of the town and neighbourhood of Calne in English, Writing, Accounts, and Latin.	50 - -	50 - -	2 2 -
WEST LAVINGTON:								
Free Grammar School.	1,580	William Dauntsey, 1542.	- - -	- - Mercers' Company in London, and the owner of the Lavington Dauntsey estate (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a master to teach Grammar at West Lavington, and the establishment of five almshouses in that place.	- - Income of entire charity, 510 - -	- - Income applicable to school, 266 11 1	None -
MARLBOROUGH:								
Royal Free Grammar School.	4,890	(a) King Edward VI., 1550. (b) Decree of Court of Chancery, 1714.	- - -	- - David Pierce Maurice, Chas. May, Thos. Reeves Rich, Hon. and Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Wiliams, Bart., John Gardner, Wm. Halcomb, Chas. Gregory, and Thos. Halcomb. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacanes under certain control.	- - The instruction of children of inhabitants of Marlborough, or Burgesses of the borough, in the Greek and Latin tongues. A modern school has been added to the original Foundation.	248 14 -	217 8 -	In the Classical School, 6 6 - In the Modern School, 4 4 -

* A pension of 80 *l.* per annum is paid to the late head master out of the funds of the charity.
† These returns are for the last four years only, since the reopening of the school.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Religious teaching, English Composition, the elements of Latin, Drawing, and Surveying.	Head Master - Office vacant.	- -	- -	- - -	(a) 11	47	58	74	54				
	Acting Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	Nil - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
	An Assistant Master. Paid by Subscription.	—											
(c) - English Grammar, Arithmetic, Accounts, Writing, Reading, and Religious knowledge.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	48 15 -	25 4 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	8 10	-	9					
(c) - - Modern Languages, and the usual subjects of a commercial and English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	100 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 5	37	13	No record kept			-	-	- - Two Exhibitions of 20 *l.* and 18 *l.*, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford, by Scholars of this school who are natives of Wiltshire.
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	10 - -	None -	No house.									
(a) - - The usual subjects of English education, there being no claimants of classical instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the owner of the Lavington Dauntsey estate.	185 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - No accurate record kept; 60, of all ages.			- - No record kept of these particulars.			-	-	
	Under Master - Appointed by the Head Master.	62 - -	None -	None.									
(c) - - Latin, Greek, Divinity, French, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Marquis of Ailesbury.	217 8 -	86 10 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	19 45	-	45	33	31	-	7	- - This School is entitled, with Hereford and Manchester Grammar Schools, to six Exhibitions of 52 *l.*, and 12 of 36 *l.* 8 *s.*, founded by the Duchess of Somerset, tenable at Brazenose College, Oxford, for five years, and to certain Exhibitions, varying in number, of 50 *l.*, tenable for three years, at St. John's College, Cambridge.
	Master of Modern School.	- -	- -	- - House; allowed to take 12 boarders.									
	Senior Classical Master.	—											
	Assistant Mathematical Master.	—											
	Junior Classical Master.	—											
	All appointed and paid by the Head Master.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WILTS—*continued.*								
SALISBURY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School *	10,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, 1569.	- -	- - Wm. Brown, John Cother, Philip Pinckney Cother, William Fawcett, Wm. Fawcett, jun., Ambrose Denis Hussey Freke, James Hussey, Geo. Pain, John Pinckney, Richd. Hen. Rigden, James Read, Edwin Thos. Stevens, John Style, John Waters, George Wilks, James Wilton, jun., William Woodlands, Henry Jas. Bracher, Edward Everett, John Alfred Lush, and Thos. Pain, being the Municipal Trustees of Salisbury. Appointed under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act.	- - The maintenance of two able and learned persons as schoolmaster and usher, to keep a free school within the city of Salisbury, for the teaching of Grammar to all who should resort to the school.	26 1 8	24 3 4	1 1 -
WARMINSTER:								
Grammar School †	6,500	Visct. Weymouth, 1707.	- -	- - Marquis of Bath, and the Vicars of Warminster and Longbridge Deverill, and Henry Pain Jones, Esq., of Portway House.	- - The instruction of the youth of Warminster, Longbridge Deverill and Monckton Deverill, in religion and learning.	30 - -	30 - -	8 8 -
WOOTTON BASSETT:								
Jones' Free School. ‡	2,120	(a) Richard Jones, 1688.	None - -	- - The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., Rev. John Morvin Prower, Nelson Goddard, and Richard Parsons. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The provision of a Master to teach the children of Wootton Bassett to write and cast accounts, and in the Latin tongue.	23 7 -	None -	None -
COUNTY OF WORCESTER:								
WORCESTER:								
Cathedral School	31,123	(a) King Henry VIII., 1541. (b) John Meeke, 1666.	- -	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Worcester.	- - The maintenance of 40 King's scholars, who shall be poor and destitute boys, appointed by the Dean and Chapter to receive a gratuitous education in the school. Ten choristers and four supernumeraries are educated in the school with the King's scholars.	- - There are no special funds applicable to this school, which is maintained by the Dean and Chapter out of their revenues.		10 10 - by the Non-foundationers.
BROMSGROVE:								
King Edward VI.'s Grammar School.	5,500	(a) King Edward VI., 1553. (b) Sir Thos. Cookes, 1693. Catherine Wattell, 1828.	- -	- - Rev. Hen. Winford Cookes, Lord Lyttelton, John Russell Cookes, Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Bart., Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake Goodricke, Bart., Capt. Geo. Cookes, Theodore Henry Galton, Henry Foley, Edwd. Waldon Haywood, Walter Hemming, Edward Bearcroft, Robert Mynors, Charles Noel, Rev. John F. Mackarness, Rev. Harcourt Aldham, Geo. Horton, Luke Mynshall, Thomas Swindell Fletcher, Benjamin Taylor, and William Augustine Greening. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The maintenance of an orthodox person to teach 12 poor boys of the town and parish of Bromsgrove and the adjacent parishes in the English, Latin, and the Greek tongues, and to write and cast accounts, free. The clothing and apprenticing of the boys to some suitable trade. The school now consists of Blue Coat School and the Grammar School.	65 - -	65 - -	Boarders, 16 16 - Day boys from 12 12 - to 16 16 -

* School is closed, and proceedings are now pending for the erection of new school buildings and the re-establishment of the school.
† The returns relating to this school are for the last year only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*c*) -- Mathematics, Greek, French, Drawing, Chemistry, and Vocal Music, and the usual subjects of English instruction. *See* Note.	One Master - Appointed by the Marquis of Bath.	30 - -	No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - About 16 boys of all ages.			No register kept.					
(*c*) -- Divinity, English, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Natural Science. French, German, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master -	200 - -	83 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) Choristers: 1 | 10 | 1 King's Scholars: 15 | 24 | 1			45	59	23	4	2	- - Four Scholarships of 40 *l.* each, tenable for three years at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
	Second Master -	150 - -	55 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Third Master - All Appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	100 - -	None -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(*b*) 7	9	3						
	Assistant Master, French, German, and Drawing Masters. All appointed by the Head Master.	—											
(*c*) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Euclid, Algebra, the Classics, French, German, Hebrew and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the representative of Sir Thos. Cookes.	85 - -	1,500 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 12 boys of all ages			-	-	-	-	-	- - Six Scholarships of 60 *l.*, at Worcester College, Oxford, tenable for six years, and four Exhibitions of 42 *l.* each, tenable for four years at Worcester College, will become available on the suppression of certain fellowships at Worcester College, Oxford.
	Five Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—			(*b*) 73	25	-	19	40	109	3	40	
	One French Master and Writing Master. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

‡ School for many years closed, there being no claimants of classical instruction, and income appropriated in aid of the Elementary Parochial School at Wootton Bassett.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DUDLEY: Grammar School	45,000	(*a*) Thos. Wattwood and Mark Bysmore, 1561. (*b*) Gilbert Jellians, 1699. Joseph Guest, 1862.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1848.	-- William Haden, Capt. Wm. Bennitt, Joseph Bennitt, Rev. John Davies, Richard Smith, James Samuel Bourne, Brooke Robinson, and Edwin Dudley. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies, subject to the control of the Court of Chancery.	-- The maintenance of a Master to keep a Free School to teach scholars within the parish of Dudley.	300 - -	230 - -	4 4 - by parishioners; 6 6 - by other boys.
EVESHAM: Free Grammar School of Prince Henry.	4,610	(*a*) King Henry VIII. (*b*) King James I., by Charter, 1605. Ann Roberts, 1634.	- -	-- The Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the Borough of Evesham. Appointed under the authority of the Municipal Corporation Act.	-- The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the better education of youth within the borough of Evesham, in good arts, virtue, and literature. The number of foundation boys is limited to 21.	14 - -	13 2 6	3 - - by the boys on the Foundation; 5 5 - to 12 12 - by non-foundation boys.
FECKENHAM: Free School -	2,750	(*a*) Richard Hanbury, 1611. (*b*) Sir Thos. Cookes, 1695.	- -	-- T. H. Cookes, Rev. G. R. Gray, E. Bearcroft, John English, R. Horne, W. Palmer, and J. Taylor.	-- The maintenance of a learned, orthodox person, being M.A. or B.A., to teach 12 poor boys of Feckenham and the adjacent parishes, between the ages of 8 and 11 years, in English, Latin, Greek, writing, accounts, and the Church Catechism. The boys are to be clothed and apprenticed.	57 - -	57 - -	- - -
HANLEY CASTLE: Free School -	1,170	(*a*) John Knottesford and Others, 1589.	- -	-- Sir Edmund Anthony Lechmere, Bt., Rev. Anthony Lechmere, Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P., John Slaney Pakington, Rev. Francis Hopkinson, George Edward Martin, William Edward Dowdeswell, M.P., and Sir Henry Lambert, Bart.	-- The original trusts are unknown. The school has been conducted for many years as a Grammar School, and is now divided into "Upper and Lower Departments," for the free instruction of boys and girls of the parish of Hanley Castle.	247 8 -	171 16 3	None -
HARTLEBURY: Free Grammar School.	2,115	(*a*) Unknown - - Regulated by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1849.	-- Rev. Thos. Baker, Thos. Millichap, the Dean of Worcester, Thomas Lingen, John Harris, Wm. Williams, Herbert Hen. Griffin, Thomas Gale Curtler, John Russell Cookes, Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, Rev. Hen. Perceval, Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., M.P., Rev. Henry Jas. Hastings, Geo. Griffin, Thomas Wheeler, Thos. Winwood, J. Rose, A. Randall, W. Harris, and John Watson. Appointed under the authority of the scheme.	-- The education and instruction of children and youth in Grammar.	438 18 9	306 6 4	None -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) - - Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and French.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	150 - -	80 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - No register kept; about 40 boys of all ages.			- - No register kept of these particulars.			-	1	- - Two Exhibitions of 30 *l.* each, founded by Joseph Guest.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees on the nomination of the Head Master.	80 - -	30 - -	- - No house; no boarders.									
(c) - - Latin, Greek, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	13 2 6	45 - - (from the foundation scholars).	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3	10	2	6	11	4			
					(b)	20							
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
- - The sum of 20*l.* is paid annually to the National School for the education of 12 poor boys, who are clothed and apprenticed by the Trustees out of the residue of the income of the charity.	—												
(a) - - Greek and Latin (if required), English History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Scripture Instruction.					Upper School:								
	Head Master - Appointed by Sir Anthony Lechmere and Edmd. Hungerford Lechmere.	110 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	3	3	23	74	1	-	1	- - Two Exhibitions of 30 *l.* each, tenable at Balliol College, Oxford, for ten years were founded by John Edgecumbe, but this school has not supplied an Exhibitioner for many years past.
					(b)	1	1						
					Lower School:								
	Master of Lower School, Appointed by the Vicar.	60 13 -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	26	20						
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, History, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	200 - -	- - -	- - House; allowed to take 8 boarders.	(a) 3	27	8	27	23	4	-	-	- - An interest in certain scholarships at Worcester College, Oxford, in default of scholars from Bromsgrove.
					(b) 1	7	1						
	Under Master - Appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take 8 boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*continued.*								
KIDDERMINSTER:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
King Charles I. Grammar School.	18,000	(*a*) Unknown. (*b*) Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 1634.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1848.	The Bishop of Worcester, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and the Vicar of Kidderminster (*ex officio*). William Nickolls, Thos. Bradley, Henry Dixon, Hy. Homfray, Wm. Boycott, Chas. Harvey, Joseph Chillingworth, Hy. Crane, John Crane, Walter Hemming, Edward Morton, and John Saunders. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a Free School for the education of youth and children of Kidderminster in good literature and learning.	507 19 7	377 7 1	4 – –
Pearsall's Grammar School.	17,910	(*a*) Nicholas Pearsall, 1795.	– –	Henry Talbot, Chas. Davis Badland, Pemberton Talbot, Wm. Talbot, Edward Broadfield, Wm. Grafton Hopkins, George Holloway, George Gower Woodward, and John Addys Scott. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	The education of the children of tradesmen and others unable to bear the expense of a boarding school.	64 3 –	60 – –	2 2 –
MARTLEY:								
Free Grammar School.	1,049	(*a*) Unknown.	– –	The Earl of Dudley, Sir Thos. Winnington, Bart., Jas. Nash, Rev. Hy. James Hastings, Richard Nash, Rev. John Parsons Hastings, Rev. John Pearson, Rev. W. Comyns Berkeley, John Rogers, and William Rogers. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	The support of a Grammar School at Martley.	58 – –	58 – –	– –
KINGSNORTON:								
Free Grammar School.	600	(*a*) Foundation unknown.	– –	William Francis Taylor, as Lord of the Manor of Kingsnorton, the sole Trustee.	School supposed to have been founded as a Grammar School. Fifteen poor boys are taught free.	15 – –	13 9 –	None –
RIBBESFORD AND BEWDLEY:								
Grammar School*	5,000	(*a*) King James I., by Letters Patent, 1606. Humphry Hill, 1599. Thomas Weaver, 1609. John Willward, 1610. Richard Clare, 1618. Richard Vickriss, 1662. Thomas Cook, 1693.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	Rev. John Walcot, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Rev. John Fortescue, Rev. Josiah Turner Lea, Jas. Cole, Thos. Sheward Cartwright, Alf. Maurice Clinch, Thos. Edward Dalley, John Gabb, Benjamin Gardner, John Wildman Thomas Lea, Thomas Owens, John Reeve, and Robert Henry Whitcombe.	The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the better education of the boys and youth of the town of Bewdley in good arts, virtue, and learning.	91 2 –	90 15 –	1 4 – by each boy under 10; 2 – – by other boys.

* The School has been closed for many years to allow the income to accumulate to defray the cost of new buildings. It was re-opened at Midsummer 1864.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The Classics, Writing, Arithmetic, English, and Book-keeping. French, German, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Feoffees.	240 - -	68 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 17, of all ages - (b) 18, of all ages.			-- No accurate account kept; between 60 and 70 boys have left.			4	4	
	Second Master - Appointed by the Feoffees.	100 - -	None -	-- Receives 40 *l.* in lieu of house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Two Assistant Masters. Appointed by the Head Master, and paid by him.	None.											
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, Euclid, Algebra, English Grammar, Arithmetic, English History, Geography, and Writing.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	42 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders; is also Minister of the New Meeting House in Kidderminster.	(a) 5	13	6	18	23	12			
(c) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the usual subjects of English elementary instruction only.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	House - -	(a) 5	15	18	99	24	3			
(c) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and the usual subjects of English instruction only.	One Master - Appointed by the Lord of the Manor.	13 9 -	None -	-- No house; no boarders.	- (a) 15, of all ages -			32					
(c) -- Classics, Mathematics, English, French, and German.	One Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	- -	- -	-- House; allowed to take 20 boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*continued.*								
ROCK:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
School	1,400	(a) Unknown Sarah Freeman, 1806. William Green, John Nott (date unknown).	- -	No Trustees - -	- - The school appears to have been founded as a Grammar School.	9 - -	No information.	No information.
SWINFORD, OLD:								
Stourbridge Free Grammar School.	8,780	(a) King Edward VI., 1552. (b) Nicholas Sparrye, 1635. Jane Walker, 1861.	- - Statutes framed by the Trustees, with the approval of the Bishop of Worcester, 1862.	- - Rev. Charles Hen. Craufurd, Wm. Shutt, Joseph Pitman, John Harward, Francis Tongue Rufford, Rich. Lecroft Freer, Rev. James Bromley, and Henry Corser. Incorporated with power to fill up vacancies in their body.	- - The establishment of a Free Grammar School for the education and instruction of boys and youth of Stourbridge in grammar.	672 5 -	*464 14 -	2 - - by each scholar on the Foundation; 6 6 - and 4 4 - by other boys.
WOLVERLEY:								
Sebright's School	2,890	(a) William Sebright, 1620.	- -	- - Frederick Winn Knight, M.P., Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, M.P., William Hancocks, Matthew Heath, John Edmonds, Humphrey Bate, and Alfred Hancocks. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The establishment of a Free Grammar School for the free teaching and instructing only of the children of the parish of Wolverley in the fear of God, and in virtue and learning. The distribution of bread to the poor of Wolverley, Old Swinford, Kidderminster, Kinfare, Chaddesley Corbet, Bewdley, and Alveley. A Grammar School and three elementary schools for boys, girls, and infants, at Wolverley, and one at Cookley, are maintained out of the funds of the charity.	676 11 10	565 19 11	None
CITY OF YORK:								
YORK:								
The Royal Free Grammar School of St. Peter of York.	43,000	(a) - - The Dean and Chapter of York, by Letters Patent of Philip and Mary, 1557.	- - The Dean and Chapter make and alter rules and regulations for conduct of the school.	- - The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of York. The Archbishop of York is the visitor.	- - A Grammar School for the education of boys and youths of the realm in knowledge of letters and integrity of manners. By rules of Dean and Chapter, eight boys receive free board and education, and eight boys free education.	1,399 5 5	1,304 14 6	10 10 -

* £. 100 per annum is paid as a pension to the late Master.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - The most elementary English instruction is now provided in the school for the benefit of poor children of the parish.	One Master - Appointed by the Rector.	9 - -	- - No return made.	No house - -	- - No register kept of these particulars.			- - No register kept of these particulars.					
(*c*) - - Latin, Greek, English, Holy Scripture, Writing, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, the Elements of Natural and Moral Sciences.	Head Master -	182 11 7	80 4 9	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 18	33	5	24	33	18	-	-	- - One Exhibition of 31*l.*, tenable at one of the Universites for five years. A Scholarship of 50*l.*, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years.
	Under Master - Both appointed by the Governors.	159 - -	21 8 4	- - House; allowed to take four boarders.	(*b*) 9, of all ages.								
	Third Master, and French, Drawing, and German Master. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	No house.									
(*a*) - - Latin, and the usual subjects of English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	130 - -	None -	- - House; no boarders.	(*a*) 3	21	-	30	18				
	Wolverley School for Boys:												
	Master - -	80 - -	None -	House - -	- 76, of all ages -			- - No register kept of these particulars.					
	Assistant - -	35 - -	None -	None.									
	Girl's School:												
	Mistress - -	50 - -	None -	None - -	- 67, of all ages.								
	Assistant - -	15 - -	None -	None.									
	Infant Schools:												
	Master - - -	35 - -	None -	None - -	- 50, of all ages.								
	Assitant - -	15 - -	None -	None.									
	Master of Cookley Infant School.	40 - -	None -	None - - -	- 87, of all ages.								
	Assistant - -	15 - -	None -	None.									
(*c*) - - The Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, and Religious Instruction.	Head Master -	500 - -	219 2 6	None - -	(*a*) 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - None provided by endowment, but the Dean and Chapter maintain three Exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each, tenable for three years at either University.
	Second Master -	300 - -	None -	None.	(*b*) 70	90	6	75	82	107	16	7	
	Third Master -	None -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Fourth Master -	150 - -		None.									
	Mathematical Master.	250 - -		None.									
	Master of Civil and Military Department.	150 - -		None.									
	Preparatory Master.	100 - -		None.									
	Master of Modern Languages All appointed by the Dean and Chapter.	150 - -		None.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fee paid Yearly by each Scholar.
CITY OF YORK—*continued.*								
YORK:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Archbishop Holgate's School.	43,000	(a) Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, 1545.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1857.	- - The Dean and the Canon in Residence of the Cathedral Church of York, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the Senior Alderman of the City of York (*ex officio*). The Hon. Payan Dawnay, Wm. Rutson, Geo. John Yarburgh, Thos. Barstow, John Robert Mills, and Joshua Oldfield. Appointed by the Archbishop, the Dean of the Cathedral, and the Lord Mayor of the City.	- - To teach grammar and other knowledge and Godly learning, freely. The Scheme orders the subjects of instruction mentioned in No. 11 to be given in the school, and the maintenance of boarders at the cost price (not exceeding 30 *l.* per annum). Present payment by each boarder, 22 *l.* per annum, exclusive of the capitation fee.	465 13 10	433 13 2	6 - -
YORK, ST. CRUX:								
Haughton's School	905	William Haughton, 1770.	- -	- - The Lord Mayor and Recorder of the City of York, and the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Parish of St. Crux (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster for educating 20 poor children of St. Crux parish, to write and read English.	180 4 6	167 - -	- -
YORK, EAST RIDING:								
BEVERLEY:								
Grammar School*	10,969	(a) Unknown. (b) Robert Metcalfe, D.D., 1652.	- -	- - The Mayor and Corporation of Beverley.	- - Foundation unknown, but by reputation, "a Free School for the instruction of the sons of burgesses in grammar learning." Dr. Metcalfe founded three Exhibitions for poor scholars from this school, but in default of proper objects, to be distributed to the poor.	10 - -	10 - -	6 6 - By sons of Freemen. 10 10 - By other scholars.
BRIDLINGTON:								
Free Grammar School.	700	(a) William Hustler, 1637.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1819.	- - Heirs of Founder, and Minister and Churchwardens of Bridlington (*ex officio*).	- - To teach children in grammar, or otherwise, in Bridlington. The Scheme directs the instruction of 20 poor children of Bridlington in the art of grammar, reading, writing, and common arithmetic.	40 - -	26 - -	- -
HOWDEN:								
Free Grammar School.	3,963	(a) Unknown. (b) Robert Nelson, 1619. Thomas Cutts, 1702. Robert Jefferson, 1803.	- -	- - The Vicar of Howden (*ex officio*), under Robert Jefferson's Endowment.	- - A Free Grammar School, by reputation: 18 poor boys of Howden to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.	30 - -	30 - -	- - No information.
Barmby-on-the-Marsh School.	456	John Blanchard, 1712.	- - Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.	- - Thomas Clarke, Eric William Clarke, William Fox, William Fox, jun., and Robert Scholfield. Vacancies filled by continuing Trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners.	- - For the maintenance of a minister who should perform Divine Service at St. Helen's Chapel every Sunday, and teach a Grammar School in the town of Barmby, and for the relief of the poor.	95 - -	95 - -	- -

* Previously to the Municipal Reform Act the Corporation paid the Head Master an annual sum of 90 *l.* out of their revenues in augmentation of his stipend. This payment has since been withheld.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		(a) Boarders.								
(c) -- The Principles of the Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Drawing and Designing, General English Literature and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, the Principles of Chemistry and Physical Science.	Head Master - Appointed by the Archbishop of York.	200 - -	168 - -	A house - -	22	34	4	42	114	50	1		
					(a) Day Boys.								
					8	14	2						
	Second Master - Appointed by the Head Master, with approval of the Trustees.	100 - -	84 - -	-- No house, but boarded at the school.									
	Three other Masters, appointed by the Head Master, with the approval of the Trustees.	60 - - 40 - - 25 - -	- -	-- No houses, but boarded at the school.									
	French Master -	25 - -	None -	-- No house or other advantages.									
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with the elements of Mathematics.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	167 - -	None -	None - -	(a)	16	21	63					
(c) -- The usual branches of an English education, Latin and Greek Languages, and Mathematics. Modern Languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Master - - Appointed by the Mayor and Corporation of Beverley.	10 - -	90 - -	-- House, at a rent of 30 *l.* a year; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 3	10	4	16	17	3	-	-	Exhibitions. £. s. d. 3 of 6 13 4 each. 2 „ 8 - - „ 1 „ 10 - - 1 „ 6 - - These Exhibitions have not been held for the last 20 years, but the income has been distributed to the poor.
-- School long appropriated to the purposes of an Elementary English School.	—												
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and (in some instances) French and Latin.	One Master - Appointed by the Vicar.	30 - -	-- No information.	None - -	(a) 12, of all ages - (b) 12, of all ages.			-- No register kept of the particulars under No. 16.					
-- The scheme directs 40 *l.* of the net income to be applied in the relief of the poor, and the residue to be paid to a Minister, appointed by the Trustees and inhabitants, to perform the duties prescribed by the Founder. There is no Grammar School.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, EAST RIDING—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
KILHAM:								
Grammar School	1,250	Lord D'Arcey, 1633.	- -	- - The Duke of Leeds, as heir of the Founder, acts as Trustee.	- - The free teaching of children and youths of parishioners and inhabitants of Kilham, in grammar and other books of learning.	30 - -	30 - -	1 5 - by non-foundationers.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL:								
Free Grammar School	120,000	(a) John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, 1486. Letters Patent, 29 Elizabeth, and 8 James I. (b) William Gee, 1600.	- -	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull (*ex officio*).	- - Founded as a Free Grammar School.	36 2 6	35 4 2	4 4 - For sons of voters for the borough. 6 6 - For non-voters.
LONG MARSTON:								
School - -	450	Richard Roundell, 1705.	- -	None - - -	- - For the teaching of the English and Latin tongues, and instructing the poor children of the parish in writing and arithmetic.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
POCKLINGTON:								
Grammar School*	2,500	(a) John Dowman, 1514. (b) Thos. Mountforth, 1563.	- -	- - The Master and Usher of the Grammar School (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a fit man, learned in grammatical science, to instruct all scholars resorting to the town of Pocklington to be taught.	960 7 -	507 5 -	5 5 - by non-foundationers.
SANCTON:								
Free School -	450	(a) Marmaduke Langdale, 1609.	- -	- - William Vernon Norman, as representative of the Founder.	- - The free instruction in learning and virtuous exercises of such scholars as should come to learn. The Schoolmaster to be in Holy Orders, and a Cambridge or Oxford graduate.	20 - -	20 - -	- -
TADCASTER:								
Grammar School	3,000	(a) Owen Oglethorpe, 1558.	- -	- - The Archbishop and the Dean of the Cathedral Church of York (*ex officio*).	- - For the maintenance of a Master to instruct freely in grammar, and other authors and books, all the children of the parish, and all others that shall resort to him. Almshouses were also founded, but the whole rent is now applied to the school.	130 - -	118 - -	None -

* Large temporary expenditure on School property explains difference between gross and net income.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. (b) English Grammar, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Duke of Leeds.	30 - -	30 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 25, of all ages - (b) 25, of all ages.			-- No register kept of these particulars.					
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) French, German, Mathematics, Merchants' Accounts, Geography, Astronomy, Navigation, and Drawing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen. Two Assistant Masters, appointed and paid by the Head Master.	35 4 2	200 - -	- - House; does not take boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 4	20 3	30	22	63	—	3	2	- One Scholarship of 50 *l.* a year, at Clare Hall, Cambridge, tenable during residence.
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School.	—												
(a) - - Classical Literature. (b) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mechanics, Mathematics, History, Geography, Divinity, &c. Modern Languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.	331 7 -	None -	- - House, &c., and 54 acres of land; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10 (b) 13	11 7	1	15	19	36	2	9	- - Four Exhibitions of 40*l.* a year each, tenable for three years, at St. John's College, Cambridge.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master and the Churchwardens.	175 18 -	None -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.									
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master 40 *l.* a year, partly from capitation fees.	- -	- -	- - Board & lodging.									
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School for children of both sexes.	—												
(a) - - Latin, Greek, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Accounts, and Geography.	Master - - Appointed by the Archbishop of York.	118 - -	None -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4	33	25	51	10	1			

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ALLERTON, NORTH:								
Grammar School	2,970	(a) Unknown (b) John Eskall, 1612.	- -	- - The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the acting Trustees.	- - By reputation a Grammar School, free to four boys, children of poor parents residing in North Allerton.	18 1 8	17 11 9	3 - -
ARKINGARTHDALE:								
Grammar School	1,100	(a) Dr. John Bathurst, 1659.	- -	- - The Lord of the Manor of Arkingarthdale (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster to teach freely all children of the tenants of the Manor of Arkingarthdale to write, read, and cast accounts, and the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and grammar. To apprentice one poor boy or girl of the parish annually.	16 - -	16 - -	- -
ASKRIGG-IN-AYSGARTH:								
Yorebridge Grammar School.	1,326	(a) Anthony Besson, 1601. (b) Abraham Fothergill, and Anthony Fothergill, 1683.	- -	- - Vicar of Aysgarth (*ex officio*). Rev. Richard Wood, Rev. James Metcalfe, Rev. Thomas Lodge, George Winn, John Hammond, John Chapman, and John Thwaite. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster to teach a Free Grammar School in Askrigg.	109 10 -	100 - -	1 - -
BEDALE:								
Grammar School	1,250	(a) Unknown - (b) Countess Warwick, 1628.	- -	- - The Rector and "the 24" of the parish act as *ex officio* Trustees.	- - Unknown, but by repute "an ancient Free Grammar School," for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster to teach the children of the parish. A portion of the income (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) is appropriated in aid of the National School.	20 18 -	20 5 7	- - No information.
BOLTON-ON-SWALE:								
Scorton Grammar School.*	960	(a) Leonard Robinson, 1720.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - Vicar of Catterick (*ex officio*). Geo. Gilpin Brown, Lord Teignmouth, Christopher Cradock, Rev. James Charles Wharton, Rev. Canon Cust, Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, and Rev. Henry Ellison. Vacancies filled by continuing Trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners.	- The instruction of all boys sent to school in Latin and Greek, not only of the parish of Catterick, but elsewhere, free. The apprenticing boys educated in school.	261 3 -	218 - -	1 4 - by boys learning writing and reading.
BOWES:								
Free School -	679	(a) Wm. Hutchinson, 1693. (b) Charles Parkin, date unknown.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1841.	- - Peter Dent, William Dent, Robert Thomas, Henry Dent, Mark Sayer, and John Lamb. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Free School, the master to be learned in the Latin tongue, and the usher to teach the scholars writing, accounts, and other inferior branches of learning. The support of six poor almspeople.	- - Entire income of charity, 512 - -	- - Income applicable to school, 150 - -	- 7 6

* This School has been closed for two years, and the income is accumulating with a view to the reconstruction of the school buildings. The particulars are for the four years previous to the closing of the School.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Grammar, Geography, and Latin (if required).	Master - - Appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.	17 11 9	80 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 4	3 18	- 4	21	25	1	-	-	-- The Trustees of Kettlewell's Charity are empowered to apply a portion of the income in the maintenance at the Universities of a youth from North Allerton or Brompton. No scholar has been aided from this charity for many years.
-- School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English school for scholars of both sexes.	—												
(a) -- The Latin and Greek languages. (b) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Euclid, and Algebra.	Head Master - Appointed by Heir of the Founder, or in default by the Trustees.	100 - -	32 - -	-- House; does not take boarders.	(a) 6	22	11	32	21	13			
-- Latin, and the usual subjects of English education.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	6 18 11	- No information.	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	About 30, of all ages			No information.					
(c) -- Latin, French, German, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	186 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	-	-	-	-- No Return under this head.			-No Return under this head.		-- Two Exhibitions of 5 l. a year each, tenable for three years.
	Usher - - - Appointed by the Trustees.	10 - -	15 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	About 12, of all ages.								
(a) -- The Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, and a general English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	90 - -	- -	None - -	(a) 5	21	27	123	26	4	1	-	-- One Parkin Exhibition of 60 l. per annum, tenable for seven years, at Pembroke College, Cambridge.
	Usher - - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	None	None.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING—*continued.*								
BURNESTON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
School - -	1,554	(a) Matthew Robinson, 1688.	- Rules framed by the Trustees, 1852.	- - The Vicar of Burneston (*ex officio*). George John Serjeantson, Charles Carter, and Robert Reid. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The support of a master to teach a Free Grammar School, and usher or almsmaster to teach English. The maintenance of an almshouse for five poor men and women.	Entire income, 68 6 -	- - Applied to school, 25 - -	- - -
CATTERICK:								
Free School -	3,200	(a) Mich. Syddall, 1658.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1849.	The Vicar of Catterick. Rev. Richard Wilson, John Bower Booth, William Cockcroft, and Joseph Carter Squire. Vacancies in their number filled by continuing Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Master to teach and instruct, in the Latin and Greek languages, the children of the inhabitants of Catterick, freely, and the establishment of a hospital for six poor widows. The scheme provides for the instruction of the children in the usual subjects of English education only. £. 35 is applied annually in aid of two elementary schools in the district.	Entire income, 150 - -	- Applied to free school, 50 - -	None - - -
COXWOLD:								
Grammar School -	374	(a) Sir John Harte, 1603.	- -	No Trustees - - The Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, are Visitors.	- - The payment of a master and usher to teach in the testator's Free School at Coxwold, and a schoolmaster to teach the pettyes or young children in Coxwold to read English.	36 13 4	36 13 4	- - -
EASINGWOLD:								
School - -	2,147	(a) Eleanor Westerman, 1781.	- -	- - The Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the parish (*ex officio*).	- - To teach 30 boys Latin, English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, and 30 girls reading, writing, and arithmetic.	73 - -	65 - -	1 6 - paid by each scholar not on foundation.
GILLING:								
Hartforth Free School.	1,065	Sir Thos. Wharton, 1678.	- -	- - The Lords of the Manors of Aske and of Hartforth (*ex officio*). Duke of Northumberland, George Gilpin Brown, Mark Milbank, Edward Kemp, Henry Cradock, Hon. John Charles Dundas, John Thos. Wharton, John Mitchell, Rev. Fitzwilliam Wharton, Leonard Lawrie Hartley, Richard Machel Jacques, Rev. James Charles Wharton, and Rev. Henry Ellison. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number. Patron:—John Rocliffe Lee.	- - The maintenance of a Free School for 30 poor scholars, viz.: 14 from Hartforth; 8 from Gilling; 2 from Skeeby; 2 from Melsonby; 2 from Layton and Carkin; and 2 from Aske; and apprenticing two poor boys.	110 - -	87 10 -	None - - -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School.	—												
(a) - - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	None -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) 8	29	32	61	36	26			
(a) - - Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.	Head Master - By owner of the estate upon which the endowment is charged.	36 13 4	- - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders. Is Incumbent of the parish.	(a) 2	9	16	- - No register kept of these particulars.					
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master, and paid by him.	—											
(c) - - Latin, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	65 - -	28 10 -	None - -	(a) 2	31	27	142	22				
	Assistant Master Appointed by Vicar and Head Master.	—			(b) 2	5	15						
- - Elements of Latin and Greek, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	65 - -	None -	- - House; allowed to take six boarders.	(a) 2	30	-	-	39				
					(b)	-	2						

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING—*continued.*								
GUISBOROUGH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School -	5,000	(a) Robert Pursglove, 1561.	- - -	- - John Page Sowerby and Rev. Joseph Ibbetson.	- - The support of a Grammar School for the instruction of youth, and the maintenance of a Hospital for 12 poor persons in the town of Gisburn.	Entire income of charity, 450 - -	Income applied to school, 50 - -	3 18 -
KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND:								
Grammar School -	804	(a) Henry Edmunds, 1708.	- -	- - The Lord of the Manor of Kirkby, the Rector and Vicar of Kirkby, the Rector of Stokesley, and the Churchwardens of Kirkby (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School Master, for teaching all the poor children within the parish and township of Kirkby.	56 5 -	51 5 -	1 - - by scholars not on Foundation.
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH:								
Kirkby Hill Free Grammar School.	1,350	(a) John Dakyn, 1556. (b) William Walker, 1557.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1845.	- - Two School Wardens elected biennially by the Incumbent and a majority of the Churchwardens.	- - The foundation of a school for the instruction of boys and youths, and of an Almshouse for the sustentation and relief of 24 poor persons. Four Elementary Schools at Ravensworth, Dalton, Helwith, and East Cowton, are partially supported out of the funds of the charity.	Entire income, 1,100 - -	Income applicable to Grammar and Elementary Schools, 322 - -	None -
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH:								
New Forest School	52	(a.) J. Bathurst, 1659.	- -	- - George Gilpin Brown, as Lord of the Manor of Arkingarthdale.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster, to teach freely all the children of the tenants of the Manor of New Forest to write, read, and cast accounts, and likewise in the rudiments of the Latin tongue and grammar. The apprenticing of a poor boy or maiden of the New Forest.	12 - -	12 - -	- - -
KIRKLEATHAM:								
Free School* - -	380	(a) Sir Wm. Turner, Knt., 31 George II.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1855.	- - The Owner of the Manor of Kirkleatham, and the Incumbent of East Coatham (*ex officio*), of whom the former is also the Visitor. John Thos. Wharton, Thos. Robinson Grey, James White Pennyman, and Rev. Thomas Robson. Continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Master and Usher, to be skilled and expert in the Latin and and Greek languages. The scheme fixes the number of Foundation scholars as 16, who are to receive gratuitous education.	293 - -	242 8 5	4 - - by non-foundation scholars.

* The school has been long in abeyance, the income being accumulated under the direction of the Court of Chancery until a sufficient sum shall be raised for the erection of school buildings, &c.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Latin, Elementary Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic. (b) Reading, Writing, higher Arithmetic, Greek, French, English, Drawing, Mathematics, History, Geography, and Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by the Patron or Wardens.	50 - -	114 9 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 6	20	7	10	9				
(c) - - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Grammar, Geography, the Classics, &c. &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	51 - -	10 - -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) 45, of all ages - (b) 10, of all ages.			- - No Return of these particulars.					
(a) - - The Latin and Greek languages, History, Geography, Elementary Mathematics, Writing, Dictation, and Composition.	Head Master - Appointed by the School and Churchwardens and the Incumbent of the Parish.	180 - -	None -	- - House; does not take boarders.	(a) 9	20	6	36	11	13	1		
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master.	59 - -	None -	None.									
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English school.	—												
(c) - - Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Visitor.	100 - -	No return	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- - No return of these particulars.			- - No return of these particulars.					
	Second Master - Appointed by the Visitor.	60 - -	No return.										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MALTON, OLD:								
Free Grammar School.	8,500	(a) Robert Holgate, Archbp. of York, 1547.	- -	- - None. The Master and his successors incorporated. The Archbishop of York is the Visitor.	- - The maintenance of a Free School of Grammar in Old Malton, and a Master thereof to teach grammar and other sciences, and Godly learning freely, without taking any stipend of the scholars.	120 10 -	110 - -	6 6 -
MASHAM:								
Grammar School	2,439	(a) Isabel Beckwith, Oswald Coates, Ann Danby, William Danby, 1760.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	- - The Lord of the Manor and the Vicar of Masham (*ex officio*). Jas. Pulleine, John Timothy D'Arcy Hutton, John Fisher, Geo. Lightfoot, Thos. Mallaby, William Pybus, Thomas Richmond, and John Kendall. Appointed by order of the Court of Chancery.	- - The Instruction of the children of the town and parish in such learning as might be wanted and desired, and of 20 boys and 10 girls in reading, writing, and arithmetic.	46 8 -	46 8 -	1 15 -
RICHMOND:								
Grammar School*	4,290	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1567.	- Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - The Mayor of Richmond and the Rector of Richmond (*ex officio*). The Earl of Zetland, James Hunton, Roper Stoate Donnison Rowe Roper, Cristopher Croft, Robert Robson, Leonard Cooke, George Smurthwaite, Jun., and Edward Wood. Vacancies filled up by continuing Trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School in the borough and town of Richmond, for the education and instruction of boys and youths inhabiting therein and about the neighbouring parts.	260 - -	230 - -	6 6 -
ROMALDKIRK:								
Lartington School	250	(a) John Parkin, about 1650. (b) Francis Appleby, 1686. Wm. Hutchinson, 1798.	- -	- - Rev. Thos. Witham (as Lord of the Manor of Lartington).	- - A Grammar School for teaching the youth and scholars of the town and lordship of Lartington.	12 - -	12 - -	- -
SCARBOROUGH:								
Church or Grammar School.	18,000	(a) Unknown - (b) Gregory Fysh, 1640. Fran. Thompson, 1757.	- -	- - The Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Scarborough.	- - No trusts defined, but school reputed to be for classical instruction. Four poor scholars receive gratuitous education.	15 - -	14 10 -	4 4 -
SHIPTON:								
School - -	450	(a) Ann Middleton, 1655.	- -	- - Rev. James Henry Pickering, and the Hon. Payan Dawney. Appointed by the freeholders of the township.	- - The school appears to have been founded as a Free Grammar School.	40 - -	40 - -	- -

* The Head Master having received his appointment in July 1863, the particulars under numbers 10, 12, 13, and 14, are for one year only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(*a*) Classics - - (*b*) Mathematics, and a thorough English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Archbishop of York. Second and Third Masters. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	110 - -	75 - -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(*a*) 14, of all ages - (*b*) 17, of all ages.			No information.					
(*c*) - - Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English, Book-keeping, Mapping, Land surveying and Mensuration.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	46 8 -	- - No sufficient information.	None - -	(*b*) 3	22	17	27	20	3			
(*a*) - - The Latin and Greek languages. (*b*) The principles of the Christian Religion, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Mensuration, and general English instruction. French, German, Drawing, and Designing, taught for special payments. - - This school has long been appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English school.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Assistant Masters Appointed by Head Master (with approval of Trustees), and paid by him. —	230 - - —	135 2 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - £. 8 a year for maintaining one or two poor foundation scholars at the University of Cambridge. The school has a preference in the election to an Exhibition at Durham University of 24 *l.* a year. The natives of "Richmond" also have a preference in the election to a Scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, of 30 *l.* a year.
(*c*) - - Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. - - School long appropriated to the purposes of an English school, under Government inspection.	Head Master - Appointed by the Mayor and Corporation. Two Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by Head Master, from 30*l.* to 50*l.* each. —	14 10 - —	170 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) (*b*) 16	4 36	- 14	- - About 90, of all ages.					

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COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH RIDING—*continued.*								
STOKESLEY:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Preston Grammar School.	2,000	(a) John Preston, 1805.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1831.	- - The Rector, the Lord of the Manor, and the Churchwardens and Overseers of Stokesley (*ex officio*). John Page Sowerby, John Hepburn Handyside, Captain John Healey, and John Slater Pratt. Elected by *ex officio* Trustees.	- - The teaching the classics, English, writing, and arithmetic to 12 or more poor children belonging to the township of Stokesley. The scheme directs instruction in the classics, mathematics, reading, writing, and arithmetic.	99 5 10	93 - -	- - No information.
TOPCLIFFE:								
Grammar School	2,800	(a) Not known. (b) Grant of 2 Edward VI. John Hartforth, 1588. Wm. Robinson, 1633. Henry Roper, 1674.	- -	- - The Vicar of Topcliffe (*ex officio*). Peter Stevenson, Joseph Dresser, Wm. Mason, Thos. Dresser, Joseph Wright, John Dale, Henry Pickersgill, John S. Rob, Joseph Bell, Joseph Palliser, and Thomas Petch. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach English and the Latin tongue in the parish of Topcliffe.	87 7 6	82 - -	- 10 2
WATH:								
Free Grammar School.	718	(a) Rev. P. Samwaies, D.D., 1690.	- -	- - The Rectors of Wath, Kirklington, Bedale, and West Tanfield, and the Vicar of Burneston for the time being, are the Trustees (*ex officio*).	- - To train up the children of the parish of Wath in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and the doctrines of the Church of England, to write a legible hand, and gain some skill in arithmetic.	83 - -	70 - -	None -
WENSLEY:								
Redmire School	699	(a) Rev. Thos. Baynes, 1725.	- - Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- - The Rector of Wensley, the Incumbent of Bolton-cum-Redmire (*ex officio*). Lord Bolton, Christopher Other, and Henry Thos. Robinson. The continuing Trustees elect others, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners.	- - The instruction of children of parents in Redmire and Bolton, in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, writing and ciphering, and principles of religion of Church of England. The scheme directs the following subjects of instruction to be given in the school, viz., Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Arithmetic, General History, and Geography.	21 - -	20 - -	- 8 8
YARM:								
Grammar School	1,500	(a) Thomas Conyers, 1588. (b) Wm. Chaloner, 1799.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1853.	- - The incumbent of Yarm (*ex officio*). Thomas Wm. Waldy, Marshall Fowler, Robert Young, M. D., Wm. Fawcett, Thos. Garbutt, Robert Wilson, and John Priestman Reed. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The education of boys and youths in Grammar. Chaloner's Endowment was for the education of eight poor children.	35 - -	34 10 -	2 - - under 10 years of age. 3 - - under 12 years of age. 4 4 - above 12 years of age.

11.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.								Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - The Greek and Latin languages, Mathematics, Reading, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	42 2 2	- - No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	17	-	- - No record of these particulars.					
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	- -	None.	(b)	18	-						
(c) - - Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Latin, and Greek.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	82 - -	24 18 -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	- 49, of all ages -			- - 115, under the age of 16.					
	Under Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) - - Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Vocal Music. Latin Grammar taught to those boys whose parents require it.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Ailesbury.	70 - -	None -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3	19	24	74	18	3			
- - The subjects of instruction at present given in the school are those prescribed by the scheme, and do not include Latin.	—												
(a) - - Reading, Writing, and elementary Arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian Religion.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	34 10 -	67 - -	- - No house; allowed to take 10 boarders.	(a) 2	4	2	28	17	4			
(b) The Greek, Latin, and French Languages, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, General English Literature, and Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Geography, &c. &c.					(b) 4	11	4						

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ADLINGFLEET:								
Fockerby Free School.	108	(a) Robert Skirne, 1661.	- - -	- - The Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (*ex officio*). George Spofforth Lister, Basil Thomas Woodd, M.P., and Robert Cornelius Lister. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster in Adlingfleet, for his pains and industry in teaching youth there.	86 8 4	60 - -	- - No information.
ALMONDBURY:								
King James's School.	5,000	(a) King James I. 1609. W. Ramsden, 1611. Robert Kaye, 1612. Sir R. Beaumont, 1620. Robert Nettleton, 1620. Rev. George Crosland, 1623. T. Wilkinson, 1623. Israel Wormall, 1724.	- - Ordinances made by Trustees, with consent of Archbishop of York, 1855.	- - George Armitage, John Nowell, Bentley Shaw, Charles Brook, Major Thos. Brooke, and Rev. Lewis Jones. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number under the advice and consent of the Master. The Archbishop of York is the appointed visitor.	- - The teaching, instructing, and bringing up of children and youth in grammar, and other good learning. By resolution of Governors, twelve scholars to be taught free.	110 17 10	91 - 6	* 4 4 - by sons of parishioners not free. 7 7 - by others.
Holme School -	787	(a) Joshua Earnshaw, 1693.	- - -	- - Thomas Earnshaw Morehouse, Emor Green, John Earnshaw Morehouse, Edmund Barber, and James Beardsall. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of the children of the inhabitants of Holme and Gateholme, in Almondbury parish, in English and Latin free.	15 - -	15 - -	- -
ARNCLIFFE:								
Halton Gill School.	83	(a) Henry Fawcett, 1619. (b) Wm. Fawcett, 1630.	- - -	No Trustees - -	- - The maintenance of an able and qualified scholar who should preach the Word of God, and catechise the children on the Sabbath days in the chapel of Halton Gill, and also instruct the children of the said parish on the week days in the rudiments of grammar, and other learning.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
BATLEY:								
Free Grammar School.*	25,000	(a) Rev. Wm. Lee, 1612.	- - Rules made by the Trustees, and sanctioned by the Archbishop of York, 1862.	- - John Nussey, Rev. Andrew Cassells, Rev. Canon Heald, John Beswicke Greenwood, Joshua Ingham, and Joshua Ellis. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The wages and maintenance of the Master of a school at Batley, to instruct youth and children in the schoolhouse as well in learning to read English and to write, as in the Latin and Greek tongues.	200 - -	180 - -	2 - -

* The Head Master received his appointment at Christmas 1864; the particulars under Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 cannot be supplied by him.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.								Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, English Grammar, Geography, and History, &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Master and Fellows of St. Catherine's College.	57 10 10	- No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	6 20	4 10	60, of all ages.					
(c) -- The Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Chemistry, Divinity, Reading, Composition, and Writing. Modern languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors. Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master, with whom also he boards.	91 - 6 —	95 6 7	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 6	8 11	2 2	44	38	9			
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School.	—												
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School, conducted by the village schoolmaster, by whom the income is received.	—												
(a) - - The Greek and Latin languages, Reading, and Writing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees and Churchwardens of Batley.	150 - -	No record	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	- No record of these particulars.			- - No record of these particulars.					
(b) Arithmetic, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Euclid, Algebra, Mechanics, and Trigonometry, &c. Modern languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
BENTHAM:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	2,342	(*a*) Wm. Collingwood, 1726. (*b*) Rev. Thos. Baynes, 1725.	- - -	- - The Rector of Bentham (*ex officio*). Robt. Wm. Waithman, John Wilkinson, Richard Green, John Chapman, Robert Townson, Christopher Wilcock, Geo. Sedgwick, Henry Langstreth, Edwd. Hodgson, John Hully, and William Wilson. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a school, with two Masters educated according to the rules of Oxford and Cambridge, to instruct the children of Upper Bentham in Latin and Greek, Writing and Accounts; and the establishment of almshouses for 12 decayed housekeepers, with allowances to them.	- - Entire income, 350 - -	- - Applied to School, 106 - -	- -
BINGLEY:								
Grammar School	15,000	(*a*) Unknown. 1529. (*b*) Edward Eltofts, Francis and Walter Paslow, Thomas and Arthur Maude, 1570. John Milner, 1602. Alex. Wood and William Whitley, 1605. Michael Broadley. 1613. William Wooler, 1617. Abraham Bynnes, 1667. Saml. Sunderland, 1671.	- - Regulated by a Decree of the Court of Chancery, 1843, and by the "Bingley School and Charity Estate Act," in 1853.	- - The Vicar of Bingley (*ex officio*). William Busfield Ferrand, M.P., Thos. Horner, Francis Sharpe Powell, M.P., George Dryden, John Greenwood, M.P., John Hollings, James Hulbert, Abraham England, Edward Sharpe, Joseph Hardcastle, and John Walker. Appointed by order of the Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster, teaching grammar, and such other uses as should be most for the good of the town and parish. Sunderland's augmentation was for the use of the Vicar or preaching Minister, the Master of the Grammar School, the Usher, and the necessitous poor within the township.	245 13 9	198 10 5	1 10 -
BIRSTALL:								
Birstall School -	5,121	Wm. Armystead, 1556.	- - -	No Trustees - -	- - For the maintenance of a Schoolmaster for teaching Grammar.	5 - -	5 - -	- -
Drighlington Free School.	4,274	James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, 1678.	- - The Governors make rules for the government of the school, under the authority of Letters Patent of 3d Will. & Mary.	- - The Vicar of Birstall (*ex officio*). John Hayne, Frank Wormald, John Battye, Henry Roberson, James Hudson, Wm. Bower, and Thomas Stephenson. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number.	- - No trusts of foundation declared. Twenty boys, children of the inhabitants of Drighlington, are eligible to be taught (free of charge) reading in English, Accounts, Writing, and the Classics.	60 - -	60 - -	1 6 - for boys not on Foundation.
BRADFORD:								
Free School -	106,218	King Charles II., 1663.	- - -	- - Joshua Pollard, Chas. Hardy, Alfred Harris, John Hollings, Wm. Macturk, Edward Hailstone, John Rand, Lamplugh Wickham Wickham, Saml. Cunliffe Lister, Lieut. Col. Thomas Rd. Tempest, Francis Sharpe Powell, M.P., and Capt. Wm. Pollard. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number. The Archbishop of York is the Visitor.	- - The teaching, instructing, and better bringing up of children and youth in Grammar, and other good learning and literature.	910 10 1	447 16 5	4 - -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) Fo Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Latin, and the rudiments of Greek.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	66 - -	- - -	- - No house; allowed to take 6 boarders.	(a) 8 (b)	42 5	40	120	26	5			
	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	- - -	- - No house; not allowed to take boarders.									
(c) - - Latin, Greek, and Divinity. (b) Writing, History, Geography, and Mathematics. Drawing, Drilling, Music, and Singing taught for special charges.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	198 10 5	218 15 -	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	(a) 26, of all ages - (b) 10, of all ages.			95, of all ages.			1	2	
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
- - The income paid to the Master of the National School, in consideration of his teaching 10 scholars free.													
(c) - Reading, Grammar, Geography, English History, &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse College, Cambridge.	40 - -	20 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	2	8	12	- - No record of these particulars.					
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master.	20 - -	None -	None.									
(a) - - The Latin and Greek languages, Ancient History, and Scripture History. (b) English History, Geography, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	150 - -	63 6 10	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 12 (b) 1	36 3	4	9	6	3	3	-	- - Two scholars at this school are entitled to compete annually for Exhibitions at the Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. The Exhibitions are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of from 70 *l.* to 90 *l.*
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	110 - -	42 4 7	None.									
	Writing Master - Appointed by the Governors.	90 - -	21 2 3	None.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 nd 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
BRADFORD—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Haworth Free Grammar School.	5,300	(a) Christopher Scott, 1637.	- -	- - John Sutcliffe, Stephen Sutcliffe, John Ogden Ackroyd, George Feather, Wm. Rushforth, Joseph Rushforth, William Greenwood, George Oates Greenwood, John Pighills, George Taylor, Richd. Butterfield, Robert Heaton, Emanuel Hudson, Edwin Merrall, and William Thomas. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster able and willing to teach his scholars Greek and Latin, to fit them for either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.	92 10 -	83 15 -	None - -
Thornton School -	7,630	(a) George Ellis, 1672. (b) Saml. Sunderland, 1676.	- -	- - Rev. John Barber and Rev. Jas. Clarke Franks. Additional Trustees are about to be appointed.	- - To maintain a Schoolmaster to teach children of the inhabitants of the townships of Thornton and Allerton in the knowledge of the English and Latin tongues.	98 10 -	80 - -	- 10 10
BURNSALL:								
Grammar School -	1,200	(a) Sir Wm. Craven, 1605 and 1616. (b) Dame Elizabeth Craven, 1624. Gilby Uppleby, 1861.	- -	- - Rev. Wm. Bury, Rev. Henry Dawson, the Earl of Craven, Wm. Parker, Wm. Hebden, Rev. Albert Cockshutt Bland, Richard Hebden, Nicholas Hitching, William Chadwick, Charles Carr, and Jeremiah Stockdale. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - School reputed to be free for instruction of boys, whose parents are inhabitants of the parish, in English and Latin.	51 6 -	45 - -	1 5 -
CAWTHORNE:								
School - -	1,254	- - By Decree of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, 1639.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - An annual sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* is paid to the Master of a Free Grammar School at Cawthorne, out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the receiver of the rents of the Honour of Pontefract.	5 4 -	5 4 -	- -
DARFIELD:								
Worsborough Free Grammar School.	2,000	(a) - Grant from the Duchy of Lancaster in Henry VIII.'s reign. (b) John Rayney, 1632.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863.	- - Frederick William Thos. Vernon Wentworth, Thomas Wentworth Edmunds, Edward Chivers Bower, William Wordsworth, and Rev. Wm. Elmhirst. The Minister and Churchwardens of Worsborough (*ex officio*). The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number, with approval of Charity Commissioners.	- - Reputed to have been founded as a Grammar School.	40 6 8	40 6 8	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Reading, the Elementary Works in the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, &c. &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	81 13 4	None -	- - House; allowed to take six boarders.	(a) 10 (b)	9 -	- 1	- - No record of these particulars.					
(a) - - English and Latin. (b) Geography, History, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	60 - -	25 - -	None - -	(a) 8	12	28	- - No record of these particulars.					
(a) - - The Greek and Latin languages, English Grammar, Reading, and Religious instruction. (b) Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, the rudiments of French, Geography, and Drawing.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	45 - -	15 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4	23	14	- - No return of these particulars.					
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School.	—												
- - School appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English School.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
DONCASTER:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	18,000	Unknown, about 1618.	Rules framed by the Trustees, 1862, under the authority of the Court of Chancery.	The Municipal Trustees of the borough of Doncaster.	Original trusts not known. The school now consists of Classical and English departments. Ten Corporation scholars receive gratuitous instruction, in consideration of 250*l.* per annum paid to the Head Master from the Corporation funds.	6 – –	6 – –	6 – – for the Classical School. 4 – – for the English School.
DRAX:								
Free School	1,300	Charles Read, 1669.	Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1846.	Rev. Saml. Wilkes Waud and Edward Waud. The surviving Trustees, when reduced to two, may elect six others. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of York are the Visitors.	The free education of the children of the inhabitants of Drax in reading, writing, and casting accounts, and, further, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, or otherwise, as occasion should require. The entire maintenance and education of 12 poor boys, sons of parishioners of Drax, and the apprenticing the said boys. The maintenance and clothing of six almspeople. Dames' schools, for the instruction of younger children, have been established in the townships of Drax, Newland, and Camblesforth.	Entire income, 1,059 – –	*550 10 –	None
FISHLAKE:								
Free School	1,200	(*a*) Richard Rands, 1640.	– –	Paul Holme, Richd. Wharam Amery, Matthew Amery, John Thompson, and Geo. Jubb. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	The maintenance of a sufficient and able Schoolmaster, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, to teach all such children belonging to Fishlake as should repair to him, freely, without requiring any payment. Since 1854 the school has been conducted by a National Schoolmaster, who teaches 40 children gratuitously.	78 – –	74 19 8	1 4 –
GARGRAVE:								
Free School	1,668	(*a*) Henry Coulthurst, 1686.	– –	No Trustees – –	School founded as a Free Grammar School, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of Gargrave.	15 – –	15 – –	– –

* This amount is the average net portion of the income of the charity, applicable to the grammar school, and to the maintenance and apprenticing of the 12 poor scholars.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin and Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Composition, French, and German, &c. &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Five Assistant Masters appointed and paid by the Head Master.	6 - - (250 - - from Corporation).	361 1 10	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 7 (b) 8	23 17	5 4	22	27	13	-	1	
(a) -- The ordinary branches of a sound English education, the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	130 - -	None -	- - House; receives the 12 scholars as boarders, at 20 *l.* per annum each.	(a) 12, of all ages - (b) 68, of all ages.			- - No record of these particulars.					
	Usher - - Appointed by the Head Master, with approval of the Trustees.	20 - -	None -	- - No house; but boards with Head Master.									
-- The usual subjects of English elementary instruction only are taught to children of both sexes.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees, with the approval of the Vicar.	74 19 8	13 3 10	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) Boys: 5 | 11 | 11 (a) Girls: 3 | 5 | 5 (b) Boys: 2 | 5 | 3 (b) Girls: - | 3 | 2			32	18	5			
- - Income paid in equal moieties to the support of two day schools in the parish; one in the village of Gargrave, the other in the district of Coniston.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GIGGLESWICK:				*Foundation Governors:*				
School - -	3,121	(a) King Edward VI., 1553. (b) Wm. Clapham, 1603. Henry Tennant, 1604. Christopher Shute, 1642.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1845. Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1864.	- - The Vicar of Giggleswick (*ex officio*). John Preston, Wm. Robinson, Geo. Hartley, Christopher John Geldard, John Birkbeck, Wm. Carr, and Thomas Stackhouse. Vacancies filled by Foundation Governors. *Local Governors:* Sir James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., Rev. William Boyd, James Farrer, M. P., John Hamerton, Theophilus Hastings Ingham, Walter Morrison, M. P., Jonathan Peel, Chas. Savile Roundell, Wm. Allen Fran. Saunders, and Matthew Wilson. Vacancies filled by the Local and Foundation Governors, with approval of Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School for the instruction of children and young men in the classics and Hebrew, modern languages, English, writing, drawing, mathematics, &c. &c.	1,119 9 -	892 10 10	None -
GUISELEY-RAWDON:								
Grammar School	2,567	Thomas Layton, and others, 1746.	- -	- - William Grimshaw Thompson, Samuel Bingley, Jun., John Greenwood, Jun., Rich. J. Williamson, Surr Wm. Duncan, John Yeadon, John Edward Yeadon, Jasper Jevans White, Arthur Briggs, John Thompson, Thompson Walker, Harrison Milligan, and John Rigg. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - To teach 10 boys or girls, gratuitously, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin.	10 - -	10 - -	1 1 8
HALIFAX:								
Heath Grammar School.	151,759	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1585. (b) The Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, 1598.	- - Amended statutes approved and confirmed by the Archbishop of York, 1842.	- - Thomas Robson (President Governor), Edward Akroyd (Deputy President), Geo. Pollard, Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, D. D., Edward Rawson, Charles Norris, John Waterhouse, Hen. Edwards, M. P., Samuel Waterhouse, M. P., William Henry Rawson, jun., Wm. Rothwell, and John Edward Wainhouse. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number. The Archbishop of York is the appointed Visitor.	- - The continual bringing up, teaching and learning of children and youth of the parish of Halifax, and also of other villages and hamlets near adjoining, and of other the Queen's faithful and liege people, whomsoever they be, to be taught, instructed, and learned there. The Statutes limit the number of Foundation scholars to 60.	300 - -	270 - -	4 4 -
HIPPERHOLME-CUM-BRIGHOUSE:								
Free Grammar School.	5,500	(a) Matthew Broadley, 1647. (b) Sam. Sunderland, 1671.	- -	- - The Vicar of Halifax (*ex officio*). Dan. Carter, Lamplugh Wickham H. Wickham, Thos. Robinson, and Thomas Firth Macaulay. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The gratuitous education of the children of the township and constablery of Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, in grammar, and other literature and learning.	185 - -	170 - -	4 4 -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) The Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, English, Writing, Mathematics, and Arithmetic, elementary Natural Philosophy, Drawing, and Singing.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors, with approval of the Bishop.	282 - -	- -	- House; allowed to take 10 boarders.	(a) 27	25	4	35	39	50	4	-	One Exhibition of 45 *l.* a year, tenable for four years at any College of Oxford or Cambridge, by natives of Clapham and Gigglewick. Two Exhibitions of 50*l.* each, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge, are awarded preferentially to scholars at this school. Two scholars may compete annually for two Exhibitions of 75 *l.* a year each, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford, for five years.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	174 - -	- -	- House; allowed to take 10 boarders.									
	First Assistant Master.	130 - -	- -	- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Second Assistant Master. Both appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	- -	- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
(c) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, English Grammar, Geography, and History.	Master - - Appointed by Lord of the Manor, freeholders and ratepayers of Rawdon.	10 - -	55 - -	- House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b)	5 26	5 38	- No record of these particulars.					
(a) Latin and Greek languages, the Bible and Book of Common Prayer.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors, with approval of Archbishop of York.	180 - -	152 - -	- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10 (b) 3	25 3	2	19	20	4	2	-	Boys from this school may compete for the four Milner Scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of the value of 70 *l.* a year each, tenable until M.A. degree.
(b) Writing, English Grammar and Composition, English History and Literature, Geography and Mapping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry.	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	90 - -	None -	None.									
	An Assistant Master. Appointed and paid by the Master.	-											
(c) The Greek and Latin languages, Mathematics, English, Arithmetic, Writing, French, and German. Drawing, Music, &c. taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	170 - -	85 - -	- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 10	16 10	4 2	11	27	14	-	1	Scholars from this school may compete for Lady Hastings' Exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, value 75 *l.* a year each, tenable for five years.
	Assistant Masters Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	-											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
HALIFAX:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Heptonstall Free Grammar School.	22,000	(a) Chas. Greenwood, 1642. (b) Abraham Wall, 1638.	- -	- - Rev. James Armitage Rhodes, Geo. Sutcliffe, John Appleyard, J. C. Sutcliffe, Rev. Thos. Sutcliffe, J. P. Sutcliffe, A. Gibson, Robt. Sunderland, and J. A. Ingham. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The establishment of a Free Grammar School for the instruction of children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Heptonstall in the Greek and Latin languages.	64 - -	56 9 8	Classical scholars, 1 12 - Others, 2 8 -
Rishworth School	168,711	(a) John Wheelwright, 1724.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1853.	- - Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, D.D., John Waterhouse, Robert Stansfeld, John Wheelwright, and William Henry Rawson. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a school at Rishworth for the instruction, board, and lodging of 20 boys and girls, children of poor tenants of the founder's estates, or of the parish of Halifax, and the support of a Master to teach as many of the boys as shall become fit, to learn Greek and Latin. A Grammar School, for the education, board, and lodging of 30 boys, and a preparatory school, for the boarding, lodging, and instruction of 15 girls and 25 boys, are maintained at Rishworth. There is also a school at Dewsbury, for the education of a certain number of boys and girls of that place.	- - Entire income, 2,884 2 9	- - Applied to Grammar School, 750 - -	- - -
HAMPSTHWAITE:								
West Syke Green School.	800	John Richmond, 1707.	- - Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1860.	- - The Vicar and Churchwardens of Hampsthwaite (*ex officio*). John Greenwood, M. P., Rowden Briggs, Charles Lee, and David Richmond. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction in English, Latin, Writing, and Arithmetic of boys whose parents live within the hamlets of Fellisciffe or Birstwith, and 12 boys of Grantley and Sheldon.	14 - -	14 - -	- -
HATFIELD:								
Free Grammar School.*	2,564	(a) Thos. Wormeley, 1627. (b) John Hatfield, 1716.	- -	- - John George Yarburgh and Hatfield de Rhodes, as heirs of Founders.	- - The maintenance of an able scholar of one of the universities to instruct the children of all the inhabitants within the town and parish of Hatfield, as well in religion as other good literature, and the better relief and succour of the poor people of certain townships of the parish.	14 - -	14 - -	4 - -

* This school has been suspended for some time past. The educational requirements of the parish are stated to be fully provided for by the National School.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Greek and Latin. (b) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Geography, and History.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	56 9 8	48 8 6	- - No house; no boarders.	(a) 3 (b)	10 13	3 8	44	17	5			
	Usher - - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) - - Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, General English Literature and Composition, History, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Vocal Music.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	200 - -	- -	- - House; not allowed to take boarders.	(a) 14	15	1	-	29	-	-	-	Two Exhibitions of 75 *l.* each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, are provided by the scheme.
	Second Master -	70 - -	- -	- - Board and lodging.									
	Third Master - Both appointed by the Trustees.	20 - -	—										
- - The scheme provides for elementary English instruction only. Latin not taught.	—												
(c) - - Latin and Greek, Euclid, and Algebra, when required; History, Sacred and Profane; Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Mensuration.	Master - - Appointed by the heirs of Founders.	14 - -	—										

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
HEMSWORTH:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School *	975	(a) Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York, 1548.	- - Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1861.	- - Viscount Galway, M.P., the Hon. Chas. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P., the Hon. Edwd. Gambier Monckton, Godfrey Wentworth, William Henry Leatham, the Rev. Canon Arthur Bland Wrightson, Wm. Aldam, the Rev. Chas. Edward Armstrong, Hanson Freeman, John Hoyland, Chas. Winn, Rowland Winn, Francis John Savile Foljambe, M.P., the Rev. John Allott, the Rev. Thos. Hepworth Hall, Percy Sandforth Nevile, and the Rev. George Allott. Appointed by the Court of Chancery and the Charity Commissioners.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School in Hemsworth, and a Master thereof, to teach grammar and other knowledge, and godly learning freely. Six poor scholars of the parishes of Hemsworth, Felkirk, South Kirby, Ackworth, Royston, and Wragby, are to be educated and maintained, free of cost, as Holgate scholars, when the funds of the charity will admit. Upper and lower schools have been established.	244 19 5	211 13 4	3 - - under 10 years of age. 4 - - above that age.
HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE:								
Grammar School -	417	(a) John Armitstead, 1725. (b) Thos. Hesleden, 1751.	- -	- - John Wm. Foster, John Slinger, James Burton, and John Tennant. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - To teach and instruct youth and children resident within and inhabitants of the parish of Horton in Ribblesdale.	197 9 -	179 16 -	- - No information.
ILKLEY:								
Ilkley School -	1,404	(a) George Marshall, 1607. (b) Reginald Heber, 1696.	- -	*Marshall's Trustees:* - - The Archbishop of York (*ex officio*), and Christopher Dawson, in right of his wife, as the heiress of Sir Mawger Vavasour. *Heber's Trustees:* Wm. Bolling and William Greenwood. Appointed by the surviving Trustees.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School at Ilkley, for teaching and instructing all the male children of the parish, gratis.	63 18 -	62 9 -	- -
KEIGHLEY:								
Free Grammar School.	18,000	John Drake, 1713.	- -	- - Rev. Wm. Busfield, Benj. Flesher Marriner, John Bairstow, Joseph Smith, Robert Clough, and George Spencer. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The instruction of the children residing and dwelling within the town and parish of Keighley in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues.	246 14 6	†160 - -	1 5 6
Harehill Free School. ‡	5,000	Sarah Heaton, 1738.	- -	- John Wright, Francis Williamson, and James Riley. Chosen by the freeholders, within the manor of Oakworth.	- For teaching English and Latin scholars, free only for boys and girls of the Lordship of Oakworth and Newsholme, in the parish of Keighley.	35 - -	23 - 5	- -

* The averages are for three years only.
† The residue of the income is applied in discharging a debt incurred in the erection of new school buildings.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- The principles of the Christian Religion, Greek, Latin, and French, Land Surveying, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Drawing and Designing, General English instruction, Sacred and Profane History, the principles of Chemistry and Physical Science generally.	Head Master - Appointed by the Archbishop of York.	120 - -	39 6 7	- - House; allowed to take 20 boarders.	Upper School: (b) 3	18	2	Upper School: 12	22	1			
	Master of Lower School. Appointed by the Trustees and the Head Master.	50 - -	19 13 3	None.	Lower School: (a) -	-	4	Lower School: 36	8	2			
					(b) 3	12	19						
(a) -- English, Latin, Greek, Writing, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	120 - -	- - No information.	- - No house; allowed to take 6 boarders.	(a) 6	24	31	33	21	11			
					(b) 1	2	1						
	Assistant Master Appointed by the Trustees.	40 - -	- -	None.									
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Grammar, Geography, History, Latin and Greek languages, the Holy Scriptures, and the Church Catechism.	Head Master - Appointed by Marshall's Trustees.	62 9 -	None -	--No house; no boarders.	(a) 6	22	16	98	15				
	Deputy Master - Appointed and paid by the Vicar, who is the nominal Head Master.	—											
(a) - - The Latin, Greek, and English tongues.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	100 - -	53 11 -	- - Allowance of 30 l. a year in lieu of house; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(a) 2	20	20	60	12	1			
					(b) 1	2	2						
(b) Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition, Mathematics, Book-keeping, French, Drawing, and History.	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	21 10 -	- -	None.									
(a) - - English and Latin Grammar. (b) Writing and Arithmetic.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	23 - -	- -	- - House, and two closes of land of value of 4 l. per annum; allowed to take boarders.	-	27	12	- - No record of these particulars.			-	-	

‡ The particulars relating to this school are for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 only, when the school was closed for three years, and the income applied in liquidating a debt upon the property.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (*a*) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (*b*) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
KIRKBY-IN-MALHAMDALE:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	883	(*a*) John Topham, 1606. (*b*) Robert and Joseph Parker (about 1787). Isabell Nelson (date not stated).	- -	- - John Taylor, Wm. Heber, John Parkinson, Henry Atkinson, Thomas Ayrton, and Geo. John Serjeantson. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - For teaching a Free Grammar School in Kirkby.	27 - -	26 10 -	- 10 -
MALHAM:								
Free School -	179	Rowland Brayshay, 1717.	- -	- - Robert Dawson, Henry Atkinson, Wm. Harrison, Fran. Yeoman, John Leech, Augustine Benson, and Wm. Peacock. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number. The Bishop of Ripon is the Visitor.	- - The gratuitous instruction of all scholars living within Malham, as well poor as rich, as should repair to the school to be taught.	75 16 9	67 - 5	- - No information.
KIRK SANDALL:								
Free School -	220	(*a*) Robert Wood, 1626.	- - Rules made by the Trustees, 1864.	- - Sir Wm. Ridley Charles Cooke, Bart., Henry Parker, Rev. Morton Edw. Wilson, and George Martin. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster to teach a Grammar School in Kirk Sandall, and instruct the children of the parish, free.	74 3 6	71 - -	- -
KNARESBOROUGH:								
King James' Grammar School.	6,543	(*a*) Robert Challoner, 14 James I.	- -	- - The Rector of Goldsbrough (*ex officio*). Sir Chas. Slingsby, Bart., Rev. Thomas Collins, Wm. Collins, John Eteson, William Driffield, Sam. Powell, Thomas Harrison, and Robert Walker. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The education and instruction of boys and youth of the parishes of Knaresborough and Goldsbrough, as well in grammar as in accidence and other inferior books, as long as time shall last.	20 - -	20 - -	3 12 -
LEEDS:								
Free Grammar School.	220,000	(*a*) Wm. Shieffield, 1552. (*b*) Several augmentations, but by whom, and under what instruments, cannot now be determined. (*See* Leeds Grammar School Act, 1847).	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1855.	- - The Vicar of Leeds (*ex officio*). John Goll, Joseph Mason Tennant, Jas. Garth Marshall, Jno. Smith, Geo. Leather, Thos. Tennant, John Ellershaw, Wm. Hey, Thos. Fridgin Teale, Edmund Maude, Wm. Beckett Denison, Andrew Fairbairn, Chas. Chadwick, M.D., and John Rhodes. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster to instruct freely for ever, all youths and children as should resort to him from time to time to be taught. The School is subject to provisions of the "Leeds Grammar School Act, 1847," and is free to all boys natives of the borough, or sons of persons residing there. Instruction in Greek and Latin, Ancient History and Geography. The school is divided into Upper and Lower Schools.	2,469 2 5	1,620 12 -	6 6 - by Foundation scholars in Upper School; 4 4 - by Foundation scholars in Lower School; 14 14 - and 16 16 - by non-Foundation scholars.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- The Latin language (if desired).	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	26 10 -	15 - -	-- No house; no boarders.	(b)	5	25	30					
(b) English, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Geography, the Church Catechism, and Scripture History.	—												
(a) - The Greek and Latin languages, Writing, Reading, English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mensuration and Geography.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees, with approval of Archbishop of York.	67 - 5	-- No information.	-- No house; no boarders.	(a) 2	9	13	19	22	2			
					(b) 1	5	5						
-- School conducted as an English school for children of both sexes.	—												
(a) -- Latin and Greek.	Master - - Appointed by the Governors.	20 - -	36 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 4	8	2	6	23	5			
(b) English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, &c.	—				(b) 4	9	2						
(a) -- The Greek and Latin languages, and such Composition and Ancient History and Geography as are necessary for their proper understanding.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	500 - -	305 10 -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 91	92	4	50	77	58	18	6	-- The scheme authorises the establishment of four Exhibitions of 50 *l.* a year each, tenable for four years, at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. The Beckett Exhibition of 50 *l.* a year, is held on the same terms as the above.
					(b) 14	2							
(b) The English, French, and German languages, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Geometry, Mechanics, Chemistry, and other Natural Science.	Usher - - Appointed by the Master.	175 - -		None.									
	Assistant Master	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	150 - -											
	Master of Lower School.	250 - -											
	Assistant Master	150 - -											
	Ditto - -	100 - -											
	German Master	60 - -											
	Writing Master	50 - -											
	Drilling Master	10 - -											
	All appointed by the Head Master, with approval of Trustees.												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LINTON, THRESHFIELD:								
Grammar School	1,911	(a) Rev. Matthew Hewitt, 1674.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - The founding of a Free School, and the maintenance of a master and usher.	30 - -	30 - -	- -
NORMANTON:								
School - -	2,500	(a) John Freeston, 34th Elizabeth.	- -	No Trustees - -	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster of the Founder's Free School at Normanton, and of the poor people of his intended almshouse at Kirkthorpe.	10 - -	10 - -	- -
OTLEY:								
Grammar School	13,040	(a) Thomas Cave, 1602.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1861.	- - Francis Billam, Chas. James Walker, John Walker Hartley, Peter Garnett, Jeremiah Garnett, Thos. Hartley, the Rev. Jas. Swift Hastie, William Ackroyd, John Sinclair, and the Vicar of Otley (*ex officio*). Trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery, or other competent jurisdiction.	- - A Free Grammar School, for instructing in good virtue and learning children and youth belonging to the parish. The scheme directs that all boys residing in the parish of the age of seven shall be capable of admission to the school.	26 13 4	26 13 4	- -
PENISTONE:								
Grammar School	4,874	(a) Unknown. (b) Saml. Wordsworth, 1703.	- -	- - The Vicar of Penistone (*ex officio*). John Spencer Stanhope, Frederick Wm. Thos. Vernon Wentworth, Lord Wharncliffe, Walter Thomas Wm. Spencer Stanhope, Thos. Frederick Chas. Vernon Wentworth, John Crosland Milner, and Henry Rolling. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - Trusts of foundation unknown; but it appears that endowments were for the maintenance of the Free Grammar School in Penistone.	140 17 3	98 11 11	- 15 -
PONTEFRACT:								
The King's School	9,500	(a) King Edward VI., 1549. (b) King George III., 1792.	- -	- - The Vicar, the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen of the borough (*ex officio*). The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is the Visitor.	- - The instruction of the sons of burgesses in the Latin and Greek languages, writing, and arithmetic.	50 - -	50 - -	4 4 - by foundation scholars; 6 6 - by non-foundation scholars.
WIGGLESWORTH, LONG PRESTON:								
Clarke's Free School.	360	(a) Laurence Clarke, 1792.	- -	- - The Vicar of Long Preston (*ex officio*). Christopher John Geldard, John Tennant, and Thomas Procter. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The free education of the natives of Wigglesworth, and those who have a settlement within it, in the English and Latin languages, and writing and accounts.	30 - -	30 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (*a*) For Endowment. (*b*) For Capitation Fees. (*c*) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (*a*) On Foundation. (*b*) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
					Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English school.	—												
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English school, in which 10 poor children are taught free.	—												
- - This school at present in abeyance, the income being applied in payment of the costs incurred in obtaining the scheme of 30th April 1861.	—												
(*a*) - - The Latin, Greek, and English languages, and the Assembly's Catechism. (*b*) Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Mathematics, Mensuration, and Trigonometry.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	98 11 11	33 15 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*b*) 3	33	9	- - No record of these particulars.					
(*c*) - - The Latin, Greek, and French languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and the usual branches of an English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	50 - -	135 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(*a*) 3 (*b*) 4	4 3	5 6	- - No record of these particulars.			1	1	- - Three Exhibitions of 50*l.* a year each, tenable for 4½ years at University College, Oxford. Two scholars from this school may compete annually for two Exhibitions, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford, for 4½ years, of the annual value of about 90*l.*, founded by Lady Betty Hastings.
	Usher - - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—			These are the present numbers in the school.								
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an elementary English school. Latin not taught for many years.	—												

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes.		10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
						Gross Income.	Net Income.	
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
RIPON:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Free Grammar School.	16,000	(a) Letters Patent of Philip and Mary, 1555.	- - Ordinances made by the Governors, with the advice of the Archbishop of York, 1837.	- - Charles Oxley, Fredk. Henry Wood, John Dalton, John Yorke, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Joshua Saml. Crompton, Rev. Samuel Hopper Powell, the Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., Fredk. Henry Clare Vyner, and Rev. Geo. Mason. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number.	- - A Grammar School for the education and instruction of children and young men. Resident inhabitants of the parish of Ripon are entitled to send their sons as day scholars to the School for gratuitous instruction (in addition to classics) in reading, writing, and arithmetic, geography, the Bible, English grammar, history, algebra, and the elements of Euclid.	640 - -	585 - -	2 - - by foundation boys, and 5 - - by boarders learning French, German, and Drawing.
ROSSINGTON:								
Plaxton's School -	400	(a) William Plaxton, 1650.	- - Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 1668.	- - The Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers (*ex officio*), and Jas. Brown, M.P.	- - The maintenance of a Free School to teach the children of Rossington, as well the poor as the rich, to read English, to understand Latin, and to write.	6 13 4	6 13 4	- -
ROTHERHAM:								
Grammar School -	19,000	(a) Unknown - (b) Lawrence Woodnett and Antony Collins, 1584.	- -	- - Earl of Effingham, John Guest, Joseph Badger, Robert John Bentley, Chas. Leach Coward, Hen. Woodhead, Edward Robinson, John Law, Geo. Haywood, William Owen, and Daniel Charles Wheatley. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The teaching of eight boys Latin, free of charge.	24 7 6	24 7 6	6 16 6
ROYSTONE:								
Free Grammar School.	4,150	(a) Unknown - (b) Order of Duchy Court of Lancaster and Purchase Deed, 1607.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1843.	- - Godfrey Wentworth, Benj. Barraclough, Timothy Arnold, Wm. John Stocks, John Oldroyd, and the Vicar of Roystone (*ex officio*). Elected by the Parishioners at a public meeting.	- - School appears to have been founded as a Grammar School. Forty scholars are entitled to be taught Latin and Greek free.	64 - -	40 4 10	2 2 - by parishioners; 4 4 - by non-parishioners.
SEDBERGH:								
Royal Free Grammar School.	4,391	(a) King Edward VI., 1551.	- -	- - Rev. George Platt, James Inman, Warwick P. Boustead, Bryan Batley, James Fawcett, John Ward, Thomas Sedgwick, Thomas Braithwaite, John Herd, J. Shepherd, J. Bowman, and George Stainton. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The education, institution, and instruction of boys and young men in grammar.	648 3 -	561 9 -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) - - Latin and Greek languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the Bible, English Grammar, History, Algebra, and the Elements of Euclid. French, German, and Drawing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	250 - -	- -	- - House, rented by Governors at 50 *l.* per annum; allowed to take 10 boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 3	34 8	3 1	8	26	7			
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	100 - -	None -	- - Allowed to take six boarders.									
	A French, German, and Drawing Master. Appointed by Head Master. The late usher receives a pension of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum out of the funds of the charity.	50 - -	45 - -	- - Boards with Head Master.									
- - School long appropriated to the purposes of an Elementary English School.	—												
(a) Latin - - (b) English Grammar, History, Geography, and the Natural Sciences.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	24 7 6	No Return, the Head Master having lately died.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	6	2	3	4	1			
	Under Master. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Drawing, &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese.	40 4 10	About 50 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 3	5 7	10 4	25	12	3			
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) - - Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. Drawing, Modern Languages, and extra Mathematics taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.	561 9 -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 22 (b) 15	8 3	1	7	15	55	20	-	- - One Exhibition of 45 *l.* a year, tenable for three years, open to boys born in the parish of Sedbergh. Six Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, of 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a year each, tenable for three years. Two scholars may compete annually for two Exhibitions, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Lady Betty Hastings, and for one, tenable at Christ College, Cambridge.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Master, and paid by him.]	- -	- -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SEDBERGH:								
Dent Grammar School.	1,430	(a) King James I., 1603. (b) Rev. Richard Witton, 1802.	- -	- - The Incumbent of Dent (*ex officio*). Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, Philip Bateman, John Harling, Robt. Haygarth, John Conder, John Alderson, James Stockdale, William Cragg, Thomas Chapman, Bryan Greenwood, Thomas Cragg, James Burton, Rowland Tatham, and Richard Whitfield. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The "Free Grammar School of King James," for the education and instruction of youth.	57 11 8	51 6 1	- 18 -
SHEFFIELD:*								
Free Grammar School.	185,157	(a) Thomas Smith, 1603. (b) King James I., 1604. James Hill, 1709.	- - The Governors have from time to time made various orders under the authority given to them by the Letters Patent.	- - The Vicar of Sheffield (*ex officio*). Henry Newbold, Henry Wilson, Richd. Bayley, Robt. Younge, Francis Huntsman, Henry Furniss, Geo. Hounsfield, Edward Hudson, William Ibbotson Horne, Samuel Butcher, Samuel Roberts, and George Walker. The continuing Governors elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The education, institution, and instruction of all and singular the youth inhabiting in Sheffield and the neighbourhood, in Grammar and other good learning. The number of boys on the Foundation limited by Governors to 30.	306 10 4	116 9 5	4 4 - by foundation scholars; 8 8 - by non-foundation scholars.
SHERBURN:								
Hungate's Hospital and School.	3,977	(a) Robert Hungate, 1619. (b) Sherburn Inclosure Act, 10 Geo. III., 1770.	- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	- Lord Ashtown (owner of the estates out of which rentcharge issues), the Vicar of Sherburn, and the Perpetual Curate of Saxton (*ex officio*). Joseph Clarke, Thomas Johnson Fox, John Thos. Wharton, and William Paver. Of the four non-official Trustees, one is appointed by the Patron (the Dean of York), one other by the owner of the estates charged with the revenue of the charity, and the remaining two by the ratepayers in the parishes of Sherburn and Saxton.	- - The maintenance of a hospital and school for 24 orphans of Sherburn and Saxton, or, in default, of Sand Hutton, York, or elsewhere, The master to instruct in Grammar all orphans and male children born in Sherburn and Saxton, freely. The maintenance of four poor scholars from the school in St. John's College, Cambridge. Four poor orphans are maintained in the hospital, and the school is divided into Upper and Lower Schools.	- Entire charity, 225 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	- - Stipends of Masters, 148 *l.*	- - -
SILKSTONE:								
Barnsley Grammar School.	17,890	(a) Thos. Keresforth, 1660. (b) Phœbe Locke, 1861.	- -	- - Sir Charles Wood, Bart., John Spencer Stanhope, Jas. Wentworth Vernon Wentworth, Godfrey Wentworth, the Rev. Rich. Earnshaw Roberts, Thomas Wilson, Hen. Jackson, Thos. Taylor, Chas. Jee, John Cordeaux, William Newman, Richard Thorpe, Wm. Shepherd, and Edward Newman. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Grammar School Master, to teach all children that should come to the school born in the townships of Barnsley, Dodworth, and Keresforth Hill, whose parents should not be worth 200 *l.* in lands or goods, free, and the other children of the said townships at half the rate usually paid for teaching at other schools. Ten scholarships in, or in connection with, the Grammar School, were founded by Phœbe Locke. The holders of such scholarships to be called the "Locke Scholars," and to be taught free.	44 13 4	44 13 4	4 4 -

* The Head Master has held his appointment about a year and a half only. The difference between the Gross and Net Income is caused by payments on account of a mortgage debt and a pension to the late Head Master, and a large expenditure on repairs and improvements of the school premises.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars—			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	(a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) Greek and Latin (b) French and German, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Euclid, Trigonometry, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	51 6 1	20 4 –	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 1 (b) 10	– 23	– 6	36	20	6			
(c) - - English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Practical Science.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	54 – –	250 – –	None - -	(a) 9 (b) 17	21 52	– 3	- - No record of these particulars.					
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	36 – –	125 – –	None.									
	One Assistant Master, paid by the Head and Second Masters.												
- - No instruction in the classics. The usual subjects of English instruction only.	Head Master - Appointed by the Dean of the Cathedral Church of York, as Patron.	100 – –	None -	- - House; allowed to take six boarders.	- - No accurate information of these particulars, the present Master having only been appointed in October 1864.								
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master, with approval of the Patron.	48 – –	None -	None.									
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, Mapping, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Land Surveying. Trigonometry, the Deferential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Natural Philosophy, are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	44 13 6	92 13 4	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 8 (b) 3	2 10	– 8	25	22	12			
	Second Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	-	None.									
	Drawing Master Appointed by the Head Master.	- -	None -	None.									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SKIPTON:								
Grammar School -	7,700	(a) Wm. Ezmystead, 1548.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1841.	-- Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart., Matthew Wilson, John Coulthurst, John Benson Sidgwick, Henry Alcock, Charles Carr, Steven Bayley Hall, and Thomas Heelis. The continuing Trustees elect to vacancies in their number.	-- The instruction of boys in the grammatical tongue. The scheme directs instruction in classics, the higher branches of mathematics, and English.	758 10 5	648 10 5	- - -
BOLTON ABBEY:*								
Boyle's Free School	800	(a) Hon. Robt. Boyle, 1697. (b) Richard Earl of Burlington, 1715.	- -	-- The Duke of Devonshire, K. G.	-- The maintenance of a Grammar School at Bolton Abbey. For the education of the children of noblemen, gentlemen, and others, in classical learning, with preference to children of certain tenants and inhabitants of certain manors and houses.	95 - -	85 - -	4 4 - for scholars on Foundation; 8 8 - for scholars not on Foundation.
SLAIDBURN:								
Grammar School	1,481	(a) John Brennard, 1717.	- -	-- The Rector of Slaidburn (*ex officio*). Additional Trustees about to be appointed by the Charity Commissioners.	-- No trusts defined. School reputed to be free for instruction in the learning languages or English Grammar.	80 - -	80 - -	- 17 6
SNAITH:								
Grammar School	900	(a) Nicholas Waller, 1618.	- -	-- George John Yarburgh (as owner of estate out of which rent-charge issues).	-- To educate six boys of the parish of Snaith, free of cost, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin.	30 - -	80 - -	-- No information.
THORNE:								
Brooke's School †	2,591	(a) William Brooke, 1705.	-- Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 1860.	-- George Kenyon, John Brown, Richard Micklethwaite, Wm. Hemingway, William Marsdin Darley, and Joseph Richardson. The perpetual Curate of the parish of Thorne, and the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Thorne Union (*ex officio*). Trustees appointed by Court of Chancery or other competent jurisdiction.	- The maintenance of one able, sober, learned, and sufficient Schoolmaster in the town of Thorne, for the teaching and instructing of such children as should come to the school to be taught. Ten of the poorest boys to be taught free.	120 - -	120 - -	- - -
THORNHILL:								
Free School -	8,377	(a) Rev. Chas. Greenwood, 1642.	- -	No Trustees - -	-- A free Grammar School for the better bringing up of youth in the town and parish of Thornhill.	20 - -	20 - -	- - -
THORNTON:								
Earby Grammar School.	2,100	(a) Robert Windle, 1633.	- -	No Trustees - -	-- To teach Latin, and instruct the youth within the parish of Thornton.	20 - -	20 - -	- - -
Lady Lumley's Grammar School.	900	(a) Viscountess Lumley, 1657.	-- Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1820.	-- Lord Feversham, the Hon. Wm. Ernest Duncombe, Sir Wm. Worsley, Bart., Jas. Walker, Rev. John R. Hill, and James Mitchelson.	-- The support of a Master to teach Latin, and instruct the youth within the parish of Thornton.	82 - -	80 - -	-- No information.

* This School was re-opened in 1863, having been closed for many years previously.
† The statement under Nos. 10, 15, and 16, based on the average of the last two and a half years only.

11. Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS. How Appointed.	Average Income of each — From Endowment.	Average Income of each — From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation. — Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years. — Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School. — Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	18. Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Classics, Mathematics, English language, History, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Skipton.	438 10 5	None -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5	33	10	40	40	10	-	-	-- One Exhibition, tenable at Christ's College, Cambridge, of 30*l.* a year, founded by William Petyt.
	Under Master - Appointed by Head Master.	130 - -	None -	None.									
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master.	80 - -	None -	None.									
(c) - Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, English Grammar, Latin, and Book-keeping.	Head Master - Appointed by the Duke of Devonshire.	85 - -	21 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) (b) No information.	3	2	-- No record of these particulars.					
	Assistant Master Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(a) -- Reading, English Grammar, Latin and Greek.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	50 - -	6 - -	None - -	(a) 3	14	31	18	15	3			
(b) Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.	Usher - - Appointed by the Trustees.	30 - -	10 - -	None.									
(c) -- Latin, Mathematics, English History, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	- -	- -	- - -	(a) (b) No information.	2	4	3					
	Deputy - - Appointed by Master.	30 - -	- -	None.									
(c) -- Christian Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Drawing, Singing, &c.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustees.	70 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take 4 boarders.	(a) (b) 4	7 18	2 21	40	7	2			
- No Free Grammar School kept for several years. Income at present applied in repairing and improving the school buildings.	—												
-- School long appropriated to the purposes of an Elementary English School.	—												
(a) -- The Classics. (b) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	80 - -	- -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) About 17 of all ages (b) No information.			-- No return of these particulars.			-	4	-- Three Exhibitions of 20 *l.* tenable until scholar has graduated.

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING—*continued.*								
WAKEFIELD:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	32,000	(a) Queen Elizabeth, by Charter, 1591. (b) George Savile, 36th Elizabeth. Thomas Savile, 38th Elizabeth. — Grice, 2d Charles I. Thomas Savile, 1599. Edward Maude, 1596. John Mowbray, 1599. John Allott, 1603. Richard Lister, 1603. — Wharton, 1603. — Pollard, 1603. George Spivey, 1603. — Watkinson, 1603. Oswald Layborne, 1604. Robert Kaye, 1604. John Burton, 1723. John Frieston, 1723. T. Bramley, 1603. — Battye, 1605. — Grice, 1629. Sir R. Gargrave, 1612. Robert Smith, 1604. Widow Savile, 1599. — Cockill, 1723. Donor unknown, 1699. Thomas Cave, 1602. — Naylor, 1618. — Jackson, 1603. — Dighton, 1595. J. C. D. Charlesworth, 1857.	-- Statutes made under authority of Charter.	-- Joze Luis Fernandes, jun., Robt. Bownas Mackie, Jeremiah Glover, Edward Tew, Rev. John Pullein, Edward Tomlinson, Thos. Giordani Wright, Hen. Wormald, Thos. Holy Holdsworth, the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, John Charlesworth Dodgson Charlesworth, Geo. Hudswell Westerman, Rev. Charles Joseph Camidge, and Daniel Burton Kendell. The continuing Trustees (in conjunction with Master) elect to vacancies in their number.	-- The establishment of a Free Grammar School at Wakefield, there to be erected and established for ever, for the continual teaching, instructing, and bringing up of children and youth belonging to the parish of Wakefield in good learning.	410 - -	*352 - -	5 5 -
WRAGBY:								
School - -	594	Unknown - -	- - -	No Trustees - -	-- Not known. The income is paid by the Duchy of Lancaster to the Schoolmaster.	6 16 4	6 5 -	- -
WALES.								
NORTH WALES:								
ANGLESEA:								
BEAUMARIS:								
Grammar School	2,210	(a) David Hughes, 1603.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1832.	-- The Bishop of Bangor, the Mayor of Beaumaris, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., Thos. Peers Williams, M.P., John Lewis Hampton Lewis, Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, and Archdeacon Wynne Jones. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	-- The support of a Free Grammar School at Beaumaris, and of Almshouses near thereto. Any surplus funds to be given to the poor of Llantrissant. Three-fourths of the clear rents to be applied to the School, and in assisting one or two of the poorest scholars at the University, and in placing them out to suitable trades.	760 12 1	730 12 1	Foundation boys, - 3 - in Lower School. - 6 - in Upper School. 10 10 - by boys not on the foundation.
CARNARVON:								
BANGOR:								
Grammar School of Dr. Glynn.	10,662	(a) Dr. Geoffry Glynn, 1557.	-- Established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.	-- The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Bangor (*ex officio*). Chas. Wynne Finch, M.P., Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, and Edward Greenall. Appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Bangor.	-- The foundation of a Grammar School in the town of Bangor, for the better education of poor men's children, and the maintenance of 10 poor scholars therein. The Trustees elect 16 boys as Glynn Scholars.	329 13 4	220 - -	4 4 -

* This amount is subject to temporary deductions, for payment of a debt incurred in the erection of new school buildings, and for other purposes.
† Payment of principal and interest on mortgage debt, and large temporary expenditure on repairs and improvements of trust estate, have absorbed a considerable portion of the income. The late usher receives a pension of 40 *l.* The present Head Master was appointed at Christmas 1864.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) Latin and Greek (b) Religious instruction in the principles of the Church of England, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, Writing, Geography, History, and English Literature.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	120 - -	280 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(b) 5	35	20	115, of all ages			- -	-	- - Three Exhibitions, tenable either at Oxford or Cambridge for three years, and of the annual value of 80 *l.* each. Two of the annual value of 50 *l.* each for four years, tenable at Clare College, Cambridge. Two of the annual value of 50 *l.* each for four years, tenable at University College, Oxford. Two scholars may compete annually for Lady Betty Hastings' Exhibitions, tenable at Queen's College, Oxford, for five years, annual value 75 *l.*
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	65 - -	20 - -	None.									
	Mathematical Master and Junior Master. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											
- - School long appropriated to purposes of an elementary English school.	—												
(c) - - Greek, Latin, Divinity, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Head Master - Appointed by Feoffees.	110 - -	- - No information.	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 18	3 19	1 6	46	70	26	-	9	- - Two Exhibitions of 20 *l.* each, tenable for four years at any college in Oxford or Cambridge.
	Usher† - - Appointed by Feoffees.	75 - -	- -	House.									
	Two Assistant Classical and Mathematical Masters, and an English Master teaching Writing and Reading. All appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
(c) - - Religious instruction, Classics, Writing, Arithmetic, French, History, Geography, and English.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	139 - -	96 12 -	- - House and land let at 77 *l.* per annum; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 30, of all ages -			No register kept			1	-	- - Scholarships and Exhibitions at Jesus College, Oxford, of from 50 *l.* to 80 *l.*, open to this school in common with four others in North Wales.
	Usher - - Appointed by Head Master.	65 - -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.									
	French and English Master. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CARNARVON—*continued.*								
BOTTWNOG:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	100	(a) Henry Rowlands, 1616.	- -	- - The Bishop of Bangor, the Dean of Bangor, Lord Newborough, Col. Douglas Pennant, M.P., Richard Lloyd Edwards, Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, Charles Griffith Wynne, Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Rev. Wm. Wynne Williams, Lord Boston, and Rev. John Owen. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School in the parish of Mellteyrn or Bottwnog, in Llyn.	214 13 11	180 - -	- -
COUNTY OF DENBIGH:								
DENBIGH:								
Free Grammar School.	5,498	(a) Founded by Subscription, 1726 and 1727.	- -	- - Rev. Robert Myddelton, hereditary Trustee, and the Mayor of Denbigh (*ex officio*).	- - The setting up a Free Grammar School, and the maintenance and support of the Master thereof.	53 - -	53 - -	- -
LLANRWST:								
Free School -	3,593	(a) Sir John Wynne, 1610.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1851.	- - Rector of Llanrwst (*ex officio*). William Hanmer, Vice-Admiral Watling, Charles Wynne Finch, M. P., Rev. John Boulger, Henry Sandbach, John Blackwall, Lewis Kennedy, Rev. Peter Titley, Rev. David Owen, and Edward Jones. The continuing Trustees elect others, with the approval of the Patron.	- - The maintenance and support of a school for the instruction of boys of the parishes of Llanrwst, Dolwyddllan, Bettws-y-coed and Eglwysfach, and of an almshouse for 12 poor persons of those parishes.	Income of whole Charity, 821 7 11	Net Income applicable to School, 362 19 1	Boys under 13, 1 10 - Above that age, 3 - -
RUABON:								
Grammar School	14,343	(a) By Parishioners, 1632. (b) John Robinson, 1703. Ellis Lloyd, 1712.	- -	- - The Bishop of St. Asaph, the Vicar of Ruabon, the Rural Dean of Wrexham (*ex officio*). Lord Kenyon, and Sir Watkin Wynne, Bart. Appointed by the Court of Chancery.	- - The better support and maintenance of a Grammar School in Ruabon. Six boys appointed by the Vicar are educated free.	147 10 -	120 - -	4 - -
RUTHIN:								
Grammar School	3,372	(a) Founded by Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1594. (b) Gabriel Goodman, 1595.	- - An Act, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 59, confirming Scheme of Charity Commissioners.	- - The Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Bangor, the Dean of St. Asaph, the Mayor of Ruthin, the Warden of the Hospital of Christ, in Ruthin, and the Master of the Grammar School (*ex officio.*) Lord Newborough, Townsend Mainwaring, M.P., Rev. Edwd. Thelwall, Rev. James Jones, Rev. Francis Owen, and Rev. Reginald Hughes. The continuing Governors elect others to fill vacancies, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.	- - The maintenance of the Schoolmaster and Under Master of the Grammar School in Ruthin, to teach all boys born in Llanilidan or Ruthin free.	327 7 10	278 4 6	4 4 - by free boys. 8 8 - by others.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(a) -- Greek, Latin, French, Euclid, Algebra, and the usual branches of an English education.	Master - - - Appointed by Trustees.	170 - -	- -	- - House and small farm; allowed to take boarders.	(a) and (b) 17	23	9	51	27	14	-	1	- - Two, of 3l. each, called "Hutchin's Scholarships."
	An Assistant Master. Appointed and paid by the Master.	—											
(c) - Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Grammar, Latin, and Greek.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	53 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 30, of all ages - (b) 2, of all ages.			-- No register kept.					
(c) -- Religious Instruction, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Reading, and Writing. French is taught for a special payment.	Head Master -	200 - -	14 8 10	- - House; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(a) 7	26	3	27	44	10	5		
					(b) 7 of all ages.								
	Second Master - Both appointed by the Trustees, with the approval of Patron.	110 16 8	9 2 3	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.									
	Writing Master Appointed by Head Master.	30 - -	20 - -	No house.									
(c) -- Latin, Greek, English, and Mathematics. The Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	120 - -	76 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 of all ages - (b) 13	21	3	24	54	18	-	1	
	Second Master - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	- -	- -	-- No house; no boarders.									
	French, German, Music, and Drawing Masters.	—											
(c) -- The Classics, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, History, Geography, and Religion.	Head Master - Appointed by the Bishop of St. Asaph.	175 - 4	125 12 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 11	9 8	2	10	23	18	-	10	- - The number and amount of the Exhibitions to be established have not yet been fixed by the Governors. The gross amount available is about 170l. annually.
	Under Master - Appointed by the present Head Master during his tenure of the office, afterwards by the Governors.	92 18 2	20 - 4	No house.									
	Third Master. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF DENBIGH—*continued.*						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WREXHAM:		(a)						
Grammar School	12,354	Unknown. (b) Valentine Broughton, 1603. Gwen Eyton. Ralph Weld.	- - -	- - Vicar and Churchwardens of Wrexham (*ex officio*).	- - The maintenance of a schoolmaster in the town of Wrexham for the education of youth in good erudition and learning.	32 - -	32 - -	6 6 -
COUNTY OF FLINT:								
HAWARDEN:		(a)						
Free School -	7,500	George Ledsham, 1606. (b) Richard Willett, 1810.	- - -	- - The Rector and Churchwardens of the parish (*ex officio*). Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Doctor Moffat, — Griffiths, — Roberts, Wm. Hancock, John Fox, Charles Gorst, and Gregory Burnett. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the education of poor boys of the parish. Eight boys are educated free in the school.	16 - -	11 - -	4 - -
HOLYWELL:		(a)						
Grammar School*	10,301	Unknown.	- - -	No Trustees - - The Vicar of Holywell is the acting Trustee.	- - The instruction of six poor children of the parish of Holywell by a Grammar Master.	4 16 -	4 13 8	1 - -
NEWMARKET OR TRELOFNOYD:		(a)						
Wynne's School -	500	John Wynne, 1713.	- - Established by the Court of Chancery, 1858.	- - The Incumbent and Churchwardens of the parish (*ex officio*). The Bishop of St. Asaph, Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd, William Shipley Conwy, Llewellyn Faulkner Lloyd, E. Bates, T. Dixon, Rev. Richd. Briscoe, Rev. Edward Evans, and Rev. Thomas J. Hughes. The Trustees are elected under the authority of the scheme.	- - A public Grammar School for teaching Latin and Greek authors.	93 10 -	93 10 -	- -
ST. ASAPH:		(a)						
Grammar School -	2,200	Unknown. (b) John Hutchinson, 1828.	- - -	- - The four Vicars of St. Asaph (*ex officio*).	- - The original Trusts are not defined, but the school was apparently founded as a Grammar School.	50 - -	50 - -	- - No information.
COUNTY OF MERIONETH:								
DOL GELLAN:		(a)						
Free School -	3,500	Rev. John Ellis, 1625. (b) Rev. Ellis Lewis, 1727. Rev. John Tamberlain, 1793.	- - -	- - The Dean of Bangor, the Archdeacons of Merioneth and Bangor, and Canon Residentiary of Bangor, and the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish (*ex officio*).	- - A Free Grammar School for teaching 18 poor children of the parish Reading, Writing, and Cypher-ing.	38 16 4	38 16 4	- -

* The Master conducts a considerable Proprietary School, to which he admits nine boys on this Foundation.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, French, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing, and the usual branches of English education.	Head Master - Appointed by the Bishop of St. Asaph.	32 - -	100 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(b)	20	-	107					
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Reading, History, Arithmetic, Geography, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Two Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	11 - - —	31 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 2 (b) 7	3 7	3 4	11	21	6			
(c) - - Religious teaching, Latin, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, Mensuration, History, Geography, and English Grammar.	Head Master - Appointed by the Vicar of Holywell.	4 13 8	6 - -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a)	7	2	3	9				
-- This has been converted into an elementary English School for the instruction of poor children of both sexes.	—												
(a) -- Latin, Greek, English, Algebra, Euclid, Arithmetic, &c.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Assistant Master, Drawing and Drill Master. Appointed and paid by Head Master.	50 - - - -	-- No information. —	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 5	13 11	2 5	1	11	2			
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, and Greek.	Head Master - Appointed by the Rector of the parish.	38 16 4	- -	-- No house; allowed to take boarders.	-- No register of these particulars kept.			-- No register of these particulars kept.					

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF MERIONETH—*continued.*								
LLAN-Y-CIL:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bala Free School	1,500	(a) Edmund Meyricke, 1712.	- -	- - The Bishops of St. Asaph and Bangor (*ex officio*). Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., M. P., John Lloyd, M. Richards, R. Llewellyn Price, Rev. David Morgan Thomas, F. Jones, William Jones, William Price Jones, and Rev. Charles Williams, D. D.	- - The maintenance of a School for the instruction of 30 poor boys of North Wales in grammar learning. These boys are clothed out of the funds of the charity.	160 - -	160 - -	1 2 6 by boys not on the Foundation.
LLAN EGRYN:								
Free School -	600	(a) Hugh Owen, 1650. (b) Griffith Owen, 1668.	- -	- - The two nearest resident Magistrates, and the Rectors of Dolgelley and Llangelynin (*ex officio*). William Watkin Edward Wynne, M. P., hereditary Trustee, Edward Owen, and John Lloyd. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster, a Graduate of one of the Universities, learned in Latin and Greek, and skilled in grammar and rhetoric. The funds are also applied in apprenticing poor children.	109 10 -	67 - -	- -
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY:								
DEYTHEUR:								
Grammar School	-	(a) Andrew Newport, 1690.	- Rules framed by Lord of the Manor, under powers contained in the instrument of foundation.	- - Sir John Roger Kynaston, Bart., Christopher Temple, the Earl of Powis, and John James Turner. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number.	- - The maintenance of a Schoolmaster to instruct the children of the Manor or Lordship of Deytheur in reading and writing, and in the Latin and Greek grammar.	107 10 -	102 10 -	- -
WELSHPOOL:								
Church School -	5,000	(a) Richard Tudor, (date unknown). (b) Edward Parry, 1770.	- -	- The Vicar of Welshpool and the Vicar of Berriew (*ex officio*).	- - To teach a Grammar or Latin School in the Church School, for boys born and living in the town of Welshpool.	9 - -	9 - -	- -
SOUTH WALES:								
COUNTY OF BRECON:								
BRECON:								
Christ's College -	6,000	(a) King Henry VIII., by Charter, 1541.	- - Scheme of Court of Chancery, under the provisions of the Christ's College, Brecknock, Act.	- - The Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Lord Lieutenant of Brecknock, the Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, the Archdeacon of Brecon, the Archdeacon of Llandaff, and the Mayor of Brecon (*ex officio*). Sir Thomas Phillips, C. Alexander Wood, John Powell, David Thomas, and Col. W. Pearce. The first three appointed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the last two by the Town Council of Brecon, in conformity with scheme.	- - A College and Collegiate School for instruction in letters and divinity, and for the encouragement of meritorious scholars, and their advancement in learning. Foundation scholars elected by merit receive gratuitous instruction in the College.	841 - 10	*450 - -	8 - -

* Large temporary expenditure on new school-buildings have absorbed the residue of the income.

11.	12, 13 and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each: From Endowment.	Average Income of each: From Capitation Fees.	Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Scripture History, Reading, Writing, Arithmetin, Mensuration, English History, Grammar, Geography, and Rudiments of Latin.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	90 - -	5 10 -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 2	10 1	25 2	30	8	2	1		
-- This has long been conducted as an elementary English school for the instruction of poor children.	—												
(a) -- Greek, Latin, and English.	Master - - Appointed by the Lord or Lady of the Manor.	85 10 -	- -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5 (b) 12, of all ages.	21	17	44	38	7	3		
	Usher - - Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	—											
- - The income of this school has been long applied in aid of an elementary English school for the instruction of poor children.	—												
(c) - Religious teaching, Greek, Latin, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, History, Geography, Book-keeping, French, German, and Mathematics.	Head Master - Appointed by the Governors.	200 - -	100 - -	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 5, of all ages -			15	21	24	4	2	-- An Exhibition of 30 *l.*, tenable for four years at Jesus College, Oxford.
	Usher - - Appointed by the Governors.	125 - -	50 - -	—	(b) 16	20	4						
	English or Commercial Master. Appointed and paid by the Head Master.	90 - -	27 10 -	—									

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN:								
CARDIGAN:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grammar School	3,000	(a) -- Founded by the Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales, 1653. (b) Letitia Cornwallis, 1731.	- - -	-- Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councillors of the borough of Cardigan.	-- The maintenance of a Schoolmaster and Usher for the education of children of Cardigan. Six scholars receive gratuitous instruction in the school.	21 10 6	21 - -	4 10 -
LLEDROD:								
Grammar School	1,125	(a) Thomas Oliver, 1745.	- - -	-- Major John P. A. Lloyd Philipps, acting Trustee, as the heir of the Patron.	-- The education of 40 children in Lledrod in the principles of the Church of England and in grammar.	163 7 -	141 17 -	None - -
YSTRAD MEURIG:								
Grammar School	150	(a) Edward Richard, 1757.	- - -	-- The Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Lisburne, Lieut. Col. Powell, Major John Lloyd Philipps, and John Chas. Hughes.	-- The education of 32 poor boys of Yspytty Ystradmeiric, and other parishes, in the principles of the Church of England, and in the Latin tongue.	118 - -	100 - -	4 4 -
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN:								
CARMARTHEN:								
Free Grammar School.	9,700	(a) Queen Elizabeth, 1575. (b) Lord Chichester, 1621. Rev. Edmd. Meyrick, 1708. Sir Thos. Powell, 1729.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1856.	-- The Mayor of Carmarthen (*ex officio*). Wm. Morris, M.P., Lewis Morris, John Hughes, Edwd. Bower Jones, and Griffith Harris. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies under certain control.	-- The instruction of boys and youths in grammar, arithmetic, navigation, and other books.	108 - -	108 - -	3 - - by boys under 10; 5 - - between 10 and 12; 6 - - above 12.
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN:								
COWBRIDGE:								
Free School -	1,060	(a) Unknown - - (b) Sir Leoline Jenkins, 1685.	-- Established by Charity Commissioners, 1862.	-- The Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford (*ex officio*).	-- The maintenance of a Schoolmaster at Cowbridge, to teach five pensioners of the school freely, and to fit them for the Universities, and the payment of a fixed stipend for the support and maintenance of the scholars. £. 5 per annum is paid to each of six scholars on the Foundation.	50 - -	50 - -	10 10 -
SWANSEA:								
Bishop Gore's Grammar School.	50,000	(a) -- Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, 1682. (b) Bussy Mansel, 1683. Grant from Corporation, 1848.	-- Established by the Court of Chancery, 1850.	-- Geo. Grant Francis, Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, M.P., Timothy Brimble Esseny, Charles Henry Smith, Starling Benson, and Thos. Edwd. Thomas. Appointed under the authority of the Court of Chancery.	-- A Free Grammar School, for the education of sons of the poorest burgesses and inhabitants in virtue and good literature.	50 - -	50 - -	6 16 6

* The return of the particulars under 16 are for the last 2½ years only.

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15.			16.			17.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.		Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Greek, Latin, Mathematics, History, and Geography.	Master - - Appointed by Corporation.	21 - -	45 - -	- - No house; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 3 (b) 6	3 4	-	*5	1	7	-	2	
(a) -- Grammar, and the usual subjects of elementary English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by the Trustee. Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	141 17 - —	- -	No house - -	(a) 3	7	14	50	14	6	1		
(a) -- Latin, Mathematics, History, Geography, and the usual subjects of English instruction.	Master - - Appointed by Trustees. Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	100 - - —	-- No sufficient information.	No house - -	(a) (b)	8 4	8 5	18	22	60	5		
(c) -- Latin, Greek, English History, Geography, Mathematics, Algebra, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Drawing, Designing, Reading, and Writing.	Head Master - Under Master - Both appointed by the Trustees. French Master - Paid by his pupil's fees.	60 - - 45 - - —	115 - - 57 6 -	-- No house; allowed to take 25 boarders. - - No house; allowed to take 25 boarders.	(a) 23 (b) 4, of all ages	16	4 -	30	80	30			
(c) -- Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Religious teaching, and the usual subjects of English instruction. Modern languages and Drawing are taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College. Three Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Haster.	20 - - —	340 3 11	- - House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 6 (b) 17 These returns relate to past year only.	1 18	- 2	100, of all ages			5	9	- - Three Exhibitions, tenable at Jesus College, Oxford, for four years.
(a) - - Latin and Greek. (b) Mathematics, and the usual branches of an English education. French, German, and Drawing taught for special payments.	Head Master - Appointed by the Heir of Bussy Mansel. Three Assistant Masters. Appointed and paid by the Head Master. French, Grammar, and Drawing Masters. Appointed by Head Master, and paid from the fees of the pupils.	20 - - — —	- No returns of these fees.	- - No house; allowed to receive boarders in private residence.	-- No return is made of these particulars.			41	34	15			

1. NAME and SITUATION of SCHOOL.	2. Estimated Resident Population in same Town or Parish.	3. (a) Name of Founder, and Date of Original Foundation. (b) Same of any subsequent Endowments.	4 and 5. Date of any Scheme now governing Charity, and by what Authority Established.	6. Names of Trustees, and how Appointed, or (if *ex officio*) the Offices held by them.	7 and 8. Short Description of Trust, specifying all its Objects.	9. Average Income from Endowment applicable to Grammar School Educational Purposes. Gross Income.	9. Net Income.	10. Average Amount of Capitation Fees paid Yearly by each Scholar.
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE:						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HAVERFORDWEST:								
Free Grammar School.	8,000	(a) Thomas Lloyd, 1613. (b) John Milward, 1654.	Established by the Court of Chancery, 1855.	The Mayor of Haverfordwest (*ex officio*). Joseph Marychurch, William Rees, William Owen, John Hy. Scourfield, M.P., Dr. Morgan, and James Higgon. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies in their number, subject to certain control.	The maintenance of a schoolmaster learned in the Latin tongue, for the education of scholars at Haverfordwest.	174 - -	174 - -	3 - -
PEMBROKE:								
Free Grammar School.	-	School discontinued in 1821. The income has been applied in aid of elementary British and National Schools, by order of the Court of Chancery.	—					
COUNTY OF RADNOR:								
CWM TOYDDWR:								
Price's School -	797	(a) Rev. Chas. Price, 1719.	- -	The heir of the Founder, the Vicars of Cwm Toyddwr and Nantmel (*ex officio*).	To pay for the preaching of five sermons yearly in the parish church, and to pay the salary of a person licensed by the Bishop of the diocese to keep a school in or near the Church of Llansantfraid, Cwm Toyddwr, for ever.	32 14 8	32 14 8	- -
PRESTEIGN:								
Grammar School -	2,500	(a) John Beddoes, 1565.	- -	Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P., Sir Harford James Jones Brydges, Rich. Green Price, M.P., F. Evelyn, Cecil Parsons, John William Lewis, William Stephens, Rev. O. Ormerod, and E. James. The continuing Trustees elect others to fill vacancies.	The maintenance of a master learned in the Latin tongue to keep a Free Grammar School in the town of Presteign, and to teach youth that should repair to the said school.	180 - -	140 - -	- -

11.	12, 13, and 14. THE MASTERS.				15. Average Number of Scholars— (a) On Foundation. (b) Not on Foundation.			16. Number of Scholars who have left during last Six Years.			17. Average Number of Scholars who have gone to College within a Year of leaving School.		18.
Subjects Taught— (a) For Endowment. (b) For Capitation Fees. (c) Without such Distinction.	How Appointed.	Average Income of each		Whether House or other Advantages. What Liberty of taking Boarders.	Above 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Under 14 Years of Age.	Between 14 and 16 Years of Age.	Above 16 Years of Age.	Foundation Scholars.	Scholars not on the Foundation.	Exhibitions or Scholarships provided by Foundation, the Amount of Income therefrom, and Terms on which held.
		From Endowment.	From Capitation Fees.										
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.										
(c) -- Latin, Greek, English History and Literature, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, and Reading.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees. Assistant Master Appointed and paid by Head Master.	174 - - —	47 - -	-- House; allowed to take boarders.	(a) 10	10	15	-- No register kept of the above particulars.			5	-	-- Milward Exhibitions of 50 *l.*, tenable for four years at Brazenose College, Oxford. The number depends upon the amount of available income.
-- This is conducted as an elementary English School, for the instruction of poor children in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	—												
(a) -- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics, and Religious instruction.	Head Master - Appointed by the Trustees.	140 - -	- -	-- No house; allowed to take 12 boarders.	(a) 16	16	20	40	56	17			

EDUCATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 April 1865;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Cases in which the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL has Objected to make a GRANT towards the Building of a NATIONAL or CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOL, between the 1st day of January 1861 and the 31st day of December 1864, on the Ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded from such a School; specifying in each Case why the Objection was taken, and whether the Promoters received it by inserting a Conscience Clause in their Trust Deed."

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *May* 1865.

RETURN of the Cases in which the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL has Objected to make a GRANT towards the Building of a NATIONAL or CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOL, between the 1st day of January 1861 and the 31st day of December 1864, on the Ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded from such a School; specifying in each Case why the Objection was taken, and whether the Promoters received it by inserting a Conscience Clause in their Trust Deed.

NAME of SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	Parish, or School District, as returned by Promoters.	Why the Objection was taken.		Whether Promoters removed Objection by inserting a Conscience Clause.
			Population.	Proportion or Number of Dissenters, as returned by Promoters.	* Marks a grant *paid*. † Marks a grant *awarded*. The word *yes* (only) denotes agreement to insert Conscience Clause, but case not ended as to approval of plans, &c.
Upton	Nottingham	Upton	506	16 families	yes.*
Althorne	Essex	Althorne	380	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no.
Newton	Glamorgan	Oystermouth	350	three-fourths	no.
Skillington	Lincoln	Skillington	463	one-half	yes.
Church Leuch	Worcester	Church Leuch	422	one-sixth	no.
East Bridgeford	Nottingham	East Bridgeford	1,170	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no.
Legbourne	Lincoln	Legbourne	551	one-third	yes.*
Barbourne St. Stephen	Worcester	Barbourne St. Stephen	1,500	4 per cent.	yes.*
Llywell	Brecon	Llywell	1,503	one-fourth	yes.*
Pontlottyn	Glamorgan	Gelligaer	2,254	a majority	no.
New Tredegar	Monmouth	New Tredegar	1,600	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no.
Castle Camps	Cambridge	Castle Camps	936	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.†
Bruisley	Nottingham	Bruisley	1,220	one-fourth	no answer.
Standlake	Oxford	Standlake	822	two-sevenths	no.
Tickhill	York	Tickhill	2,000	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Thorneyburn	Northumberland	Thorneyburn	340	one-half	yes.
Pantywann	Glamorgan	Gelligaer	275	20 families	no.
Ruckinge	Kent	Ruckinge	402	one-half	no.
Tremeirchion	Flint	Tremeirchion	707	one-fourth	yes.
Llanegryn	Merioneth	Llanegryn	700	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no.
Lydney	Gloucester	Lydney	2,285	75 families	yes.
Ystradyfodwg	Glamorgan	Ystradyfodwg	4,500	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no.
Elmswell	Suffolk	Elmswell	759	40 families	no.
Llanyre	Radnor	Llanyre	744	one-third	no.
Honing	Norfolk	Honing	325	26 families	yes.
Wilton	Somerset	Wilton	909	32 families	no.
Ridgewell	Essex	Ridgewell	795	one-fourth	no.
Renhold	Bedford	Renhold	513	one-third	yes.†
Loughton	Bucks	Loughton	386	one-fifth	no.
Buxton	Derby	Buxton	2,000	one-third	no answer.
Bacton	Suffolk	Bacton	800	33 families	yes.
Llannefydd	Denbigh	Lannefydd	1,196	two-thirds	yes.
Merthyr Cynog	Brecon	Merthyr Cynog	441	three-fourths	no.
Wood Plumpton	Lancaster	Wood Plumpton	1,575	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.*

NAME of SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	Parish, or School District, as returned by Promoters.	Why the Objection was taken.		Whether Promoters removed Objection by inserting a Conscience Clause.
			Population.	Proportion or Number of Dissenters, returned by Promoters.	* Marks a grant *paid.* † Marks a grant *awarded.* The word *yes* (only) denotes agreement to insert Conscience Clause, but case not ended as to approval of plans, &c.
Hugglescote	Leicester	Hugglescote	1,220	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.*
Fazeley	Stafford	Fazeley	1,670	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.*
Long Eaton	Derby	Long Eaton	1,400	18 families	yes.*
Llanvrechna	Monmouth	Lower Llanvrechna	800	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Haltwhistle	Northumberland	Haltwhistle	2,800	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Sutton-le-Marsh	Lincoln	Sutton-le-Marsh	368	two-thirds	yes.
Worle	Somerset	Worle	980	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Crew's Hole	Gloucester	St. Michael Two Mile Hill	500	two-thirds	yes.†
Kearsley Moor	Lancaster	Kearsley Moor	1,500	one-third	yes.
Gwenddwr	Brecon	Gwenddwr	570	one-half	no answer.
Handsworth	Stafford	St. Michael Handsworth	3,268	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.*
Norton Canes	Stafford	Norton Canes	800	80 families	yes.*
Chrishall	York	Chrishall	617	nearly one-half	no answer.
Bledloe Ridge	Buckingham	Bledloe	532	one-third	no answer.
Smallbridge	Lancaster	Hamer	1,500	one-half	yes.*
Kimberley	Nottingham	Kimberley	3,000	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Whitwell	Southampton	Whitwell	570	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Devonport St. Mary	Devon	Devonport St. Mary	6,000	not stated in answer to inquiry	yes.
Clydach	Glamorgan	Clydach	3,000	140 families	yes.†
Felinfoel	Carmarthen	Felinfoel	2,000	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no answer.
Willoughby	Lincoln	Willoughby	700	one-half	no.
Yelling	Huntingdon	Yelling	414	one-half	yes.†
Shitlington	York	Township of Over	2,000	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Hoxton Trinity	Middlesex	Hoxton Trinity	10,960	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.*
Llanwrin	Montgomery	Llanwrin	768	two-thirds	no answer.
Llwydiath	Montgomery	Llwydiath	600	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.
Llandulas	Denbigh	Llandulas	641	a majority	no.
Stradbroke	Suffolk	Stradbroke	1,400	one-half	yes.*
Bradworthy	Devon	- - - -	—	- - - -	no.
Barton St. David	Somerset	Barton St. David	414	one-fourth	no.
Lamerton	Devon	Lamerton	1,200	not stated in answer to inquiry.	yes.†
Skelmanthorpe	York	Scissett	4,000	not stated in answer to inquiry.	no.
Dolphinholme	Lancaster	Dolphinholme	800	one-third	yes.
Dunockshaw	Lancaster	Clowbridge	700	two-thirds	no answer.
Milnrow	Lancaster	Milnrow	6,200	one-fifth	yes.
Eccles	Lancaster	Eccles	5,000	300 families	yes.
Maindee	Monmouth	Christ Church	2,200	64 families	yes.

EDUCATION.

RETURN of the Cases in which the Educational Department of the Privy Council has Objected to make a Grant towards the Building of a National or Church of England School, between 1 January 1861 and 31 December 1864, on the ground that Children of Dissenters might be excluded from such School; &c.

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *May* 1865.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1865;—*for*,

"COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL and the APPLICANTS for GRANTS towards Building or Enlarging SCHOOLS in the Parishes of *Elmswell*, *Barbourne*, *Chrishall*, *South Stoke*, *Llanfairfechan*, *Winster*, and *Cwmamman*."

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *May* 1865.

LIST OF SCHOOLS.

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COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL and the APPLICANTS for GRANTS towards Building or Enlarging SCHOOLS in the Parishes of *Elmswell*, *Barbourne*, *Chrishall*, *South Stoke*, *Llanfairfechan*, *Winster*, and *Cwmamman*.

ELMSWELL SCHOOL.

— No. 1 —

The Rev. *W. H. C. Luke* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education. Elmswell School.

Elmswell Rectory, Woolpit, Suffolk,
20 October 1863.

Sir,

I AM anxious to submit the following inquiry for your consideration and advice. I took possession of this living about two months ago. I found no organized system of education at all sufficient for the requirements of this parish, which is agricultural, the population by the last census being 759. I have carried on (for lack of anything better) a private school, held in a cottage under an amiable but quite inefficient mistress. This is supported entirely by myself, with the help of the school pence. I fully purpose doing my best to establish a thoroughly good school here "under Government." But there are many local circumstances which render it advisable for me not to move in that matter just at present, especially with reference to the building. Meanwhile my existing school (a mixed one) has risen already from 40 to 60 on week days, and from 40 to above 100 on Sundays; and there are strong appeals for a night school from both labouring men and boys. This being so, I am loth to remain content with the teaching machinery now in use, and with a view to the future, I am desirous to engage the services of a good certificated master (with wife to assist) who will be ready to make the best of the present schoolroom for a time, and to teach in the night school. There are no resident gentry in the parish; and the tenant farmers are not wealthy enough to afford any very substantial support. I propose offering 50 *l.* per annum with an unfurnished house to such a master as I have described, and I am anxious to know if your "Committee on Education" will afford me any support for this purpose, and to what extent?

I may add that the scale of payments for schooling which I thought of adopting is somewhat as follows (I should premise the average of a labourer's wage here is 8 *s.* or 9 *s.* per week):—

1. For children of labouring parents, 2 *d.* or 1 ½ *d.* per week. All beyond three from the same family in this class to be admitted without payment.

2. For children of small tradesmen and cottage farmers, 3 *d.* per week.

3. For children of larger farmers, &c., 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter.

Any suggestion will be acceptable.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. C. Luke.*

Elmswell School.

— No. 2. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *W. H. C. Luke.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 22 October, 1863.

Reverend Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

The conditions upon which annual aid may be obtained are stated in Articles 38—55, R.C.

Should you decide to prosecute your application, a form of Preliminary Statement to be completed for that purpose will be forwarded to you.

A reference to sections 22 and 25 and 33—35, inclusive, of the Instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors may be found useful.

I am to add that the commencement of a grant under the Revised Code is limited by Article 51 (*b*), to the date at which a certificated teacher takes charge of the school.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 3. —

The Rev. *W. H. C. Luke* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Elmswell Church of England School.

Elmswell Rectory, Woolpit, Suffolk,
4 March, 1864.

Sir,

IN October last I made some inquiries of you on the subject of a Grant towards building a (mixed) school and teacher's residence in this parish.

Your reply dated October 22, 1863, was duly received.

I am now in a position to make a formal application for assistance, and I shall be obliged by your sending me the "Preliminary Statement" to which your letter refers.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *W. H. C. Luke,*
Rector of Elmswell.

— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *W. H. C. Luke.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 8 March, 1864.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant.

Their Lordships understood that your application made in October last was for Annual Grants in support of your school. If you desire to renew that application, one of the enclosed forms of Preliminary Statement should be completed and returned to this office.

You will receive a separate communication with reference to your application for a Grant in aid of building a new school.

(signed) *J. Sykes.*

Elmswell School.

— No. 5. —

The Rev. *W. H. C. Luke* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Elmswell Church of England School.

Elmswell Rectory, Woolpit, Suffolk,
Dear Sir, 9 March 1864.

Unfortunately, I did not retain a copy of the letter I wrote you in October last. I do not remember applying for an "annual grant." If I did so, it was chiefly by way of inquiry.

My most important and immediate want here is a school building with (if possible) a teacher's residence attached, and this is the subject of my present application.

With your permission, I will keep the forms in reference to an annual grant, which you sent me this morning, as they may be of service by-and-by.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. C. Luke.*

— No. 6. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *W. H. C. Luke.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 9 March 1864.

In order that the Committee of Council on Education may be enabled to determine whether the local circumstances render it desirable that they should entertain an application for aid towards the establishment of the proposed new day school, their Lordships request that the promoters of the subscription towards that object will fill up the blanks in the enclosed form of memorial (School Building Form, No. 2),* and return it, duly signed, to this office, accompanied by a plan of the site, showing its extent, boundaries, and abuttals, drawn to scale.

* *See* No. 7.

School premises cannot be conveniently arranged on less than a quarter of an acre of land.

Until you shall be furnished with the requisite forms and instructions, in answer to the memorial, no further step should be taken, lest it should be at variance with the rules under which the Parliamentary Grant is administered, or in any respect prejudice the application for assistance from that fund.

The amount of their Lordships' Grants is regulated in accordance with the extract† on the following page.

† Articles 23-3 of the Code.

I am to add, that this intimation of the rate of aid is not to be considered as a promise of any grant in the present case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 7. —

The Rev. *W. H. C. Luke* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Dear Sir, Elmswell, 13 May 1864.

I beg to forward you the various points of information which I believe you require before giving grants to school building. I hope you may find the enclosed satisfactory, and I shall be much obliged if you will address any communications

Elmswell School.

munications you may have to forward within the next 10 days to me here, at the Rev. A. Brook, Vicarage, East Retford, Notts.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. C. Luke.*

P.S.—I may add that private subscriptions towards the new school, &c., at Elmswell, given or promised, amount at present to 186*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

[School Building Form, No. 2.—(England and Wales.)]

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE memorial of the undersigned, who are the chief promoters of a subscription towards the expense of building a school for 100 boys and girls and infants, with one house for the master and mistress, in the parish of Elmswell, in the county of Suffolk:

Sheweth,

I. That this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said parish of Elmswell, which is two miles in length, and two miles in breadth, and contains a population of 759 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed as agriculturists.

II. That, besides the labouring population, there are resident in the parish 14 families of the middle class, and 10 families of small tradesmen, none of the upper class.

III. That the school is to be in connection with the National Society, and is to be called "The Elmswell National School;" that about 130 families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed schools from their own homes, are members of the Church of England, the remainder being composed of Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, and Baptists; the proportion being about 20 families of Wesleyans, 12 Plymouth Brethren, 8 Baptists.*

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there are three schools for the children of the labouring poor, viz.†

Name of School.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars School will hold.	Average Attendance.	Distance from Site of Proposed new School.
1. Dame's School (Elmswell).	All denominations -	20	15	½ mile.
2. Dame's School (mixed), at Wetherden, supported entirely by rector.	Church of England -	50	40	1½ miles.
~~3. Dame's Infant School at Woolpit.~~	~~All denominations~~ -	~~20~~	~~10~~	~~1½ miles.~~
3. National School, Woolpit.	Church of England -	120	54	1½ miles.

V. That there are no charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district.

VI. That

* The 130 families of Church people include those of which the parents attend church more or less regularly, and who send their children to the temporary school on week days and Sundays. On the books of the week day school there are over 60 names; on those of the Sunday, about 110 names. In the latter case, the attendance is even more regular than in the former, there being no work to draw the children away. Of those reckoned as Dissenting families, several individual members attend church frequently, and the children, in some instances, attend both the week day and Sunday school.

† The dame's school at Woolpit, No. 3, has been erased, because, on further inquiry, it proved to be attended by children other than those of the "labouring poor."

The particulars and numbers stated in the Table have been procured, in case of No. 1, by my own personal inquiry; No. 2, from the rector of Wetherden, the Rev. R. Alderson; No. 3, from the curate of Woolpit, the Rev. R. Blofield.

(signed) *W. H. C. Luke*, Rector of Elmswell.

Elmswell School.

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this school, on the following special grounds, viz.:—

1. That there is no school-building whatever in the parish.

2. That the cottage at present kindly lent for the use of the existing school, is quite inadequate for the purpose, very small, and ill ventilated, and is likely to be sold within a few months.

3. That it is well known many parents are reserving their children till better school accommodation is supplied.

4. That a site for the proposed new school has been promised, provided that funds are forthcoming for the outlay, of which there is good prospect.

VII. That we intend to appoint a master, and to establish a daily mixed school, and that we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to support the school in efficiency. The master's wife, mother, or sister, to teach the girls sewing, &c. in the afternoons.

VIII. That, after a careful estimate, we expect to obtain at least the following sums annually towards the support,* of the school, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
From annual subscriptions and donations - - -	40	–	–
From annual collections - - - - - -	4	–	–
From school pence - - - - - - -	25	–	–
From annual produce of endowment - - - -	—		
From other sources of income - - - - -	5	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	74	–	–

IX. That the trust deed has not been executed; and that the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate; and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we are desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school, the draft of the trust deed, before its execution; and the plans and specifications of the building, before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

XI. That we have appointed the Rev. W. H. C. Luke, rector of Elmswell, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordships' Secretary.

Signed this 18th day of March 1864.

John Goldsmith, farmer.
Thos. J. Green, farmer and merchant.
Charles Robinson, farmer.
James Frost, saddler.
Thos. Wright, farmer, &c.
Ephraim Rednall, carpenter.
Ireland Graham, farmer.
C. H. Lamb, grocer.

} Elmswell.

* *Note.*—The Committee of Council on Education are unwilling to expend the public money in aiding the erection of a school unless there be a fair prospect of adequately maintaining it. The suspension of many aided schools, for want of the requisite funds to support them, imposes the necessity of strict inquiries on this head.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, being a majority of the Committee appointed by the Subscribers to superintend the erection of the school house and teacher's house at
and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the Committee of Management of the said school, hereby certify, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:

1st. That the new school buildings and teacher's house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £. , have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the outbuildings, drainage, fences, yards, and playgrounds, and with the school furniture and house furniture as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships,—

Elmswell School.

which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications, are properly effected and in good working order.

2d. That all subscriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for as set forth in the annexed balance sheet of receipts and expenditure; and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which we now request.

3d. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your Counsel; that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the endorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the deed itself and the draft approved by your Counsel have been transmitted to the said office, with the said copy; and that the said deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged ——.

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools according to the annexed Regulation marked A.

5th. That the school opened on the day of 18 , under

and the number of scholars already attending under the master, is ; under the mistress of the girls' department, , and under the mistress of the infants' department .

6th. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, this day of 18 .

Special Certificate to be signed by the Architect employed, or if no Architect has been employed, then by a professional Surveyor, not being one of the Promoters, Trustees, or Managers.

I hereby certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing certificate, and that they are, in all respects, completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(Signed)_____

Address_____

Date _____

Regulation A.

The right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorised by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The Inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline or management of the school; it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the Committee.

— No. 8. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *W. H. C. Luke.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S. W., 31 May 1864.

Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant and its enclosures.

The promoters are doubtless aware that when a school is in union with the National Society, it is always in the power of the managers for the time being to exclude the children of conscientious Dissenters from its benefits, by enforcing the

the learning of the Church Catechism, and attendance at church on Sundays on every child who attends the school. Elmswell School.

The parish of Elmswell does not require, and probably could not support two schools. The school of the parish ought, therefore, to be open to all the children. It appears, however, that of the 170 families which compose the population, no fewer than 40 are Dissenters. These, as above explained, might find their children at any moment excluded from the proposed school, which, therefore, seems to my Lords to be ill-suited to meet the wants of the parish; such being the case, they must decline to aid in its establishment with a grant of public money.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 9. —

The Rev. *W. H. C. Luke* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Leamington, 4 June 1864.

I BEG respectfully to request their Lordships to reconsider their decision, communicated to me in your letter of 31st May 1864, in reference to the above school.

I venture to submit the following statements, which cannot, I believe, be denied, in proof that the promoters of the school are entitled to help from the Parliamentary Grant.

1. That the Committee of Council, by distinct Minutes (*e. g.*, those of September and December 1839), and also by constant practice in accordance with such Minutes, have recognized union with the National Society as a very satisfactory arrangement for Church of England schools.

2. That these Minutes, and the practice founded upon them, have not, so far as I am aware, been set aside, either by Minute of Council, or by Parliamentary Vote; neither has the National Society altered its terms of union.

3. That no distinction was made by these Minutes, or by any subsequent Minutes, between places large enough to support two schools, and places not large enough for that purpose.

4. That as there is, probably, no parish in the kingdom wherein there are not some Dissenters, or wherein Dissenters may not hereafter dwell, the Committee of Council and Parliament distinctly recognise the principle of helping to establish a National School, even where two schools cannot be maintained, and where Dissenters are to be found, provided it can be shown that the school would be attended by a sufficient number of scholars on that basis.

5. That Elmswell parish is of the character described above, and that for many years the Committee of Council have repeatedly voted money for National Schools in similar cases, namely, where the proportion of Dissenting families is less than one-fourth of the whole.

6. That there is no Parliamentary Vote, or even Minute of Council, to justify a change of proceeding on the part of their Lordships in this respect.

7. Moreover, clause 22 *b*, R. C., as it stood in the Code of 1860, requires only a sufficient number of the families to be of the same denomination in the school; and it can hardly be maintained, that the omission of the words "a sufficient number of," in the Code of 1862, can justify so fundamental an alteration in the practice of the Committee of Council, since no intimation was given to Parliament that such a result was intended to be produced.

Unless, therefore, it can be shown that the above statements are substantially incorrect, I must respectfully assert that the promoters of Elmswell National School are entitled to a share of the Parliamentary Grant.

I shall feel much obliged by an early reply, addressed to me at the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. C. Luke,*
Rector of Elmswell, Suffolk.

Elmswell School.

— No. 10. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *W. H. C. Luke.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 8 June 1864.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant.

My Lords have given to this case their best consideration, and direct me to express their regret that they must decline to recede from the decision contained in their letter of the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 11. —

The Rev. *W. H. C. Luke* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Elmswell Rectory, Woolpit, Suffolk,
14 July 1864.

Sir,

I CANNOT close my correspondence with the Committee of Council in reference to the proposed Elmswell National School, without expressing my sincere regret that their Lordships should have seen fit to commit an act of arbitrary injustice against the promoters of that school; for I cannot regard their refusal of a grant in any other light, especially as they have not vouchsafed any reply to the simple and reasonable arguments which I adduced in my letters of 4th June 1864, in support of our claim.

They do not attempt to give any proof that their refusal is justified by the conditions attached by Parliament to the educational grant. They appear to have acted in this case upon principles which they think ought to be the law, instead of upon those principles in accordance with which Parliament has actually framed the law.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. C. Luke.*

— No. 12. —

J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P., to the Right Hon. Earl Granville.

Addington Manor, Winslow,
4 October 1864.

My dear Lord,

I FEEL it so difficult to connect with your name the idea of unfairness or illiberality, that my first impulse on its coming to my knowledge, is to submit to you the impression made on me by the case of Elmswell School as exemplifying the wrong offered to Churchmen by the Department of Education.

Let me briefly state the view I have hitherto taken of the educational grants. The fund committed to the administration of the Educational Department of the Privy Council is, by taxation, levied upon the whole community for redistribution upon principles which respect the rights and consciences of all. It is (for the present at all events) admitted that education shall embrace religious instruction, and that while the State assures itself, through competent inspectors, of the efficiency of the secular instruction which it promotes, it leaves the religious instruction to be provided by the various religious bodies. Those bodies profess, some a strict and defined creed and discipline, others a lax and undogmatic system, but it has been the hitherto practice of the State to interfere with the religious convictions of the community neither by favours nor molestations,

and

and to adjust their grants to the necessity of the case and the efforts of the applicants. Elmswell School.

The Church of England has a definite positive religious system, and ought to be able (as also should Roman Catholics) to share in the re-distribution of the educational fund, contributed chiefly by its own members, without detriment to the system of education which it prefers, and which involves the use of the Church Catechism as an essential in the instruction of its children.

The National Society has always made the adoption of the Catechism the test and bond of union with schools seeking its assistance, and being regarded as the educational department of the Church, has been in that light accepted by the State as the surety for the qualifications of the schools applying for grants out of the public revenue.

The Government have seemed recently disposed to reverse this rule and make union with the National Society a disqualification, because (Mr. Sykes' letter, 31st May 1864, to Rev. W. H. C. Luke) "when a school is in union with the National Society it is always in the power of the managers for the time being to exclude the children of conscientious Dissenters from its benefits by enforcing the learning of the Church Catechism and attendance at church on Sundays on every child who attends the school."

I may say here that I deprecate the introduction into trust deeds of provisions which fetter discretion of managers in the admission of Dissenters' children, but the question raised by Mr. Sykes' remark is, "whether the power of imposing the Church Catechism on all the scholars is rightfully a disqualification for a share of the public grants?"

I submit that the objection expressed by Mr. Sykes is unreasonable and oppressive to conscientious Churchmen; for Churchmen are conscientious as well as Dissenters.

The Churchmen of Elmswell pay their taxes. They contribute to the education fund, and where they ask for what is practically their own money, it is refused because they are in union with the National Society, and are not, therefore, at liberty to bind themselves to impair the discipline and weaken the religious influence of the school by admitting children whose parents may object to the Church Catechism.

It is alleged by Mr. Sykes that the parish of Elmswell does not require, and cannot support two schools; but is that a reason why it should not have one? The Dissenters of Elmswell are so few that they cannot support a school of their own; but is that a reason why the Churchmen of Elmswell should not provide a school for the Church children who are many enough to fill it?

The Churchmen of Elmswell are dutifully disposed to provide education (which with them implies religious education) for the young of their own communion, and can it be consistent with the principle of civil and religious liberty, that they should be threatened with the loss of their share of the education fund to induce them to endanger the discipline and teaching of the school? This proceeding appears to me diametrically opposed to fairness and justice, and it must materially discourage the progress of educational efforts by Churchmen. I can see no reason why English Churchmen, because they constitute the great majority of the people, should be subjected either to pecuniary wrong or to having their school system revolutionised in its most essential feature for the assumed advantage of a possible minority. The Church of England requires no favour in this matter; she only asks for the same educational freedom which she willingly admits in other religious bodies, and it will not, I trust, be found that with your Lordships' deliberate sanction, she has been threatened with affront and injury.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Hubbard.*

P.S.—Mr. Luke perseveres in his endeavours to raise a school, but many promoters of Church schools are, by the denial of their just share, driven to give up the school. Surely a course which thus obstructs the progress of school building must be objectionable.

Elmswell School.

— No. 13. —

The Right Honourable Earl *Granville* to *J. G. Hubbard*, Esq., M.P.

Privy Council Office,
17 November 1864.

My dear Mr. Hubbard,

You were good enough to write to me on the subject of the Elmswell School when I was abroad.

I have looked into the case since I have returned, and it appears to me that the decision on it was right.

If the parish was composed entirely of members of the Church of England, or if it was sufficiently populous for two schools, and the grant asked was only for a school sufficient to accommodate the children of parents belonging to the Church of England, there would be no difficulty in meeting the ordinary conditions of a National School by a grant.

There appears, however, to be a fourth of the children who belong to Non-conformist families. By the usual clauses inserted in the deeds of schools connected with the National Society, this portion of the children might at any moment be excluded from the school which is to accommodate the whole population. It is a sad alternative that there should be no school in some small parishes, in which the population is divided, in consequence of the disagreement between the Council Office and the promoters of schools; but the remedy is easy. The promoters, by making a slight concession, can afford it. The Council Office cannot depart from a course which they consider the only proper way of administering the public grants.

There is a perfectly legitimate alternative, viz., that which is adopted by Mr. Luke, who, finding himself unable from conscientious motives to acquiesce in the form of deed, which would obviate the difficulties of the Council Office, is establishing a school without State assistance.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Granville.*

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

BARBOURNE, ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL.

— No. 1. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere, Worcester, 5 December 1862.

Sir,

I beg to apply for help to the Committee of Council in the erection of schools for the newly formed district of St. Stephen, Barbourne, Worcester, of which I am the incumbent.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. C. Curtler.*

— No. 2. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 6 December 1862.

Sir,

In order that the Committee of Council on Education may be enabled to determine whether the local circumstances render it desirable that they should entertain an application for aid towards the establishment of the proposed

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

posed new day school, their Lordships request that the promoters of the subscription towards that object will fill up the blanks in the enclosed form of memorial (School Building Form, No. 2*), and return it, duly signed, to this office, accompanied by a plan of the site, showing its extent, boundaries, and abuttals, drawn to scale.

School premises cannot be conveniently arranged on less than a quarter of an acre of land.

Until you shall be furnished with the requisite forms and instructions, in answer to the memorial, no further step should be taken, lest it should be at variance with the rules under which the Parliamentary Grant is administered, or in any respect prejudice the application for assistance from that fund.

The amount of their Lordships' grants is regulated in accordance with the extract* on the following page.

* Articles 23-8 of the Code.

I am to add that this intimation of the rate of aid is not to be considered as a promise of any grant in the present case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 3. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
Sir, 20 December 1862.

THE district above named being just outside the city of Worcester, most of the schools of the city, perhaps all, would be within two miles of the site of the proposed new school.

There are only three schools that any of the children of the district can make use of, and only two that any of them do make use of.

Will it be sufficient in answer to Question IV. to state particulars of these three schools? To ascertain the required particulars concerning all the public schools for the children of labouring poor in the city of Worcester would take much trouble; while the information would be of small value (it is supposed) concerning such schools as are not available for the children of the district in which it is proposed to build the new school.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Reverend Sir, London, S.W., 22 December 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

It will be sufficient, in the first instance at least, to furnish the particulars of the three schools which you mention. My Lords will afterwards ask for such further information as they may find necessary.

But I am to request that you will be good enough to forward with the memorial a map or plan including the city of Worcester, and your school district, with the situations of all schools for the poor marked upon it, with reference, numbers, and names.

I hve, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

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* *See* No. 7.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 5. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
26 December 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my letter of the 20th instant.

I should be much obliged by your informing me whether the memorialists may make their choice between answering the question as it stands in the form of memorial, as to all schools within two miles of the new one proposed, and forwarding "a map or plan including the city of Worcester and the proposed school district, with the situations of all schools for the poor marked upon it, with reference numbers and names."

The promoters of the proposed new school would be glad to avoid the very considerable expense which such a map would be, and hope they may be allowed, instead of providing it, to answer, after full inquiry, Question IV. of School Building Form, No. 2.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 6. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 29 December 1862.

Reverend Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant.

If such a map as was asked for in their last letter cannot be obtained by the outlay of a few pence, my Lords will take your memorial into consideration without it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 7. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
19 February 1863.

Sir,

I BEG to send herewith the memorial in the above case.*

I trust, from your letter dated 29th December 1862, that the map forwarded will be sufficient for your purpose.

All pains have been taken to convey to you, through it, the required information, and also to fill up the memorial properly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

P.S.—I would add that as the Committee hope to carry out the work this year, they would respectfully desire that there may be no more delay than is necessary in the correspondence which must precede the final decision of the Committee of Council.

This communication has been delayed by the gentleman who undertook to ascertain the positions of the schools for the poor in Worcester not having returned his communication till this morning.

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* (Copy of Marginal Note by Mr. Curtler).—This letter contains, besides the memorial, one enclosure, viz., a map of Worcester, showing all its schools for the poor, with map of part of new district of St. Stephen's appended, showing site of proposed school, &c. &c.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

Enclosure in No. 7.

School Building Form, No. 2. (England and Wales.)

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the Undersigned, who are the chief Promoters of a Subscription towards the expense of Building a School for 100 Boys, 100 Girls, with a House for the Master and Mistress, in the District of St. Stephen's, Barbourne, in the County of Worcester,

N.B.—It is hoped by the help of a good class room to receive infants into the girls' school.

Sheweth,

I. THAT this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said district of St. Stephen's, Barbourne, which is one mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and contains a population of 1,500 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed in the china works, vinegar works, iron works, and other trades of Worcester, and some as agricultural labourers.

II. That, besides the labouring population, there are resident in the district, or in immediately adjacent parish,* one baronet (a minor), three or four considerable landowners, many in trade in Worcester, many retired from business living in villas.

III. That the school is to be in connection with the Church of England, and is to be called the St. Stephen's, Barbourne, National School; that 96 per cent. of the families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed school from their own homes, are members of the Church of England, that is to say, not members of any other communion.†

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there are amongst others the following schools for the children of the labouring poor, viz.:—

Name of School.	Religious Denomination.	No. of Scholars School will hold.	Average Attendance.	Distance from Site of proposed New School.
St. George's - -	Church of England -	180	150	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile.
Claines - - -	Church of England -	190	98	1 mile and $\frac{3}{4}$.
Girls' National - - (Sansome Walk)	Church of England -	150	102	1 mile and $\frac{1}{4}$.

See your letter of 22d December 1862.

V. That there are no charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district.

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this school, on the following special grounds, viz.:—

1. That a new church has been built and district formed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the above-mentioned population, and that schools are needed to complete parochial arrangements.

2. That the population left to St. George's and Claines respectively, is such as should fill those schools, and that only a small proportion of the children of the new district can take advantage of them.

3. That the population of the St. Stephen's district, which is just outside the city of Worcester, is increasing, there being at the present time 12 new houses, fit for labouring people, nearly finished, and many plots of building land for such houses staked out for sale.

VII. That

* "Adjacent parish." By this is meant the parish of Claines, out of which the district of St. Stephen is taken. The whole of Claines parish contains about 6,000 acres, and had a population at the last census of 8,090.

† In this calculation those families have been reckoned as "Dissenting," any members of which are known to frequent any Dissenting place of worship.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

VII. That we intend to appoint a master and mistress, and to establish a daily school for boys and one for girls, and that we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions to support the school in efficiency.

VIII. That, after a careful estimate, we expect to obtain at least the following sums annually towards the support* of the school, viz.,

	£.	s.	d.
From annual subscriptions and donations	20	–	–
From annual collections		—	
From school pence	55	–	–
From annual produce of endowment		—	
From other sources of income		—	
TOTAL £.	75	–	–

It is believed that the parents could and would pay a higher rate than that on which this return is reckoned. The continuance of the school could be guaranteed.

IX. That the trust deed has not been executed, and that the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate; and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we are desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school; the draft of the trust deed before its execution; and the plans and specifications of the building before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

XI. That we have appointed the Rev. T. G. Curtler (Incumbent of St. Stephen's), of Bevere Knoll, Worcester, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordship's secretary.

Signed this 20th day of December 1862.

(signed) *T. D. Hastings,*
(Rear Admiral Hastings,
Barbourne House, Worcester.)
Mary Gutch.
Anne Stallard.
Thomas G. Curtler.

* *Note.*—The Committee of Council on Education are unwilling to expend the public money in aiding the erection of a school unless there be a fair prospect of adequately maintaining it. The suspension of many aided schools, for want of the requisite funds to support them, imposes the necessity of strict inquiries on this head.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, being a majority of the Committee appointed by the subscribers to superintend the erection of the school-house and teacher's-house at
and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the committee of management of the said school, hereby certify for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:

1st. That the new school buildings and teacher's house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £ , have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the out-buildings, drainage, fences, yards, and play-grounds, and with the school furniture and house furniture as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships, which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications, are properly effected and in good working order.

2d. That all subcriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for, as set forth in the annexed balance sheets of receipts and expenditure: and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' Grant, the payment of which we now request.

3d. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your counsel: that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an

an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the endorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the Deed itself and the Draft approved by your counsel have been transmitted to the said office, with the said copy; and that the said Deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools according to the annexed regulations marked A.

5th. That the school opened on the day of 18 under

and that the number of scholars already attending under the master is under the mistress of the girls' department and under the mistress of the infants' department .

6th. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, this day of 18

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE to be signed by the Architect employed, or if no Architect has been employed, then by a professional Surveyor, not being one of the Promoters, Trustees, or Managers.

I HEREBY certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing Certificate, and that they are, in all respects, completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(signed)_____

Address_____

Date_____

REGULATION A.

THE right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorised by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The Inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline or management of the school, it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the Committee.

— No. 8. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 26 February 1863.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, with its enclosures.

I am directed to inquire whether it is intended by the promoters to place the school in union with the National Society.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 9. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
27 February 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

In answer to the question therein contained, I beg to state that the promoters of the above school have applied to the National Society for aid, but that they will have no desire, when the school is in operation, to throw any impediments in the way of the children of Dissenters attending it, though from the nature of the case the school will be essentially a Church of England school. It is, then, the present intention of the promoters to place the school in union with the National Society.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 10. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 5 March 1863.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of th e27th ultimo.

As the school is to be placed in union with the National Society the promoters will be unable by a clause in the deed of foundation to bind succeeding bodies of managers to treat the children of conscientious Dissenters in the same liberal manner in which they themselves propose to act. It will, therefore, be sufficient to erect a school for the children belonging to Church of England families only; and I am to request that my Lords may be furnished with some more specific information than has hitherto been given respecting the number of these families which the district contains.

My Lords cannot admit the principle of calculation adopted by the promoters, that of considering every person as belonging to the Church of England who does not attend a dissenting place of worship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 11. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
9 March 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

I trust that the promoters of the school, in order to enable them to decide whether it is to be placed in union with the National Society or not may be furnished with answers to the two questions following:—

1. As their Lordships of the Committee cannot admit the principle of calculation adopted by the promoters, "that of considering every person as belonging to the Church of England who does not attend a dissenting place of worship," what principle would they admit? The promoters adopted this principle feeling certain that from most of the families the parents of which attend no place of worship the children would be sent as Church children to the Church school.

2. In

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

2. In case of the school being in union with the Committee of Council only, what guarantee would there be that it would continue to be a Church of England school admitting conscientious Dissenters, and that it could not become a dissenting school with a dissenting master admitting the children of the Church?

The promoters had hoped that the school might begin with and maintain the former character, without losing the help of the National Society.

It may be that we have no right to look to yourself for information upon the above points; if so, I must apologise for asking for it. Otherwise, we wait for your answers to guide us.

I have. &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 12. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 18 March 1863.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant.

The enclosed printed form of deed is that which is commonly used for Church of England schools that are built with aid from the grant for public education. *Draft B.*

You will see that its terms are such as effectually to exclude dissenting masters, managers, and instruction, even if it were modified by the omission of the declaration of union with the National Society, and by the insertion of a clause to exempt the children of Dissenters from certain lessons and attendances.

My Lords, however, do not suggest this omission or modification.

The proposal before them is for a grant to build a national school, and they wish to know what number of labouring families at present attend the services of the Church, and will be within reach of the school.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Enclosure in No. 12.

(I) *or* (WE) *

of
under the authority of the Acts of the 5th and 8th years of the reign of Her Majesty for affording facilities for the Conveyance and Endowment of Sites for Schools do hereby (freely and voluntarily and without valuable consideration) *or* (in consideration of) *

to (me) *or* (us) * paid grant and convey † unto

All ‡

which said premises are delineated in the Map drawn in the margin hereof together with all easements appurtenances and hereditaments corporeal and incorporeal belonging thereto or now used therewith and all my estate right title and interest in or to the same premises To hold the same unto and to the use of the said

for the purposes of the said Acts and upon trust to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected or to be erected to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of Children and Adults or Children only of the labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the (Parish) *or* (Ecclesiastical District) * of
and for no other purpose

And it is hereby declared that such schools shall be at all times open to the inspection of

* *Erase the words in one of these two parentheses, as the case may be.*

† The words printed in Old English should be similarly distinguished in engrossing both the deed and copy.

‡ The boundaries and extent of the parcels should be accurately described.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

of the Inspectors of Schools for the time being appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August 1840 *and shall always be in union with and conducted according to the principles and in furtherance of the ends and designs of the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales and subject to* and *in conformity with the declaration aforesaid** such School and premises and the funds and endowments thereof in respect whereof no other disposition shall be made by the donor shall be controlled and managed in manner following that is to say **the principal officiating Minister** for the time being of the said (Parish) *or* (Ecclesiastical District) shall have the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of all the Scholars attending such School and may use or direct the premises to be used for the purposes of a Sunday School under his exclusive control and management But in all other respects the control and management of such School and premises and of the funds and endowments thereof and the selection appointment and dismissal of the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress and their Assistants (except when under the provisions hereinafter mentioned the dismissal of any Master Mistress or Assistant shall be awarded by the Bishop of the Diocese or the Arbitrators as the case may be) shall be vested in and exercised by a **Committee** consisting of the principal officiating Minister for the time being of the said (Parish) *or* (Ecclesiastical District) his licensed Curate or Curates if the Minister shall appoint him or them to be a member or members of the said Committee † and of other persons of whom the following shall be the first appointed That is to say ‡ such other persons continuing to be contributors in every year to the amount of twenty shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school and to be (members) *or* (communicants) § of the Church of England as by law established and either to have a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate at the least in real property situated in the said (Parish) *or* (Ecclesiastical District) or to be resident therein *or in a Parish or Ecclesiastical District adjoining thereto* ‖ And any vacancy which shall occur in the number of the said other persons by death resignation incapacity or otherwise shall be filled up by the election of a person or persons qualified as aforesaid who shall be elected by the majority of votes of such of the contributors during the year current at the time of the election to the amount of ten shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school being members of the said Church of England and qualified as the person to be elected by residence or estate as shall be present at the meeting duly convened for the purpose of the election or not being present thereat shall vote by any paper sent on or before the day of such meeting to the chairman thereof and signed by any such contributor wherein shall be named the person or persons whom such contributor shall desire to elect and every contributor qualified to vote shall be entitled at every such election to give one vote in respect of each such sum of ten shillings but no person shall be entitled to give more than six votes in respect of any sum so contributed Provided that no election ¶ as aforesaid shall give or vest any right to or in any lay person to serve upon the Committee or anywise to interfere with the management of the School and the funds and endowments thereof until after he shall have in the presence of the Chairman at a meeting of the Committee made and signed in a book to be kept at the said School a declaration in the manner and form following that is to say "I, A. B., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established" *or* "I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am and have been for three years last past a communicant of the Church of England"** Provided also that no default of election or any vacancy during any current year shall prevent the other members of the Committee from acting until the vacancy shall be filled up And it is hereby declared that no person shall be appointed or continue to be **the Master or Mistress of the School** who shall not be a member of the Church of England And the Committee shall annually select one of the members thereof to act as **Secretary** who shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the meetings thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose and shall give due notice of all extraordinary meetings to each member of the Committee And the principal officiating Minister of the said (Parish) *or* (Ecclesiastical District) shall be **Chairman of all Meetings of the Committee** when present thereat and at any meetings from which he shall be absent the members attending the same shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereof and all matters which shall be brought before any meetings shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members attending the same and voting upon the question And if upon any matter there shall be an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second being the casting vote And in case any difference shall arise between the Minister or Curate and the Committee of Management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the School not

* The words printed in italic are to be omitted when it is *not* intended to place the school in union with the National Society.

† Here may be inserted, if deemed advisable, "*such of the* (*church*) or (*chapel*) *wardens for the time being of the said* (*parish*) or (*ecclesiastical district*) *as shall be* (*members*) or (*communicants*) *of the said Church.*"

‡ Here insert the names and designations of the proposed members of the Committee of Management, and the places in which they reside.

§ Omit "*members*" or "*communicants,*" as the case may require.

‖ It may be considered desirable to adopt a purely parochial constitution for the school, when duly qualified managers can be found in the parish or district. In that case, the words printed in italic may be omitted.

¶ Insert, when necessary, "appointment to serve the office of church or chapel warden, nor any"

** Omit one or the other form of declaration, as the case may require.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

not being the Sunday School or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same or any regulation connected therewith or the exclusion of any book the use of which in the School may be objected to on religious grounds or the dismissal of any teacher from the School on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion the Minister or Curate or any member of the Committee may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before the Bishop of the Diocese within which such School shall be situated a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the Committee or Minister or Curate if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively and the Bishop may inquire concerning and determine the matter in difference and the decision of the Bishop in writing under his hand thereon when laid before the Committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the Committee of Management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect And in case any difference other than and except such difference as last described shall arise in the Committee of Management the minority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the Committee) may make request in writing to the Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being and to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein the said School shall be situated and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the Inspectors of Schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference and the said Bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of his Diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter And the arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace being a lay member of the said Church of England as another arbitrator And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting the Archbishop of the Province within which the said School shall be situate and the said Lord President may jointly appoint a third arbitrator And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the matter in difference and the award in writing under the hands of the said arbitrators or of any two of them when laid before the Committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the Committee of Management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect And it is hereby further declared that if the said Bishop or the said arbitrators upon any such reference as aforesaid shall direct or award that any Master Mistress or Teacher in the said School shall be dismissed such direction or award when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said Master Mistress or Teacher personally or by the same being left at his or her place of abode or at the School aforesaid addressed to the said Master Mistress or Teacher as the case may require shall operate as a dismissal of the said Master Mistress or Teacher so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office or in the said School or premises under or by virtue of this Deed and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this Deed by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment And the Committee may in the month of in each year select and appoint a Committee of not more than ladies being members of the said Church of England to assist them in the visitation and management of the Girls and Infant Schools which Ladies' Committee shall remain in office until the first day of the same month in the following year when such Committee may be renewed

*And I do hereby for myself my heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said

* *When the site is given this covenant may be omitted.*

that notwithstanding any act or default of me or of any of my ancestors I have good right to assure the said premises to the said

in manner aforesaid and that the said premises shall at all times hereafter be held and enjoyed upon the trusts and in manner aforesaid without interruption from and free from all incumbrances by me or my heirs or any person lawfully claiming under or in trust for me or them or any of my ancestors and that I and my heirs and all persons claiming under or in trust for me or them or any of my ancestors shall upon every request and at the expense of the said

make and perfect all such further assurances of the said premises as may be required by them for conveying the same to the use of the said

in manner aforesaid In Witness, &c.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 13. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bevere Knoll, Worcester, 30 March 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with its enclosure, Draft B.

The promoters of the above school having carefully considered the information now in their hands from your Department, and what their case would be if the school were in union with the National Society, beg to alter their proposal and to apply for a grant to build a school not in union with the National Society, the trust deed of which they presume would be in full accordance with the form you have forwarded, that portion of it being omitted which refers to the National Society.

We have in the district 224 families, such as children would come from to the school, besides which there are 18 small houses (instead of 12 as was the case when our first application was forwarded) now in building, such as labouring people would occupy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 14. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 11 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the promoters of the subscription towards the erection of the above-named new day school.

For the purpose of enabling their Lordships to ascertain whether the scheme in detail conforms with the rules under which the Parliamentary Grant is administered, I am directed to furnish you with the accompanying forms of inquiry and instructions.

The approval of their Lordships must be obtained with respect to—

1. The title to the site;
2. The conveyance in trust (before the draft is engrossed for execution);
3. The plans, specification, and estimate of the building (before the work is begun or contracts made).

When these several particulars have been approved of my Lords will review the whole correspondence, and will cause the applicants to be informed whether a grant is awarded, and of what amount. In the meantime, it cannot be too carefully remembered that no grant is promised; and that, if the promoters enter into contracts, or if they begin to build according to the approved plans, or if they proceed to engross, execute, or enrol the approved draft deed, although they will not thereby prejudice their claim, they will not, on the other hand, commit their Lordships to making a grant. Under all ordinary circumstances, it is prudent to wait for an actual and specific award.

Of the forms herewith enclosed, those severally numbered 4* and 5* relate to the title and the conveyance,† and should be placed in the hands of the solicitors of the promoters.

The form numbered 7* relates to the buildings, and should be placed in the hands of the architect or builder.

It is essentially requisite to the prompt and orderly dispatch of your application, that

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* This letter is *itself* Form No. 3. The forms, Nos. 4, 5, and 7, relating to technical details only, are not printed.

† Enclosure No. 6, *see* page 23.

that the correspondence relating to the legal and architectural parts of it respectively should be confined to separate papers, in order to facilitate the reference of them to separate offices in the Education Department for examination and reports.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

P.S.—My Lords understand that the form of draft herewith forwarded is that which the promoters now propose to adopt.*

J. S.

* This form of draft was *the same* as enclosed in No. 12 (page 19), *except* that the declaration of union with the National Society was cancelled, and a conscience clause added. The draft, having been filled up with the proper local matter, was approved in this form. *See* Nos. 18, 24, 30.

Enclosure No. 6 (*see* Note * in page 22) in foregoing Letter.

* Erase the words in one of thsee two parentheses, as the case may be.

(I) *or* (WE)*

of

under the authority of the Acts of the 5th and 8th years of the reign of Her Majesty for affording facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools do hereby (freely and voluntarily and without valuable consideration) *or* (in consideration of)*

to (me) *or* (us)* paid grant and convey † unto

† The words printed in Old English should be similarly distinguished in engrossing both the deed and copy.

All ‡

‡ The boundaries and extent of the parcels should be accurately described.

which said premises are delineated in the map drawn in the margin hereof together with all easements appurtenances and hereditaments corporeal and incorporeal belonging thereto or now used therewith and all my estate right title and interest in or to the same premises To hold the same unto and to the use of the said

for the purposes of the said Acts and upon trust to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected or to be erected to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children and adults or children only of the labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district)* of and for no other purpose

And it is hereby declared that such schools shall be at all times open to the inspection of the inspectors of schools for the time being appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August 1840 such school and premises and the funds and endowments thereof in respect whereof no other disposition shall be made by the donor shall be controlled and managed in manner following that is to say the principal officiating Minister for the time being of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district)* shall have the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of all the scholars attending such school and may use or direct the premises to be used for the purposes of a Sunday school under his exclusive control and management But in all other respects the control and management of such school and premises and of the funds and endowments thereof and the selection appointment and dismissal of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress and their assistants (except when under the provisions hereinafter mentioned the dismissal of any master mistress or assistant shall be awarded by the Bishop of the Diocese or the arbitrators as the case may be) shall be vested in and exercised by a Committee consisting of the principal officiating minister for the time being of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district)* his licensed curate or curates if the minister shall appoint him or them to be a member or members of the said Committee §

§ Here may be inserted, if deemed advisable, "such of the (church) *or* (chapel) wardens for the time being of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) as shall be (members) *or* (communicants) of the said Church."

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

and of other persons of whom the following shall be the first appointed That is to say *

* Here insert the names and designations of the proposed members of the Committee of Management, and the places in which they reside.

such other persons continuing to be contributors in every year to the amount of twenty shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school and to be (members) *or* (communicants) † of the Church of England as by law established and either to have a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate at the least in real property situated in the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) or to be resident therein *or in a parish or ecclesiastical district adjoining thereto* ‡ And any vacancy which shall occur in the number of the said other persons by death resignation incapacity or otherwise shall be filled up by the election of a person or persons qualified as aforesaid who shall be elected by the majority of votes of such of the contributors during the year current at the time of the election to the amount of ten shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school being members of the said Church of England and qualified as the person to be elected by residence or estate as shall be present at the meeting duly convened for the purpose of the election or not being present thereat shall vote by any paper sent on or before the day of such meeting to the chairman thereof and signed by any such contributor wherein shall be named the person or persons whom such contributor shall desire to elect and every contributor qualified to vote shall be entitled at every such election to give one vote in respect of each such sum of ten shillings but no person shall be entitled to give more than six votes in respect of any sum so contributed Provided that no§ election as aforesaid shall give or vest any right to or in any lay person to serve upon the committee or anywise to interfere with the management of the school and the funds and endowments thereof until after he shall have in the presence of the chairman at a meeting of the committee made and signed in a book to be kept at the said school a declaration in the manner and form following that is to say "I, A. B., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established" *or* "I, A. B., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am and have been for three years last past a communicant of the Church of England"‖ Provided also that no default of election nor any vacancy during any current year shall prevent the other members of the committee from acting until the vacancy shall be filled up And it is hereby declared that no person shall be appointed or continue to be **the master or mistress of the school** who shall not be a member of the Church of England And the committee shall annually select one of the members thereof to act as **Secretary** who shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the meetings thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose and shall give due notice of all extraordinary meetings to each member of the committee And the principal officiating minister of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) shall be **Chairman of all meetings of the Committee** when present thereat and at any meetings from which he shall be absent the members attending the same shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereof and all matters which shall be brought before any meetings shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members attending the same and voting upon the question And if upon any matter there shall be an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second being the casting vote And in case any difference shall arise between the minister or curate and the committee of management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the school not being the Sunday school or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same or any regulation connected therewith or the exclusion of any book the use of which in the school may be objected to on religious grounds or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion the minister or curate or any member of the committee may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before **the Bishop of the Diocese** within which such school shall be situated a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the committee or minister or curate if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively and the bishop may inquire concerning and determine the matter in difference and the decision of the bishop in writing under his hand thereon when laid before the committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect And in case any difference other than and except such difference as last described shall arise in the committee of management the minority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the committee) may make request in writing to **the Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being and to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein the said school shall be situated** and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the inspectors of schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference and the said bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of his diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter And the arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace being a lay member of

† Omit "members" or "communicants," as the case may require.

‡ It may be considered desirable to adopt a purely parochial constitution for the school, when duly qualified managers can be found in the parish or district. In that case, the words printed in italic may be omitted.

§ Insert when necessary "appointment to serve the office of church or chapel warden nor any"

‖ Omit one or the other form of declaration, as the case may require.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

of the said Church of England as another arbitrator And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting the Archbishop of the province within which the said school shall be situate and the said Lord President may jointly appoint a third arbitrator And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the matter in difference and the award in writing under the hands of the said arbitrators or of any two of them when laid before the committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect And it is hereby further declared that if the said Bishop or the said arbitrators upon any such reference as aforesaid shall direct or award that any master mistress or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed such direction or award when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said master mistress or teacher personally or by the same being left at his or her place of abode or at the school aforesaid addressed to the said master mistress or teacher as the case may require shall operate as a dismissal of the said master mistress or teacher so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office or in the said school or premises under or by virtue of this deed and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this deed by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment And the committee may in the month of in each year select and appoint a committee of not more than ladies being members of the said Church of England to assist them in the visitation and management of the girls' and infant schools which ladies' committee shall remain in office until the first day of the same month in the following year when such committee may be renewed And it is hereby declared that the instruction at the said school shall comprise at least the following branches of school learning namely reading writing arithmetic geography Scripture history and (in the case of girls) needlework and it is hereby further declared that it shall be a fundamental regulation and practice of the said school that the Bible be daily read therein and that no child shall be required to learn any Catechism or other religious formulary or to attend any Sunday School or place of worship to which respectively his or her parent or other person having the custody of such child shall on religious grounds object but the selection of such Sunday School and place of worship shall in all cases be left to the free choice of such parent or person without the child's thereby incurring any loss of the benefits and privileges of the school the trusts whereof are hereby declared.

* And I do hereby for myself my heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said

* When the site is given this covenant may be omitted.

that notwithstanding any act or default of me or of any of my ancestors I have good right to assure the said premises to the said

in manner aforesaid and that the said premises shall at all times hereafter be held and enjoyed upon the trusts and in manner aforesaid without interruption from and free from all incumbrances by me or my heirs or any person lawfully claiming under or in trust for me or them or any of my ancestors and that I and my heirs and all persons claiming under or in trust for me or them or any of my ancestors shall upon every request and at the expense of the said

make and perfect all such further assurances of the said premises as may be required by them for conveying the same to the use of the said

in manner aforesaid. In Witness, &c.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 15. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bevere Knoll, Worcester, 14 April 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge your letter (with Enclosures) of the 11th instant. From it, it appears that I have now to forward for your Lordships' approval,—

1. The title to the site.
2. The conveyance in site.
3. The plans, specification, and estimate of the building.

The two former matters shall be seen to at once. But as to requirement No. 3, I would observe, that our plans, &c. &c. must much depend on the money we have to spend, and therefore I would ask whether it is absolutely necessary to forward the plans, &c. &c. before we at all know what we may hope for from the Government Grant, or whether we may not be informed what that grant will be if the plans should be such as their Lordships would sanction, and that this should be the case we should, of course, take care.

If we direct an architect to make plans, &c. &c., calculating our means upon our hopes from the Parliamentary Grant, circumstances may arise to make such plans useless, and in such case we shall have incurred expense for nothing.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas G. Curtler.*

— No. 16. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Educational Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 15 April 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to inform you that my Lords cannot announce the amount of their grant until the plans have been settled and approved by them (*see* Article 34). You may, however, arrive at an approximate result by consulting the rates of aid sent to you on the 6th December last.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 17. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bevere Knoll, 25 June 1863.

I TRUST that the enclosed forms are properly filled up. On looking to the "rate-in-aid paper"* and the amount of local contributions, not reckoning the site, it appears to be immaterial what the value of the site is. I have understated it, according to the rate at which the same quality of land close by is selling;

* *See* No. 2, page 13, marginal note. Mr. Curtler is understood to refer to Articles 23–8 of the Code.

selling; and have presumed that, for the reason stated by me upon school building, Form No. 7, * that there is no need to forward a surveyor's certificate. Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

I forward by book-post the plans, specifications, together with school buildings, Forms No. 7 * and No. 7 *a* (Local Contributions).†

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas G. Curtler.*

P.S.—As we intend to use the class-rooms as well for the school generally as for classes separately, I trust their room will be taken into account. If generous local aid helps to favourable consideration it has certainly been given in this case.

— No. 18. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 29 June 1863.

Reverend Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that the counsel of this department has reported to their Lordships that he sees no objection to the statement of the title‡ to the proposed site for the above-named school.

The deed of conveyance should not be engrossed for execution until a draft thereof has been submitted to, and approved by, the counsel of this department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

P.S.—With respect to the draft,‡ counsel remarks that he observes that the grantees are not named therein.

He wishes, therefore, to know whether the district of St. Stephen, Barbourne, has been created, and if so, by what authority, and at what time it was so constituted.

R. R. W. L.

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* *See* note * in p. 22. † *See* No. 19, p. 28.
‡ One of the Enclosures in No. 17. *See* No. 14.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 19. —

[School-Building Form, No. 7*a* (Local Contributions).]

SCHEDULE of Contributions by Proprietors, Residents, or Employers of Labour, in the Parish of Claines (in which the District of St. Stephen, Barbourne, is), towards the Cost of Building Schools for 100 Boys and 100 Girls, with Master's House.

NAME.	Address.	Annual Value of Rental, or at which rated to the Poor *in this Parish.*	Amount of Contribution.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Collected in Church on the day of its Consecration - -	- - - - - - -	- -	79 2 4
Mrs. Gutch* - - - -	Barbourne, Worcester -	45 - -	100 - -
Trustees of Sir O. Wakeman, Bart.* - - - - -	Perdiswell ditto - -	954 15 -	100 - -
Mr. Curtler - - - -	Bevere - ditto - -	484 15 -	50 - -
Rev. T. G. Curtler* - -	Ditto - ditto - -	52 10 -	50 - -
Mrs. T. G. Curtler - - -	Ditto - ditto - -	- -	50 - -
Admiral Hastings* - -	Barbourne ditto - -	110 - -	25 - -
Mrs. Curtler - - - -	Bevere - ditto - -	- -	20 - -
Mrs. Stallard* - - -	Blanquetts ditto - -	120 - -	20 - -
Miss Stallard - - - -	Ditto - ditto - -	- -	10 - -
Miss S. Stallard - - -	Ditto - ditto - -	- -	10 - -
Messrs. Lea & Perrins - -	Worcester - - - -	- -	10 - -
Mr. T. Ashcroft* - - -	Northwich, Worcester -	31 10 -	5 - -
Mr. T. Clarke* - - -	Ditto - ditto - -	14 - -	2 - -
Mr. Chalk - - - -	Barbourne, ditto - -	60 - -	2 2 -
Captain Rainforth* - -	North Barbourne, Worcester	11 - -	1 - -
Mr. Emery* - - - -	Ditto - ditto -	10 - -	1 1 -
Mr. Mence* - - - -	Ditto - ditto -	15 - -	1 1 -
Mr. A. Wood* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	60 - -	1 1 -
Mr. Bourne, senr.* - -	Ditto - ditto -	11 - -	1 1 -
Mr. Cooke* - - - -	Ditto - ditto -	177 - -	1 1 -
Mr. Little* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	19 - -	1 - -
Mr. A. Rowe* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	7 15 -	- 5 -
Mr. Shrimpton* - - -	Ombersley Road ditto -	30 - -	1 1 -
Mrs. Millington* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	19 - -	1 1 -
Mr. Tolley* - - - -	Northwich - ditto -	497 - -	2 - -
Mr. Simmons* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	15 - -	1 1 -
Mrs. Viney* - - - -	Ditto - ditto -	11 - -	1 - -
Mr. Sherwood* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	10 10 -	1 1 -
Mr. Brooks - - - -	Ditto - ditto -	- -	- 10 -
Mr. Daniel Gregory - -	Ditto - ditto -	- -	- 10 -
Miss Hartle* - - -	Ditto - ditto -	31 - -	- 5 -
Mrs. Swan* - - - -	North Barbourne ditto -	23 10 -	- 5 -
Mr. W. Rowe - - -	Perdiswell - ditto -	45 - -	1 1 -
Mr. Hyla Holden - - -	Dorset Cottage ditto -	- -	1 1 -
Mrs. Stable - - - -	Perdiswell - ditto -	26 - -	1 - -
Mrs. Geddes - - - -	Ditto - ditto -	- -	- 10 -
Mr. Bourne, junr.* - -	Tything - ditto -	13 10 -	- 10 6
Mr. A. Fowler - - -	Ditto - ditto -	- -	- 10 6
Mr. Moon - - - -	Bevere - ditto -	255 - -	2 2 -
		TOTAL - - £.	566 3 4

N.B.—All the above-written subscribers reside within four miles of the proposed site; all but two (Mr. Hyla Holden, and one of the partners of the firm "Lea & Perrins,") reside in the Parish of Claines (in which St. Stephen's, Barbourne, is situate). Those either living in, or having property in St. Stephen's district, are distinguished thus (*).

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 20. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bevere Knoll, 2 July 1863.

In reply to your letter, dated 29th ultimo, I beg to state that the district of St. Stephen, Barbourne, has been created by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Bishop of Worcester, by virtue of the authority of several Acts of Parliament recited in the deed creating the said district, and that the said deed is dated 27th November 1862.

If other grantees are required besides the incumbent and churchwardens, any or all of those named as the first trustees of the school might be added.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 21. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 17 July 1863.

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to forward to this office for the perusal of their Lordships' counsel, the deed dated the 27th November 1862, referred to in your letter of the 2d instant, or a copy of it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 22. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 18 July 1863.

The architectural documents received at this office on the 30th ultimo, have been referred to their Lordships' architect, who reports as follows:—

"The plans require alteration in the following particulars:

"There should be four groups of benches and desks in each school-room instead of three.

"The galleries in the class-room should be placed across the end of the room. There must be a fire-place in each bed-room of the residence, and each bed-room should have a height of not less than 7 feet from floor to wall-plate."

I am directed to return to you the inclosed plans (3), specification, and Form No. 7.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 23. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bevere Knoll, Worcester, 20 July 1863.

I beg to inclose a copy of the deed, according to your requirements.

I conclude it will be returned to me.

I have received back plans, specification, and Form No. 7.

I presume I have to direct the architect to make the alterations required, and then to return the whole to your office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 24. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 23 July 1863.

I AM directed to return to you the inclosed draft-deed,* approved by the counsel of this Department, for the conveyance of the site for the above-named school; also copy of instrument assigning district.

After the deed has been executed in accordance with this approved draft, and (if necessary) has been enrolled in Chancery, an exact copy of it, including the signatures, attestations, and certificate of enrolment, must be made upon unstamped parchment, and transmitted to this office, accompanied by the deed itself and the approved draft.

After the copy has been compared with the deed and the approved draft, and has been duly lodged for preservation in this office, the deed and draft will be returned to the correspondent.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 25. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bevere Knoll, 25 July 1863.

I BEG to return the plans (3), specification, and Form No. 7,† in which the architect informs me he has made the alterations stated to be required by their Lordships in your letter of the 18th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 26. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 1 August 1863.

I AM directed by the Committee of Council on Education to return to you the accompanying plans (three) and specifications approved by their Lordships, for the above-named school, as altered.

Under the first clause of the certificate, which must be presented to their Lordships on claiming the payment of their grant, the approved plans and specifications are required to be previously lodged in this office. I am, therefore, to suggest that copies of the plans be made, for the use of the builder, so that the sealed originals may not be defaced or destroyed.

If any alteration whatever be made in the particulars of the sealed documents, they must be forwarded again for approval.

You will observe that the estimate as well as the plans and specifications must be approved (Article 24) in order to fulfil the conditions of a grant. The estimate submitted to my Lords in this case is:—

	£.
For the buildings - - - - - - -	1,020
For other items - - - - - - - -	645
TOTAL - - -	1,665

If, on the acceptance of tenders or in the progress of the work, this estimate is found to exceed, or fall short of, the actual cost by more than 10 per cent., the

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* *See P.S.* to Nos. 14 and 18. † *See* note * on pages 22 and 27.

the fact must be reported, and the sealed plans returned, to the Committee of Council by the correspondent of the promoters for consideration; otherwise the award now announced may not be final. Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

P.S.—Their Lordships' architect reports that the plans are approved by him, subject to some alterations which he has marked upon them in red ink.

F. R. S.

— No. 27. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 1 August 1863.

I AM directed to inform you that the Committee of Council will authorise the payment of 254 *l.* out of the Parliamentary Grant for education, towards the cost of erecting school-buildings, and their appurtenances, with a residence for the teacher, and towards furnishing the school-rooms in the above-named case.

In order to obtain payment, it will be necessary to complete, and present to the Committee of Council, the enclosed certificate, when the promoters are in a position to sign it. In the meantime it must be retained until all the conditions stated in it have been fulfilled.

If the certificate be not presented within 18 calendar months from the date of this letter, that is to say, on or before the 1st day of February 1865, the money will be reckoned as available for other applications, and payment—

(1.) Will thenceforth be no longer guaranteed by their Lordships
(2.) If made at all, will be subject to whatever reductions may have been introduced into the rate of aid.

I am to request you will inform me, within 14 days, whether the grant is accepted upon these terms.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 28. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
Sir, 11 August 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, announcing a grant of 254 *l.* towards the cost of the above school, with residence, &c. &c.

We beg to accept the grant upon the conditions specified in the certificate enclosed with the letter.

A gentleman, close to whose garden the north side of the school will face, promised us some help, upon the condition that only one window (a passage window of the residence) looked his way.

The alteration required by their Lordships in the position of the benches in the class rooms renders it necessary that the windows of these rooms should be placed north; he therefore withdraws the promise of assistance.

I should be very glad to know if any general principle could be laid down as to the arrangement of the class rooms which would enable our architect both to satisfy the Committee of Council, and also to keep to the condition upon which help was promised by the gentleman in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Curtler.*

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

— No. 29. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 15 August 1863.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to forward the sealed plans, in order that the architect of this department may report whether the alteration which you propose in the position of the class room windows can be sanctioned.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 30. —

Martin Curtler, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sansome-place, Worcester,
8 August 1864.

Sir,

BY the direction of the Rev. T. G. Curtler, I enclose you under another cover (registered) the conveyance† of this school site, duly executed and enrolled in Chancery; also the approved draft, together with an exact copy of the former, including the signatures, attestations, and certificate of enrolment upon unstamped parchment, in accordance with your letter of the 23d ultimo, directed to the Rev. T. G. Curtler.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Martin Curtler.*

Enclosure in No. 30.

(Copy.)

Encl. in No. 30.

WE, the Reverend John Palmer, of Bromyard, in the county of Hereford, clerk, and Thomas Gale Curtler, of Bevere House, in the county of Worcester, Esquire, do hereby, at the request and by the direction of the undersigned Mary Gutch, of Barbourne, in the county of Worcester, widow, testified by this deed, legally executed in the presence of two witnesses, and under the authority of the Acts of the fifth and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty, for affording facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools, do hereby, freely and voluntarily, and without valuable consideration, grant and convey, and I, the said Mary Gutch, by virtue and in exercise of every right, power, and authority whatsoever enabling me in this behalf, do hereby by this deed, legally executed and attested as aforesaid, freely and voluntarily, and without any valuable consideration, limit and appoint, and also by way of further assurance grant, convey, and confirm unto the minister and churchwardens of the Ecclesiastical District assigned to Saint Stephen's Church, Barbourne, in the parish of Claines, in the county of Worcester, all that piece of land, containing three roods and ten perches, or thereabouts, situate in the said district, part of a close formerly containing two acres, two roods, and six perches, and numbered 1103 on the Tythe Commutation Map of the parish of Claines, but from which said larger piece of land a portion, containing one acre, two roods, and thirty-six perches, has recently been conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and a church erected on part thereof, which piece of land hereby granted is bounded on the north by land belonging to Mrs. Collins, on the south and east by the said land so conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and on the west by the Worcester and Kidderminster turnpike road, and which said premises are delineated in the map drawn in the margin hereof, and are thereon coloured pink, together with all easements, appurtenances and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, belonging thereto, or now used therewith, and all my estate, right, title, and interest in or to the same premises, to hold the same unto and to the use of the said minister and churchwardens and their successors, for the purposes of the said Acts; and upon trust, to permit the said premises, and all buildings thereon, erected, or to be erected, to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and

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* No answer was returned to this letter. On claiming payment of the grant (No. 33), it was certified, *inter alia*, that the buildings had been completed according to the sealed plans.

† *See* No. 24.

and other poorer classes in the said Ecclesiastical District, and for no other purpose. And it is hereby declared that such schools shall be at all times open to the inspection of the inspectors of schools for the time being, appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the tenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and forty; and such school and premises, and the funds and endowments thereof, in respect whereof no other disposition shall be made by the donor, shall be controlled and managed in manner following, that is to say, the principal officiating minister for the time being, of the said Ecclesiastical District, shall have the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of all the scholars attending such school, and may use, or direct the premises to be used for the purposes of a Sunday school, under his exclusive control and management; but in all other respects the control and management of such school and premises, and of the funds and endowments thereof, and the selection, appointment, and dismissal of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and their assistants (except when, under the provisions hereinafter mentioned, the dismissal of any master, mistress, or assistant shall be awarded by the Bishop of the Diocese, or the arbitrators, as the case may be), shall be vested in and exercised by a committee consisting of the principal officiating minister for the time being of the said Ecclesiastical District, his licensed curate or curates, if the minister shall appoint him or them to be a member or members of the said committee, such of the churchwardens of the said district as shall be members of the Established Church, and of four other persons, of whom the following shall be the first appointed; that is to say, Rear Admiral Hastings, Barbourne House; John Stallard, esquire, solicitor, the Blanquettes; William Tolley, esquire, Northwick; and Mr. Thomas Clarke, Northwick; all of the county of Worcester, such other persons continuing to be contributors in every year to the amount of twenty shillings each, at the least, to the funds of the said school, and to be members of the Church of England as by law established, and either to have a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate, at the least, in real property situated in the said Ecclesiastical District, or to be resident therein, or in a parish or Ecclesiastical District adjoining thereto. And any vacancy which shall occur in the number of the said other persons by death, resignation, incapacity, or otherwise, shall be filled up by the election of a person or persons qualified as aforesaid, who shall be elected by the majority of votes of such of the contributors during the year current at the time of the election to the amount of ten shillings each at the least, to the funds of the said school, being members of the said Church of England, and qualified as the person to be elected by residence or estate, as shall be present at the meeting duly convened for the purpose of the election, or not being present thereat shall vote by any paper sent on or before the day of such meeting to the chairman thereof, and signed by any such contributor, wherein shall be named the person or persons whom such contributor shall desire to elect; and every contributor qualified to vote shall be entitled at every such election to give one vote in respect of each such sum of ten shillings, but no person shall be entitled to give more than six votes in respect of any sum so contributed: provided that no appointment to serve the office of churchwarden, nor any election as aforesaid shall give or vest any right to or in any lay person to serve upon the committee, or anywise to interfere with the management of the school, and the funds and endowments thereof, until after he shall have, in the presence of the chairman, at a meeting of the committee, made and signed in a book to be kept at the said school, a declaration in the manner and form following; that is to say, "I, A. B., "do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the United Church of "England and Ireland as by law established:" provided also that no default of election, nor any vacancy during any current year, shall prevent the other members of the committee from acting until the vacancy shall be filled up. And it is hereby declared that no person shall be appointed, or continue to be the master or mistress of the school who shall not be a member of the Church of England. And the committee shall annually select one of the members thereof to act as secretary, who shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the meetings thereof, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and shall give due notice of all extraordinary meetings to each member of the committee. And the principal officiating minister of the said (Ecclesiastical District) shall be chairman of all meetings of the committee when present thereat; and at any meetings from which he shall be absent, the members attending the same shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereof; and all matters which shall be brought before any meetings shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members attending the same and voting upon the question; and if, upon any matter there shall be an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second, being the casting vote; and in case any difference shall arise between the minister or curate and the committee of management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the school, not being the Sunday school, or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same, or any regulation connected therewith, or the exclusion of any book, the use of which in the school may be objected to on religious grounds, or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion, the minister or curate, or any member of the committee, may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before the Bishop of the Diocese within which such school shall be situated, a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the committee, or minister, or curate, if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively; and the Bishop may inquire concerning and determine the matter in difference; and the decision of the Bishop in writing, under his hand thereon, when laid before the committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all

Barbourne, St. Stephen's Shool.

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect; and in case any difference other than and except such difference as last described shall arise in the committee of management, the minority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the committee) may make request in writing to the Lord President of HerMajesty's most Honourable Privy Council for the time being, and to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein the said school shall be situated; and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the inspectors of schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference, and the said Bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of his diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter: and the arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, being a lay member of the said Church of England, as another arbitrator. And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting, the Archbishop of the province within which the said school shall be situate, and the said Lord President may jointly appoint a third arbitrator; and the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the matter in difference; and the award in writing under the hands of the said arbitrators, or of any two of them, when laid before the committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect. And it is hereby further declared that if the said Bishop, or the said arbitrators, upon any such reference as aforesaid shall direct or award that any master, mistress, or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed, such direction or award, when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said master, mistress, or teacher personally, or by the same being left at his or her place of abode, or at the school aforesaid, addressed to the said master, mistress, or teacher, as the case may require, shall operate as a dismissal of the said master, mistress, or teacher, so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office, or in the said school, or premises under or by virtue of this deed, and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this deed by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment. And the committee may, in the month of August in each year, select and appoint a committee of not more than four ladies, being members of the said Church of England, to assist them in the visitation and management of the girls' and infant schools, which ladies' committee shall remain in office until the first day of the same month in the following year, when such committee may be renewed. And it is hereby declared that the instruction at the said school shall comprise at least the following branches of school learning, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Scripture history, and (in the case of girls) needlework; and it is hereby further declared that it shall be a fundamental regulation and practice of the said school that the Bible be daily read therein, and that no child shall be required to learn any catechism or other religious formulary, or to attend any Sunday school or place of worship to which respectively his or her parent or other person having the legal custody of such child shall, on religious grounds, object, but the selection of such Sunday school and place of worship shall, in all cases, be left to the free choice of such parent or person, without the child's thereby incurring any loss of the benefits and privileges of the school, the trusts whereof are hereby declared.

In witness whereof the said several parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed) *Mary Gutch.* L.S.

T. G. Curtler. L. S.

John Palmer. L.S.

Enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864 (being first duly stamped), according to the tenor of the statutes made for that purpose.

(signed) *E. Grubb.*

— No. 31. —

Barbourne, St. Stephen's School.

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. G. Curtler.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 13 August 1864.

I am directed by the Committee of Council on Education to return to you the deed of conveyance, with the approved draft deed, of the above-named school; and I am to inform you that the copy has been compared therewith, and has been found to be correct; and I am to request that the receipt of these documents may be acknowledged (if possible) by return of post.

The deed should always be, if possible, in some place of public custody. Instruments of this kind, if kept by individual trustees, are apt to be lost, or carried away with private papers at death, or other removals.

The parish chest is the best place of custody, when it is available for the purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 32. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Long Stratton, Norfolk,
Sir, 16 August 1864.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the deed of conveyance, with the approved draft deed, of the above-named school.

Absence at the above address is the cause of delay in acknowledging the same.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. G. Curtler.*

— No. 33. —

The Rev. *T. G. Curtler* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Bevere Knoll, Worcester,
Sir, 12 December 1864.

I beg to enclose certificate (A),* and to request the payment of the grant their Lordships were pleased to make to the above school. †

CHRISHALL SCHOOL.

Chrishall School.

— No. 1. —

The Hon. and Rev. *Latimer Neville* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Heydon Rectory, Royston,
Rev. Sir, 29 January 1862.

I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will inform me whether an application to the Privy Council Office for a grant towards an Elementary National School, which it is proposed to build in a rural village, should be based upon the terms required by the Old or the Revised Code. It is proposed to make the application immediately, and you would much oblige me by sending to me such forms as may be necessary for the purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Latimer Neville,*
Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

* *See* page 16.

† The rest of the correspondence is confined to the ordinary steps for obtaining payment.

Chrishall School.

— No. 2. —

[School Building Form, No. 1.]

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Hon. and Rev. *Latimer Neville.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S. W., 30 January 1862.

In order that the Committee of Council on Education may be enabled to determine whether the local circumstances render it desirable that they should entertain an application for aid towards the establishment of the proposed new day school, their Lordships request that the promoters of the subscription towards that object will fill up the blanks in the enclosed form of memorial (School Building Form, No. 2), and return it, duly signed, to this office, accompanied by a plan of the site, showing its extent, boundaries, and abuttals, drawn to scale.

School premises cannot be conveniently arranged on less than a quarter of an acre of land.

Until you shall be furnished with the requisite forms and instructions, in answer to the memorial, no further step should be taken, lest it should be at variance with the rules under which the Parliamentary grant is administered, or in any respect prejudice the application for assistance from that fund.

The amount of their Lordships' grants is regulated in accordance with the extract * on the following page.

I am to add, that this intimation of the rate of aid is not to be considered as a promise of any grant in the present case.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 3. —

The Hon. and Rev. *Latimer Neville* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Heydon Rectory, Royston,
Sir, 1 February 1862.

I beg to return the School Building Form, No. 2, duly filled up.

I am desired by the Committee to request that you will transmit to me the necessary papers at your earliest convenience. They would also feel obliged if you would furnish them, at the same time, with any plans or specification which have been approved by the Privy Council and are suitable to the requirements of the proposed school; viz., a mixed school, with mistress' residence, and for 80 children.

Mr. Ware, the vicar of Chrishall, is our secretary, but I have consented to act for him *pro. tem.*; will you, therefore, address your reply to me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *L. Neville*, Chairman.

— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *R. G. H. Ware.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 6 February 1862.

I am directed to return to you the enclosed memorial, and to request that a more specific statement of the proportion of families belonging to the Church of England and to Dissenting bodies may be given in paragraph 3.

When the memorial is again sent to this office, it should be accompanied by a plan of the proposed site.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

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* Articles 23–8 of the Code.

Chrishall School.

— No. 5. —

The Rev. *R. G. H. Ware* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Chrishall Vicarage, Royston, Herts,
13 February 1862.

Sir,

HAVING examined the rate book, I have arrived at a more correct estimate of the proportion of families belonging to the Church of England and to Dissenting bodies, as required by paragraph 3 of the enclosed memorial, and I have accordingly made a note of it in page 4 of the same.

School Form No. 2 (England and Wales.)

I also beg to enclose a plan of the proposed site.

Plan of proposed site.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. Hibbert Ware.*

Enclosure in No. 5.

[School Building Form, No. 2.—(England and Wales.)]

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The MEMORIAL of the Undersigned, who are the Chief Promoters of a Subscription towards the Expense of building a School, mixed, for 80 Children, with a House for the Mistress, in the Parish of Chrishall, in the County of Essex:—

Showeth,

I. That this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said parish of Chrishall, which is four and a half miles in length and one mile in breadth, and contains a population of 617 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed as agricultural labourers.

II. That, besides the labouring population, there are resident in the or in immediately adjacent parish, one proprietor of 500 acres, and several respectable farmers.

III. That the school is to be in connection with the National Society, and is to be called "The Chrishall National School;" that* the greater part of the families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed school from their own homes, are members of the Church of England.†

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there are the following schools for the children of the labouring poor, viz.:—

Name of School.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars School will Hold.	Average Attendance.	Distance from Site of proposed New School.
Elmdon - - -	National - - -	128	50	1¾ mile.
Heydon - - -	National - - -	80	55	1½ mile.

N.B.—The particulars given in the above table have been ascertained from the clergymen of the respective parishes.

V. That there are no charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district.

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this school, on the following special grounds, viz.:—

1. The population amounting at the census in 1861 to 617.
2. The non-existence of any school till within the last week, with the exception of a very small dame's school.
3. The lamentable ignorance of the people, consequent on No. 2.
4. The population consisting almost entirely of the labouring class.
5. The principal proprietors of land in the parish being non-resident.

VII. That

* *N.B.*—This estimate is formed from the attendance at the parish church.

† Rather more than one-half of the families are members of the Church of England, and the rest Dissenters. This estimate is formed after an examination of the list of families as contained in the Rate Book.

Chrishall School.

VII. That we intend to appoint a mistress and to establish a daily school (mixed), and that we consider it practicable, and will endeavour, by our exertions, to support the school in efficiency.

VIII. That, after a careful estimate, we expect to obtain at least the following sums annually towards the support* of the school, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
From annual subscriptions and donations - -	15	–	–
From annual collections - - - - - -	1	5	–
From school pence - - - - - -	15	6	8
	£. 31	11	8

IX. That the trust deed has not been executed; and that the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate, and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we are desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school; the draft of the trust deed, before its execution; and the plans and specifications of the building, before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

XI. That we have appointed the Rev. R. G. Hibbert Ware, vicar of Chrishall, Royston, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordships' secretary.

Signed this 1st day of February 1862.

Latimer Neville, Heydon Rectory, Royston, Chairman.
R. G. Hibbert Ware, Chrishall Vicarage, Royston.
Robert Wilkes, Lofts Hall, Royston.
William James Packe, Heydon, Royston.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, being a majority of the committee appointed by the subscribers to superintend the erection of the school house and teacher's house at
and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the committee of management of the said school, hereby certify, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:

1st. That the new school buildings and teacher's house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant *l.*, have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the outbuildings, drainage, fences, yards, and play-grounds, and with the school furniture and house furniture, as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships, which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications, are properly effected and in good working order.

2d. That all subscriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for, as set forth in the annexed balance sheet of receipts and expenditure; and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture, and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which we now request.

3d. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your counsel; that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the endorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the deed itself and the draft, approved by your counsel, have been transmitted to the said Office, with the said copy; and that the said deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school

* *Note.*—The Committee of Council on Education are unwilling to expend the public money in aiding the erection of a school unless there be a fair prospect of adequately maintaining it. The suspension of many aided schools, for want of the requisite funds to support them, imposes the necessity of strict inquiries on this head.

school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools according to the annexed Regulation, marked A.

5th. That the school, opened on the day of 18 , under
and that the number of scholars already attending under the master is ;
under the mistress of the girls' department, ; and under the mistress of the infants' department, .

6th. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, this day of 18 .

Special Certificate to be signed by the architect employed, or, if no architect has been employed, then by a professional surveyor, not being one of the promoters, trustees, or managers.

I hereby certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing certificate, and that they are, in all respects, completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(signed)

Address

Date

Regulation A.

The right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorised by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline or management of the school; it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the Committee.

— No. 6. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *R. G. H. Ware.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S. W., 17 February 1862.

Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and its inclosures.

I am directed by their Lordships to inform you that, after a careful consideration of your application, they must decline to aid the promoters in establishing a school for the parish of Chrishall, which is to be placed in union with the National Society.

The school which the parish requires may be a Church school; but it should, in addition to this, be so constituted as to admit under the terms of its trust deed the children of members of all religious denominations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 7. —

The Rev. *R. G. H. Ware* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Chrishall Vicarage, Royston, Herts,
19 February 1862.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform me that their Lordships decline to aid the promoters in establishing a school for the parish of Chrishall, which is to be placed in union with the National Society. In reply, I shall be greatly obliged to you to inform me, at

Chrishall School.

your earliest convenience, whether their Lordships consider the terms of union imposed by the National Society to be, in all cases, utterly incompatible with any assistance from the Privy Council, or whether they consider that there is any special ground in the statements which I have had the honour of submitting to them, which induces them to withhold their assistance.

I am induced to ask for this information in consequence of the great success which has attended the establishment of the temporary school, conducted according to the principles of the National Society, of which both Churchmen and Dissenters have largely availed themselves, and because I know how strong the feeling of disappointment will be on the part of both, if, for want of assistance from the Privy Council, the scheme, as there is great reason to fear, will have to be totally abandoned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. Hibbert Ware.*

— No. 8. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *R. G. H. Ware.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 24 February 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant.

Their Lordships, so far from considering the terms of union with the National Society to be in all cases utterly incompatible with any assistance from them, have made grants of public money to many schools which were to be in union with the Society; but they do not consider that the terms of union are adapted to the local circumstances of all parishes.

A parish like Chrishall cannot reasonably be expected to support two schools. As nearly half the population are stated to be Dissenters, my Lords do not think that they would be justified in granting public money for the establishment of a school, in which the children of Dissenters are only admissible upon sufferance, at the discretion of the managers for the time being.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 9. —

The Hon. and Rev. *Latimer Neville* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville.*

Magdalene College Lodge, Cambridge,
My Lord, 10 April 1862.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has forwarded to me a letter addressed to him by your Lordship's direction,* on the subject of the memorial from the parishioners of Chrishall, in the county of Essex. I regret extremely to find that your Lordship is not prepared to recede from the decision conveyed to me, in consequence of the memorial which I had the honour of laying before you.

I now venture to trouble your Lordship again, by calling your attention more particularly to that part of your reply which states "that the grants of the office for building are presumed to be made *in perpetuum*, and that it is the invariable rule of your Lordships that the assent and the wishes of the existing parishioners shall not be allowed to bind their descendants." I would most respectfully submit to your Lordship, that if this rule be strictly adhered to, it would have the effect practically of precluding your Lordships from rendering assistance to any National School whatever, which, I understand by a letter recently received from the Committee of Council, would be quite contrary to your desire and your practice.

In the case of Chrishall, it is the unanimous desire of the heads of families, that a national school should be provided, and there is no prospect or likelihood, that

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* Letter not officially registered; written by Private Secretary to the effect here recited.

that I am aware of, of any efficient instruction being provided for the children in any other way.

I can only repeat that I believe the establishment of the proposed school to be of vital importance to the moral welfare of the inhabitants.

It is with great pleasure that I have heard from the Secretary of the National Society, that your Lordship, in the interview which you afforded last Saturday, kindly promised to reconsider this case, together with others.

I will only had, that being intimately connected with this University, and having had many opportunities of considering the question of Education, not only in the University itself, but in connection with the middle classes, I feel it my duty to recommend this case as one specially needing your Lordship's help and support.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Latimer Neville.*

— No. 10. —

The Hon. and Rev. *Latimer Neville* to the Right Hon. Earl *Granville.*

Magdalene College, Cambridge,
My Lord, 15 May 1862.

More than three weeks have elapsed since I wrote to your Lordship on the subject of the refusal of the Privy Council to aid the building of a national school at Chrishall. Having received no acknowledgment of that letter, I am in doubt whether the case is still under consideration or not. May I beg for a reply upon this head? At the same time, may I state, that I reserve to myself, on behalf of the committee of the proposed school, the liberty of making any use of the correspondence which has taken place with the Privy Council upon this subject. It would seem very desirable that the grounds upon which their Lordships have refused, if it be so, the prayer of the memorialists for the establishment of a National School should be more widely known; the grounds of objection being (1), That the number of Dissenters was nearly equal to that of Churchmen in the parish; and (2), That although every head of a family memorialised your Lordships in behalf of the establishment of a National School, yet that "it is the invariable rule of your Lordships that the wishes of existing inhabitants should not be allowed to bind their descendants." Awaiting your Lordship's reply,

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Neville.*

— No. 11. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Hon. and Rev. *Latimer Neville.*

Educational Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 20 May 1862.

In reply to your letters of the 10th ultimo and 15th instant, I am directed by the Lord President, to whom they were addressed, to refer you to the letter from this office, dated 24th February last, and to the inclosed copy of recent correspondence with the Committee of the National School Society,* in further explanation of the principles embodied in that letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

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* Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty in the last Session (1864).

South Stoke School.

SOUTH STOKE SCHOOL.

— No. 1. —

The Rev. *P. H. Nind* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Woodcote, Henley-on-Thames,
24 September 1860.

Sir,

May I request you to be so good as to forward to me the requisite instructions for obtaining a grant from the Privy Council towards the building of schools in this parish, and which I hope to commence in the course of a few months.

I am, &c.
(signed) *P. H. Nind*,
Vicar of South Stoke with Woodcote, Oxon.

— No. 2. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. H. Nind.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 26 September 1860.

Rev. Sir,

In order that the Committee of Council on Education may be enabled to determiue whether the local circumstances render it desirable that they should entertain an application for aid towards the establishment of the proposed new day school, their Lordships request that the promoters of the subscription towards that object will fill up the blanks in the enclosed form of memoria (School Building Form, No. 2*), and return it, duly signed, to this Office, accompanied by a plan of the site, showing its extent, boundaries, and abuttals, drawn to scale.

School premises cannot be conveniently arranged on less than a quarter of an acre of land.

Until you shall be furnished with the requisite forms and instructions, in answer to the memorial, no further step should be taken, lest it should be at variance with the rules under which the Parliamentary grant is administered, or in any respect prejudice the application for assistance from that fund.

The amount of their Lordships' grants is regulated in accordance with the extract † on the following page.

I am to add, that this intimation of the rate of aid is not to be considered as a promise of any grant in the present case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

* *See* Enclosure in No. 6.

† Articles 23–8 of the Code.

South Stoke School.

— No. 3. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street.
London, S.W., 21 March 1861.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial* from the promoters of the above-named school, accompanied by a plan of the site.

I am to inquire what is to be done with the site and buildings of the school already held in trust under the deed of 17th November 1841.

I am directed to furnish you with copies of correspondence between the Committee of Council and a preceding incumbent of this parish in 1853.

I am to request a full explanation of the present state of the school and endowment, and I am to ask whether anything was done upon Mr. Fell's proposals, such as the execution of a deed appointing new trustees, or otherwise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
30 December 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing the copy of the trust deed of the above-named school. I will take care to return it according to your request.

The two trustees named in the deed have both died without appointing a successor. It would seem, therefore, very desirable that the executors of the last surviving trustee (Mr. Robert Morrell, of Oxford) should appoint to this trust the trustees of Dr. Griffith Higgs' Charity, so that the land (consisting of 19 *a.* 2 *r.* 12 *p.*, which forms the endowment) and the school-site and building, should be under one and the same trust.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Hunter Fell.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 4 January 1854.

Rev. Sir,

IN reply to your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to state, for the information of my Lords, all the material reasons for the present proposal to prepare a new trust deed, so far as those reasons are not disclosed by the deed itself.

I have also to request that the copy deed may be returned.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Rev. G. H. Fell,
South Stoke Vicarage.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
6 January 1854.

Sir,

IN replying to your letter of the 4th instant, I desire to draw their Lordships' attention to the Report of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1819, Vol. I., p. 204, and to the Appendix, Vol. I., p. 330, for the evidence on which that Report was founded.

I have further to state, that from the decease of Mr. Isaac Alibone (the last trustee named in that Report), the Rev. John Williams, vicar of South Stoke, and Mr. Robert Morrell, of Oxford, acted as trustees.

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* See Nos. 5 and 6.

South Stoke School.

That from the decease of Mr. Robert Morrell, the last survivor, the Rev. P. H. Nind, vicar of South Stoke, and the Rev. R. Twopenny and myself, at his request, have acted as trustees in virtue of a letter from Mr. James Morrell, of Oxford, the sole executor of Mr. Robert Morrell.

That the parish has lately been inclosed.

That during the inclosure the above-named claimed, as trustees under the will of the late Dr. Griffith Higgs.

That their claim was not disputed.

That fresh land was allotted, namely, 19*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.*

That they have since let it on lease, at a yearly rent of 20 *l.*

That they apply this amount, together with subscriptions, to the payment of an efficient mistress, whom they have just appointed.

From this statement their Lordships will gather—

1. That it is doubtful whether the above-named trustees are in legal possession of the land, unless the inclosure has given them a title to it.

2. That the school-site and building is not conveyed to the trustees of the land from whence the endowment of the school arises.

3. That in case of individuals being appointed trustees, difficulties like the present must from time to time occur.

It would, therefore, seem desirable to obtain a new trust deed, combining both trusts and appointing as perpetual *ex officio* trustees the vicar of the parish, together with the incumbents of the two adjoining parishes, the Rev. R. Twopenny, vicar of North Stoke, and the Rev. G. K. Morrell, perpetual curate of Moulsford, and their successors.

I enclose herewith the copy deed. The original deed, I have learned, is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Austin, living in the Turl, Oxford, who was clerk to Mr. Robert Morrell.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Hunter Fell.*

The Secretary,
Committee of Council on Education.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 13 January 1854.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with which you returned to my Lords their copy of the deed of conveyance of the above-named school.

Your letter has been referred to their Lordships' counsel, and he reports thereon as follows:—

"Their Lordships cannot interfere with the charity left by Dr. Griffith Higgs. The trustees of that charity must deal with it as they may be advised, or as they may be directed by the Charity Commissioners. But, as regards the school founded by the deed of 17th November 1841, the executor of the surviving trustee should appoint new trustees, making his own selection of them. Those trustees, however, cannot alter the trusts of that deed."

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Rev. G. W. Fell,
South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford.

— No. 4. —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
28 March 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st instant.

With regard to the site and buildings of the present schools, I beg to inform you that the site was never conveyed by the College of Christ Church, Oxford, and that it lapses to the college which has given the materials of the aforesaid school towards the erection of the new school buildings.

The

South Stoke School.

The site of the new school has been given by the college, and a deed of conveyance will be granted.

The school is endowed with land, consisting of 19 A. 2 R. 12 P., let on lease to Mr. King (farmer in South Stoke). The rental is 20 *l.* per annum.

There are 60 children on the books of the school under an uncertificated mistress.

No deed was executed according to Mr. Fell's proposal, and the three gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Fell, viz., himself, me, Rev. P. H. Nind, and Rev. H. Twopeny, still hold the office of trustees, no change having been made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

— No. 5. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 4 April 1861.

Rev. Sir,

I AM directed to return to you the enclosed memorial; and I am to request that you will procure the signatures of some of the other principal promoters of the National School at South Stoke.

Their Lordships require such signatures as a record of the interest taken in the school by persons likely to support it to such a degree of efficiency as will justify its foundation.

It is not, therefore, from any doubt that you have failed to secure such support, but as an official record of it, that I am to request additional signatures.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

P.S.—You appear to be under a misapprehension in stating that the site of the present school at Stoke (South) was never conveyed.

My Lords have in their possession a copy of the deed, dated 17th November 1841, by which the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church conveyed the property to the Rev. J. Williams and Mr. Robert Morrell.

As the school was erected with the aid of a grant paid by this Board in 1842, the consent, in writing, of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department will be requisite to the sale or exchange of the premises.

My Lords do not understand whether the endowment of 19 A. 2 R. 12 P. belongs legally to the school.

(signed) *R. R. W. L.*

— No. 6 —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
10 June 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge yours of the 4th of April, and regret that family circumstances have caused a delay in our correspondence.

I return you the School Building Form, No. 2, signed by the principal promoters of the National School of South Stoke.

Upon reference to the records of Christ Church, Oxford, the deed you refer to in your letter of April the 4th was discovered. The authorities appear to have been under the impression that the site of our present school had not been conveyed.

South Stoke School.

The College of Christ Church, having given a new site of a quarter of an acre, wish to have the old site and buildings again. Have you any forms of application for the exchange of the same? If so, I shall feel much obliged by your sending me one which I will fill up and return to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We have no title deeds of the endowment of 19 A. 2 R. 12 P., but this land has been held by trustees of a school in South Stoke since the year 1659.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

[School Building Form, No. 2 (England and Wales).]

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Undersigned who are the chief Promoters of a Subscription towards the expense of building a School for 70 Boys and Girls, and Infants, with House for the Mistress, in the Parish of South Stoke, in the County of Oxford:

Sheweth,

I. THAT this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said parish of South Stoke, which is three miles in length, and two miles in breadth, and contains a population of 350 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed as farm labourers.

II. That, besides the labouring population, there are resident in the parish six farmers.

III. That the school is to be in connection with the Church of England, and is to be called "The South Stoke National School"; that most of the families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed school from their own homes, are members of the Church of England.

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there are no schools for the children of the labouring poor, except in the adjoining parish of Moulsford, which lies the other side of the River Thames, and in the county of Berks.

V. That there are the following charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district, viz.,—

The rent of 18 acres of land now let to Mr. Isaac King, at 1 *l.* per acre.

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this school, on the following special grounds, viz.,—

Because the existing building is too small for the number of children attending, and otherwise unfit for the efficient conduct of a school.

VII. The school is established. A mixed school under a mistress. The number on the books is 61. The average daily attendance is about 50.

VIII. That, after a careful estimate, we expect to obtain at least the following sums annually towards the support* of the school, viz.,—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
From annual subscriptions and donations	5	–	–
From school pence	8	–	–
From annual produce of endowment	19	–	–
TOTAL	£. 32	–	–

IX. That the trust deed has not been executed; and that the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate; and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we are desirous

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* *Note.*—The Committee of Council on Education are unwilling to expend the public money in aiding the erection of a school unless there be a fair prospect of adequately maintaining it. The suspension of many aided schools, for want of the requisite funds to support them, imposes the necessity of strict inquiries on this head.

South Stoke School.

desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school; the draft of the trust deed before its execution; and the plans and specifications of the building, before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

XI. That we have appointed Rev. George Carpenter, of South Stoke, Wallingford, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordships' secretary.

Signed this 16th day of March 1861.

(signed) *P. H. Nind*, Vicar, Woodcote, Henley-on-Thames.
William Jacobson, D.D., Treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter.
Arthur Spokes, South Stoke.
Thos. Spearink, South Stoke, Churchwarden.
George Carpenter, Curate of South Stoke.

Form of Certificate.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Committee appointed by the subscribers to superintend the erection of the school-house and teacher's house at ; and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the Committee of Management of the said school, hereby certify, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:

1st. That the new school buildings and teacher's house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £. , have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the out-buildings, drainage, fences, yards, and play-grounds, and with the school furniture and house furniture as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships,—which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications, are properly effected and in good working order.

2d. That all subscriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for, as set forth in the annexed balance sheet of receipts and expenditure; and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which we now request.

3d. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your counsel; that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the endorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the deed itself and the draft approved by your counsel have been transmitted to the said office, with the said copy; and that the said deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged .

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools according to the annexed Regulation, marked A.

5th. That the school opened on the day of 18 , under ,
and that the number of scholars already attending under the master is ,
under the mistress of the girls' department, and under the mistress of the infants' department .

6th. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, this day of 18 .

South Stoke School.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE to be signed by the Architect employed, or, if no Architect has been employed, then by a Professional Surveyor, not being one of the Promoters, Trustees, or Managers.

I HEREBY certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing certificate, and that they are, in all respects, completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(signed)

Address

Date

REGULATION A.

THE right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorised by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school; it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the Committee.

— No. 7. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 14 June 1861.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and of its enclosure.

My Lords would be glad to have further information with respect to the population of South Stoke. Your memorial gives 350 as the population of the parish of South Stoke, whilst the census of 1851 makes the population of the parish of South Stoke, with the liberty of Woodcote, 856.

A population of 350 is not likely to require school accommodation for so many as 70 children.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 8. —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
29 June 1861.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of yours of the 14th instant.

By the enclosed Certificate of Award sent to me by Mr. Davenport, you will see that the school lands of South Stoke belong legally to the school.

The population of South Stoke is 350, and I respectfully submit that the accommodation for 70 children asked for by my predecessor (Mr. Hilliard) is not too much, for the following reasons:

1. We have a daily average of 57 children (taking the average of the last six months), and the Sunday scholars being added, brings the number of children to about 70.

2. A Dissenting school at Goring, two miles from South Stokes, takes away from 15 to 20 children; and there is every probability that when proper buildings are established here, that many of these children would attend our schools.

You tell me that, as the site and building of our present school were legally conveyed, we must have the permission of the Secretary of State for the exchange of the same. Will you kindly send me a form of application?

May

May I ask you to let us know as soon as possible what grant is to be made, as we are most anxious not to let the building season pass away, as our present school is miserably defective and inadequate to our wants? South Stoke School.

We propose adopting the plans of the schools of Somerford Keynes, Wilts, which have passed the approval of the Privy Council.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

— No. 9. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 11 July 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., and of its enclosure.

I am directed by their Lordships to request that you will furnish them with some more definite information than has hitherto been given respecting the number of Church of England and Dissenting families in the parish of South Stoke.

In any case they will be unable to aid you in erecting a school for more than 60 children. Those children who attend the Sunday school only will not probably be in a position to attend the proposed school on week days; and my Lords see no object in drawing away the children from the school at Goring, merely in order that they may attend the school at South Stoke.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 10. —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
Sir, 13 July 1861.

IN answer to your letter of the 11th instant, I beg to inform my Lords that there are in the parish of South Stoke 77 families, consisting of 347 persons. Of these 77 families, 35 are decidedly Church people, 17 undecided (sometimes attending chapel, sometimes the Church), 25 are decidedly Dissenters.

Of the Church families—

17 send to our day school	30	children.
7 of the undecided send	14	„
4 Dissenters send	6	„
TOTAL	50	„

I take these numbers from this week's books.

With reference to the school at Goring, the Church family send to it	3	children.
10 Dissenting families send	15	„
TOTAL	18	„

I can confidently assert that our school is making great way, and is much appreciated by the parishioners generally, and that the strong feeling which did

South Stoke School.

exist between Dissenters and Church people is so much appeased, that we do look for accession to our numbers from those who, at great inconvenience to themselves, walk two miles to Goring school; and we also hope to gain some of those who attend no school whatever. There are at least a dozen of these.

I presume that my Lords' inability to aid us in erecting a school for more than 60 children would not prevent our adopting the plans of Somerford Keynes, kindly placed at our disposal, whereby we shall be saved the expense of new ones. These plans have passed the approval of the Privy Council, and were erected for a population about the same in numbers as our own. I shall feel much obliged by your informing me as soon as possible what my Lords intend granting to us, as we are most anxious to begin at once.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

— No. 11. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 16 July 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant.

I am directed to inquire whether the proposed school is to be in union with the National Society.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 12. —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
Sir, 22 July 1861.

IN answer to yours of the 16th instant, I beg to inform their Lordships that from inquiry made, I find that we are in union with the National Society, and shall continue to be so.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

— No. 13. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 29 July 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant.

Looking to the fact that out of the 77 families in the parish, 35 only belong decidedly to the Church of England, while 25 are decidedly Dissenters, my Lords must decline to assist you in erecting, for the whole population, a National School, *i.e.*, a school whose managing committee may at any time deprive the children of Dissenters of its benefits, by enforcing the learning of the Church Catechism, and attendance at church on Sundays, on every child attending the school.

What

What the parish of South Stoke really requires is a school with a constitution on a more liberal basis then that now proposed; and towards the erection of such a school only can my Lords make a grant. In any other case, they must leave the promoters to their own resources. South Stoke School.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 14. —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
Sir, 29 July 1861.

I AM very anxious to know what amount of grant we are to receive from Government, for we can take no steps until we know this.*

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

— No. 15. —

H. Waddington, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Whitehall, 20 March 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed memorial of the Rev. P. H. Nind and Mr. T. Spearink, praying that he will give his consent to the proposed sale of the site of the present school building at South Stoke, Oxon; and I am to request that you will move the Committee of Council on Education to inform Sir George Grey whether they are aware of any objection to his giving his consent accordingly.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

— No. 16. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. Waddington,* Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 24 March 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, with its enclosure.

My Lords cannot advise Secretary Sir George Grey to give his consent† at present to the sale of the school buildings at South Stoke, in Oxfordshire.

An application is now under the consideration of the Committee of Council or a grant towards building a new school at South Stoke; but the plans and draft conveyance have not yet been settled.

The memorial is returned to you herewith.‡

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 17. —

The Rev. *G. Carpenter* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

South Stoke Vicarage, Wallingford,
Sir, 28 May 1862.

UNDERSTANDING, through Mr. Lonsdale (Secretary to the National Society), that my Lords would reconsider their decision respecting South Stoke schools, I beg

* Crossed, No. 13.
† Grant of 30 *l.* in 1842. See Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, § XIV.
‡ See Nos. 19 and 20.

South Stoke School.

I beg leave to bring again before their Lordships' notice an application for assistance. The plans have passed the approval of the National and Diocesan Societies, and will be sent up for their Lordships' approval, if desired. The estimated cost of schools and teacher's residence is 500 *l.*, towards which the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have promised the site ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre) and 200 *l.*; the National Society contribute 25 *l.*; the Diocesan 20 *l.*; private subscriptions amount to 133 *l.* We are therefore anxious to raise 120 *l.* The parish is a very poor one, and we have done all we can in getting subscriptions. Under these circumstances we trust that their Lordships will assist us.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Carpenter.*

— No. 18. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *G. Carpenter.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 30 May 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th instant.

I am directed to request your attention to the letter from this Department of the 29th July 1861.

My Lords adhere to the decision contained in that letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 19. —

H. Waddington, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Whitehall, 29 May 1862.

May 27.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith a further application from the Vicar of South Stoke, Oxon, for permission to sell the site of the old school-room; and I am to request that you will submit the same to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Education, and move them to favour Sir George Grey with their opinion thereon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

— No. 20. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. Waddington*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 4 June 1862.

I AM directed to return to you herewith the letter* from the Rev. P. H. Nind, which was enclosed in your communication of the 29th ultimo.

My Lords are of opinion that Secretary Sir George Grey should give his consent to the proposed sale of the old school premises at South Stoke, on condition that the proceeds of the sale be applied in aid of the erection of the new buildings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

* (Extract.) The new schools are rapidly advancing towards completion.

LLANFAIRFECHAN SCHOOL.

— No. 1. —

The Rev. *P. C. Ellis* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

LLANFAIRFECHAN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Sir, Llanfairfechan Rectory, 21 October 1862.

THIS school has become too small to contain, without inconvenience, the children who attend it, and it is proposed to increase the accommodation by building a class-room. I shall therefore be obliged if you will be good enough to supply me with the forms which must be filled up in making application for aid from the funds at the disposal of the Committee of Council.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Ph. Constable Ellis,*
Rector of Llanfairfechan.

— No. 2. —

A. T. Cory, Esq. to the Rev. *P. C. Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 24 October 1862.

IN order that the Committee of Council on Education may be enabled to determine whether the local circumstances render it desirable that they should entertain an application for aid towards the erection of a class-room for the above-named day school, their Lordships request that the promoters of the subscription towards that object will adapt and fill up the blanks in the enclosed form of memorial (School Building Form, No. 2*), and return it, duly signed, to this office, *accompanied by a block Plan of the site, showing its extent, boundaries, and abuttals, drawn to scale.*

* *See* No. 5.

School premises cannot be conveniently arranged on less than a quarter of an acre of land.

Until you shall be furnished with the requisite forms and instructions, in answer to the memorial, no further step should be taken, lest it should be at variance with the rules under which the Parliamentary Grant is administered, or in any respect prejudice the application for assistance from that fund.

The amount of their Lordships' Grants is regulated in accordance with the extract† on the following page.

I am to add, that this intimation of the rate of aid is not to be considered as a promise of any grant in the present case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. T. Cory.*

† Articles 23-8 of the Code.

Llanfairfechan School.

— No. 3. —

The Rev. *P. C. Ellis* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Llanfairfechan Rectory, 3 November 1862.

I WROTE to you some time ago, stating that it was the intention of the committee of this school to build a class-room, in order to increase the accommodation, the present school being overcrowded, and I have received certain forms, which seem inapplicable to the case.

They have been framed to suit localities where schools are to be founded, and do not seem to contemplate any addition to the accommodation of an existing school long established, and approved of by a whole parish.

May I request you to supply me with such a form as will enable me to apply for aid towards adding a class-room to an existing school.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *P. C. Ellis.*

— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. C. Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 6 November 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I am directed to state that the forms furnished to you on the 24th ultimo, are those which are always used by their Lordships in cases of addition to school buildings. You should make such alterations to Form No. 2, as will adapt it to the purpose of your application.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 5. —

[School Building Form, No. 2.—(England and Wales.)]

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Memorial of the undersigned, who are the Chief Promoters of a Subscription towards the Expense of Building a Class-room in the Parish of Llanfairfechan, in the County of Carnarvon,

Showeth,

I. THAT this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said parish of Llanfairfechan, which is about three miles in length, and two miles in breadth, and contains a population of 1,199 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed as quarrymen and labourers.

II. That, besides the labouring population, there are resident in the parish, or immediately adjacent, three gentlemen of property, the rector and curate of this parish, but no middle class above small farmers.

III. That the school is in connection with the National Society, and is called "The Llanfairfechan National School;" that at least 80 families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed school from their own homes, are members of the Church of England; and those who are not are perfectly satisfied with the existing school, and desire its success.

IV. That

Llanfairfechan School.

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there are no schools for the children of the labouring poor.

V. That there are no charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district.

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this class-room, on the following special grounds :—That the existing room is overcrowded and that a class-room is much wanted, and will increase the accommodation.

VII. That a master and mistress are employed in the present school for boys and girls, and that we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions to support the school in efficiency.

VIII. That the following sums are supplied annually towards the support of the school, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
From annual subscriptions and donations - - -	60	–	–
From school pence - - - - - -	19	4	–
From other sources of income - - - -	5	–	–
Total - -	£. 84	4	–

IX. That the trust deed has been executed, and that the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate; and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we are desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' Grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school; the draft of the trust deed, and the plans and specifications of the building, before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

XI. That we have appointed P. Constable Ellis, Rector of Llanfairfechan, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordships' secretary.

Signed this day of December 1862.

(signed) *John Platt*, Bryn-y-newdd.
Richard Luck, Plâs.
Ph. Constable Ellis, Rector.
R. Harries Jones, Curate.

Form of Certificate.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the committee appointed by the subscribers to superintend the erection of the school-house and teacher's house at
and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the committee of management of the said school, hereby certify, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:—

1st. That the new school buildings and teacher's house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £. , have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the out-buildings, drainage, fences, yards, and play-grounds, and with the school-furniture and house-furniture, as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships, which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications, are properly effected and in good working order.

2d. That all subscriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for, as set forth in the annexed balance sheet of receipts and expenditure; and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' Grant, the payment of which we now request.

3d. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your counsel; that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the endorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and

Llanfairfechan School.

transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the deed itself, and the draft approved by your counsel, have been transmitted to the said office, with the said copy; and that the said deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged.

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspe rs of Schools according to the annexed regulation, marked A.

5th. That the school opened on the day of 18 , under ; and that the number of scholars already attending under the master is ; under the mistress of the girls' department, , and under the mistress of the infants' department, .

6th. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures, this day of 18 .

Special Certificate to be signed by the Architect employed, or, if no Architect has been employed, then by a professional Surveyor, not being one of the Promoters, Trustees, or Managers.

I hereby certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing certificate, and that they are in all respects completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(signed)
Address
Date

Regulation A.

The right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorised by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The Inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school, it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the Committee.

— No. 6. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. C. Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 13 December 1862.

Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, Form No. 2.

The existing school-room provides ample accommodation for about 110 children, *i. e.*, for more than is required for the families belonging to the Church of England, which probably supply about 70 children of school age. In considering the question of enlarging the school, my Lords cannot take into consideration the wants of the Dissenters, because, as the school is in union with the National Society, and as the management is placed in the hands of the minister of the parish for the time being, the present rector, or any of his successors, may at any time exclude the children of conscientious Dissenters, by enforcing the learning of the Church Catechism and attendance at Church on Sundays, on all the children attending the school.

Under these circumstances, my Lords must decline to entertain your application for a grant of public money towards meeting the expense of the proposed enlargement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 7. —

Llanfairfechan School.

The Rev. *P. C. Ellis* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Llanfairfechan Rectory, 15 December 1862.

In reply to your letter, informing me that the present school-room provides ample accommodation for 110 children, and therefore that my Lords cannot entertain my application for a grant towards supplying room for the 65 children above that number, whose names are on the books of the school, I beg to ask—

1st. Whether all the children above the number specified by you are to be excluded, and if so, on what principle the individuals to be excluded are to be selected?

2d. If not to be excluded, is it in accordance with any Minute of the Committee of Council that aid should be withheld, when sought, to enlarge an existing school approved of by all the inhabitants of a parish?

3d. May I ask to be informed which of the Minutes authorizes the Committee of Council to withhold assistance on the assumption that either Dissenters or Church people may at some future time change their minds? Would not this principle justify the apprehension of a change in every religious body applying for aid?

4th. If I do not misunderstand you, the liberty so jealously vindicated for a conscientious Dissenter, will have the effect of excluding every school in union with the National Society from participation in the Government Grant, if there be only one Dissenter in a parish, or if there be not one, on the assumption that there may be one, or more, at some future time. Am I to understand that this issue is raised? If this position is assumed against the Church, which has a claim to at least equal justice with Dissenters, why are conscientious Churchmen always debarred from the benefit of the contrary assumption?

We have as much right to assume that all will become Church people as any one else has to assume that all will become Dissenters.

5th. There has not been any compulsory attendance of the school children at Church in this parish hitherto, nor has there been any objection, I believe, to the teaching or discipline of the school. Is the health of those who thankfully avail themselves of the teaching provided, and the health of the teachers to be sacrificed in order to make all tender provision against wounding the imaginary conscience of an imaginary Dissenter, while the consciences of those who think that the Church ought not at least to be hindered in teaching the people, are regarded as of no moment?

I do not write because I hope to influence a decision so opposed to the as yet unrepudiated fact, that the Church and State of England are one, but simply to raise the issue whether, as far as the influence of the Committee of Council on Education extends, Church schools are to be, if possible, crushed out in Wales, if not in England.

Here is a parish with a single school, so approved by Dissenters as to be overcrowded, and yet (perish teachers and taught) so it must continue lest a possible injury may be possibly inflicted on a possible Dissenter.

All the leaders of dissent in this parish, who have yet been asked, have promised subscriptions to the class room, and all wished the school God speed.

Another point worthy of note is that a proposal was made by the Dissenters here some time ago to subscribe 20 *l.* towards the National School in aid of the master's salary; the majority, however voted against it, and a school of their own was established.

That school has been given up, and all willingly unite in sending their children to the National School; yet a hope seems to be cherished in the Council Office that the Dissenters of another generation may be more advanced, and so the present must be sacrificed for the sake of a possible future.

I shall publish this letter with your reply,

And remain, &c.

(signed) *P. C. Ellis.*

Llanfairfechan School.

— No. 8. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. C. Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 23 December 1862.

Rev. Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant.

In that letter, instead of attempting to meet the points taken in their Lordships' letter of the 13th instant, you enter upon a very wide field, into which it is not their intention to follow you; they cannot undertake to discuss with the managers of every individual school large questions of general policy, which have no bearing on the particular case.

So far as the present application is concerned, these facts remain,—that the existing National School is more than sufficient for the wants of all the Church of England families in the parish, and that the children of conscientious Dissenters may at any moment be excluded from it by the rector for the time being; under these circumstances, my Lords must finally decline to assist in enlarging it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 9. —

The Rev. *P. C. Ellis* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Llanfairfechan Rectory, 26 December 1862.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your final refusal to aid this school, I can only say that you seem to me to exceed the powers confided in you for the advancement and not for the hinderance of education.

You have not told me what to do with the surplus children, who value the education given them, nor have you informed me on what authority you expound the possible views of the Dissenters of a future generation to the hinderance of the present.

You seem to be ignorant of the state of feeling among the dissenting bodies in Wales, and to regard the four sects as one, to be balanced against the Church.

You have yet to learn that British schools will not suit this country, for the appointment of the master by the sect dominant in a given locality, is more odious in the eyes of the minority than the system avowed in our national schools.

I must beg of you either to tell me what my Lords counsel me to do with the 65 children of persons who do not share the hostile feelings towards the Church manifested by the Council Office, or to point out to me the Minute which gives you the authority of Parliament for expounding the feelings of a parish in contradiction to their own words and acts.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *P. C. Ellis.*

— No. 10. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. C. Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 29 December 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th instant.

My Lords have nothing to add to their letters from this department of the 13th and 23d instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 11. —

The Rev. *P. C. Ellis* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Llanfairfechan Rectory, 19 January 1863.

THERE are a few facts connected with this school, which I wish to press upon your notice, in the hope that the consideration of them may induce my Lords not to persist in their resolution not to meet with the usual grant the sum raised within the prescribed radius for the purpose of erecting a class-room.

The simple facts are these—

1. Her Majesty's Inspector for this district strongly recommended that a class-room should be built.

2. The trust deed of the school has been once approved by their Lordships of the Council Office, and they aided its erection.

3. The children in actual daily attendance exceed in number the limits of the existing building, estimated by their Lordships' rule.

4. The school is approved by the whole parish.

As it does not come within your province to discuss principles, I shall esteem it a favour if you will be kind enough to invite their Lordships' attention to each of the above facts, and let me have their opinion upon each.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Ph. C. Ellis.*

— No. 12. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. C. Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London., S.W., 21 January 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.

My Lords had before them all the facts therein stated when they addressed to you their communications of the 13th and 23d ult.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

Llanfairfechan School.

— No. 13. —

The Rev. *P. C. Ellis* to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Dear Sir, Llanfairfechan Rectory, 7 April 1865.

I AM unable to ascertain in whose hands the deed of conveyance of the site of this school is deposited, and I shall therefore be much obliged if you will send me an extract from the copy in your custody, describing the boundaries, and a tracing of the map annexed to the margin.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ph. C. Ellis.*

— No. 14. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *P. C Ellis.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Rev. Sir, London, S.W., 8 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

The trust deed of this school, and the approved draft, were returned from this office on 22d December 1848, to Messrs. Hughes and Roberts of Bangor.

An application to that firm, or their successors, will probably be attended with success. It is very desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to discover the original document, so that it may be placed permanently in the custody of the trustees.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

Winster School.

WINSTER SCHOOL.

— No. 1. —

H. A. Norman, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Winster, Matlock, 25 November 1863.

A COMMITTEE having been formed in this place to promote and superintend the building of a school, in connection with the Church of England, and I having been appointed its corresponding secretary, I have to request that you will be pleased to forward me any papers that may be needful for the guidance of the committee upon the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry. A. Norman.*

— No. 2. —

[School Building Form, No. 1.]

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

WINSTER CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 26 November 1863.

IN order that the Committee of Council on Education may be enabled to determine whether the local circumstances render it desirable that they should entertain an application for aid towards the establishment of the proposed new day school, their Lordships request that the promoters of the subscription towards that object will fill up the blanks in the enclosed form of memorial (School Building Form, No. 2), and return it, duly signed, to this office, accompanied by a plan of the site, showing its extent, boundaries, and abuttals, drawn to scale.

School premises cannot be conveniently arranged on less than a quarter of an acre of land.

Until you shall be furnished with the requisite forms and instructions, in answer to the memorial, no further step should be taken, lest it should be at variance with the rules under which the Parliamentary Grant is administered, or in any respect prejudice the application for assistance from that fund.

The amount of their Lordships' grants is regulated in accordance with the extract * on the following page.

I am to add, that this intimation of the rate of aid is not to be considered as a promise of any grant in the present case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 3. —

H. A. Norman, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Winster, Matlock, 27 February 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for their Lordships' consideration the enclosed memorial, † requesting a grant towards the erection of a school and schoolmaster's house for the township of Winster.

† *See* No. 5.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Henry A. Norman.*

— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 6 March 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and its enclosure.

I am directed to return to you the Form No. 2, and to inquire whether the incumbent of Winster is in co-operation with the promoters? In that case I am to request that his signature may be affixed to the memorial.

I am

* Articles 23–8 of the Code.

Winster School.

I am also to inquire whether Birchover lies within the same ecclesiastical district as Winster, and whether the latter has been legally constituted, and if so, under what authority?

By the Census of 1861, the number of inhabited houses in Winster and Birchover are given as 225 and 12 respectively. Hence *à priori* there would appear to be such a very different number of families from that given under clause 3 of the memorial that my Lords cannot but think there must be some misunderstanding in the reply of the promoters. They require to know the number of families of the labouring classes in Winster, who are members of the Church of England, and members of various Dissenting communions; and similarly for Birchover, if in the same ecclesiastical district as Winster.

You have omitted to forward the plan of the site, asked for in their Lordships' letter of the 15th December last.

I have, &c.
signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 5. —

H. A. Norman, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Winster, Matlock, 20 March 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of their Lordships' letter, 2002, 6th March, and in reply thereto observe,

1. That the incumbent's not signing the memorial was an oversight arising from the fact that the form did not specially mention the clergyman's signature being required. It is now added.

2. In reply to the second inquiry, viz., whether Birchover is in the same ecclesiastical district as Winster; whether the latter has been legally constituted, and under what authority?

I observe that both Winster and Birchover are in the same parish, viz., Youlgreave, from which Winster is three and a-quarter or four, and Birchover not less than three miles distant.

Winster is a chapelry, and all ecclesiastical duties and fees are done and received independently of the Mother Church.

Birchover is not otherwise connected with Winster, excepting that the distance between the two places being not more than one mile and a-quarter, it would afford the readiest means to the children of Birchover (where there is no school) of obtaining education.

Winster has existed as a separate ecclesiastical district as far back as can be traced.

3. In reply to the third inquiry, which refers to the inhabited houses of Winster and Birchover, as returned at the Census of 1861, and compared with the number of families as given in the memorial; also inquiring the number of families of the labouring class in Winster and Birchover respectively, whether Church of England or members of various Dissenting communions;

I observe, the numbers of families given under Clause 3 in the memorial as first sent, comprise only families from whom children would be likely to attend the school.

The numbers now sent comprise all the householders in Winster and Birchover, who are of the labouring class, whether with or without children. *See* margin.

I observe also that Birchover proper contains 14 houses, and Stanton Hill Side 45; these two places, parochially separate, form one village, commonly called Birchover,

Since the Census of 1861 several families, both from Winster and Birchover, have left for employment elsewhere from failure in the mines.

4. I enclose a plan of the ground which was omitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry A. Norman.*

Winster:
Inhabited houses - 213

Labouring class:
Church - - 110
Dissent - - 34
Roman Catholic 8
152

Birchover:
Inhabited houses - 59

Labouring class:
Church - - - 29
Dissent - - 11

Enclosure in No. 5.

[School Building Form, No. 2—(England and Wales).]

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned, who are the chief promoters of a subscription towards the expense of building a school for 60 boys and 60 girls, with a house for the master, and in the township of Winster, in the county of Derby,

Sheweth,

I. THAT this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said township of Winster, which is 1½ miles in length, and one mile in breadth, and contains a population of 971 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed as lead miners.

II. The population of Winster is principally composed of the working class.

III. That the school is to be in connection with the National Society, and is to be called "The Winster National School, in connection with the Church of England School;" that about 69 families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed school from their own homes, are members of the Church of England, and about 28 families are of the Wesleyan body; also in the village of Birchove,, distant 1¼ miles from Winster, there are about 23 families of Church of England principles and about nine of the Wesleyan body from whom children would come.

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there are the following schools for the children of the labouring poor, viz.:

Name of School.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars School will hold.	Average Attendance.	Distance from Site of proposed new School.
Elton Village School -	Established Church	65	50	1¾ miles.
South Darley National School - - -	Church - -	80	60	1¾ miles.

The information respecting the schools herein mentioned was obtained from the incumbents of Elton and South Darley.

V. That there are the following charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district, viz.: 1st. 20 *l.* known as the Eyre bequest, left in 1717 to the minister of Winster, for teaching 20 poor children to read in the Bible. 2d. £. 5 known as the Robert Moore bequest, for teaching 10 poor children to read the Bible.

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this school, on the following special grounds, viz.:

That there is no efficient teaching of the children of the poor, nor any building available for the purposes of a school.

VII. That we intend to appoint a master, and to establish a daily school for boys and girls, and that we consider it practicable, and will endeavour, by our exertions, to support the school in efficiency.

It is the wish and will be the aim of the Committee to engage a married man as master, whose wife it is hoped will superintend the sewing, &c. department.

VIII. That, after a careful estimate, we expect to obtain at least the following sums annually towards the support of the school, viz.:

	£.
From annual subscriptions and donations - - - - -	20
From annual collections - - - - - - - - -	10
From school pence - - - - - - - - - -	40
TOTAL - - -	£. 70

IX. That the trust deed has not been executed; and that the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate; and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we

Winster School.

we are desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school, the draft of the trust deed, befor its execution, and the plans and specifications of the building before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

XI. That we have appointed Henry A. Norman, Esq., of Winster, Matlock, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordships' secretary.

Signed this 27th day of February 1865.

(signed) *Henry A. Norman.*
Thomas Robinson.
William Burton.
William Dyke, Incumbent.
Samuel Woolley.
Ralph Staley.
Joseph Heathcote, junior.
Benjamin Buxton.

FORM of CERTIFICATE.

WE, the undersigned, being a majority of the committee appointed by the subscribers to superintend the erection of the school house and teacher's house at , and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the committee of management of the said school, hereby certify, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education,

1st. That the new school-buildings and teacher's house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £. , have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the outbuildings, drainage, fences, yards, and playgrounds, and with the school furniture and house furniture as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships, which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications are properly effected and in good working order.

2d. That all subscriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for, as set forth in the annexed balance sheet of receipts and expenditure; and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture, and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which we now request.

3d. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your counsel; that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the indorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the deed itself and the draft approved by your counsel have been transmitted to the said office, with the said copy; and that the said deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged

4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools according to the annexed Regulation, marked (A).

5th. That the school opened on the day of 18 , under and that the number of scholars already attending under the master, is ; under the mistress of the girls' department, , and under the mistress of the infants' department

6th. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, this day of 18 .

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE to be signed by the Architect employed, or, if no Architect has been employed, then by a professional Surveyor, not being one of the Promoters, Trustees, or Managers.

I HEREBY certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing certificate, and that they are, in all respects, completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(signed)
Address
Date

REGULATION (A).

THE right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorized by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school; it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the Committee.

— No. 6. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing Street,
London, S.W. 31 March 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial from the promoters of the subscription towards the erection of the above-named new day school.

For the purpose of enabling their Lordships to ascertain whether the scheme in detail conforms with the rules under which the Parliamentary Grant is administered, I am directed to furnish you with the accompanying forms of inquiry and instructions.

The approval of their Lordships must be obtained with respect to—

1. The title to the site;
2. The conveyance in trust (before the Draft is engrossed for execution);
3. The plans, specifications, and estimate of the building (before the work is begun or contracts made).

When these several particulars have been approved of, my Lords will review the whole correspondence, and will cause the applicants to be informed whether a grant is awarded, and of what amount. In the meantime it cannot be too carefully remembered that no grant is promised; and that if the promoters enter into contracts, or if they begin to build according to the approved plans, or if they proceed to engross, execute, or enrol the approved draft deed, although they will not thereby prejudice their claim, they will not, on the other hand, commit their Lordships to making a grant. Under all ordinary circumstances, it is prudent to wait for an actual and specific award.

Of the forms herewith enclosed, those severally numbered 4* and 5* relate to the title and the conveyance, and should be placed in the hands of the solicitors of the promoters.

The form numbered 7* relates to the buildings, and should be placed in the hands of the architect or builder.

It is essentially requisite to the prompt and orderly despatch of your application, that the correspondence relating to the legal and architectural parts of it respectively, should be confined to separate papers, in order to facilitate the reference of them to separate offices in the Education Department for examination and reports.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Enclosure No. 6 in foregoing Letter.

(I) or (We) ‡

‡ *Erase the words in one of these two parentheses, as the case may be.*

of

under the authority of the Acts of the 5th and 8th years of the reign of Her Majesty for affording facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools do hereby ‡ (freely

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* The forms, Nos. 4, 5, 7, relating to technical details only, are not printed.

Winster School.

(freely and voluntarily and without valuable consideration) *or* ‡ (in consideration of)

to (me) *or* (us) ‡ paid grant and convey † unto

All*

† The words printed in old English should be similarly distinguished in engrossing both the deed and copy.

* The boundaries and extent of the parcels should be accurately described.

which said premises are delineated in the map drawn in the margin hereof together with all easements appurtenances and hereditaments corporeal and incorporeal belonging thereto or now used therewith and all my estate right title and interest in or to the same premises To hold the same unto and to the use of the said

for the purposes of the said Acts and upon trust to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected or to be erected to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children and adults or children only of the labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the ‡ (parish) *or* ‡ (ecclesiastical district) of

and for no other purpose

And it is hereby declared that such schools shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Inspectors of Schools for the time being appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August 1840 *and shall always be in union with and conducted according to the principles and in furtherance of the ends and designs of the National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales and subject to* and *in conformity with the declaration aforesaid* ‖ such school and premises and the funds and endowments thereof in respect whereof no other disposition shall be made by the donor shall be controlled and managed

‖ The words printed in italic are to be omitted when it is *not* intended to place the school in union with the National Society.

in manner following that is to say the principal officiating minister for the time being of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) shall have the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of all the scholars attending such school and may use or direct the premises to be used for the purposes of a Sunday school under his exclusive control and management But in all other respects the control and management of such school and premises and of the funds and endowments thereof and the selection appointment and dismissal of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress and their assistants (except when under the provisions hereinafter mentioned the dismissal of any master mistress or assistant shall be awarded by the Bishop of the diocese or the arbitrators as the case may be) shall be vested in and exercised by a committee consisting of the principal officiating minister for the time being of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) his licensed curate or curates if the minister shall appoint him or them to be a member or members of the said committee §

§ Here may be inserted, if deemed advisable, "*such of the* (*church*) or (*chapel*) *wardens for the time being of the said* (*parish*) or (*ecclesiastical district*) *as shall be* (*members*) or (*communicants*) *of the said church.*

and of other persons of whom the following shall be the first appointed That is to say ¶

¶ Here insert the names and designations of the proposed members of the Committee of Management, and the places in which they reside.

such other persons continuing to be contributors in every year to the amount of twenty shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school and to be (members) *or* (communicants) ** of the Church of England as by law established and either to have a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate at the least in real property situated in the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) or to be resident therein *or in a parish or ecclesiastical district adjoining thereto* †† And any vacancy which shall occur in the number of the said other persons by death resignation incapacity or otherwise shall be filled up by the election of a person or persons qualified as aforesaid who shall be elected by the majority of votes of such of the contributors during the year current at the time of the election to the amount of ten shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school being members of the said Church of England and qualified as the person to be elected by residence or estate

** Omit "*members*" or "*communicants,*" as the case may require.

†† It may be considered desirable to adopt a purely parochial constitution for the school, when duly qualified managers can be found in the parish or district. In that case the words printed in italic may be omitted.

as shall be present at the meeting duly convened for the purpose of the election or not being present thereat shall vote by any paper sent on or before the day of such meeting to the chairman thereof and signed by any such contributor wherein shall be named the person or persons whom such contributor shall desire to elect and every contributor qualified to vote shall be entitled at every such election to give one vote in respect of each such sum of ten shillings

Winster School.

shillings but no person shall be entitled to give more than six votes in respect of any sum so contributed Provided that no *election as aforesaid shall give or vest any right to or in any lay person to serve upon the committee or anywise to interfere with the management of the school and the funds and endowments thereof until after he shall have in the presence of the chairman at a meeting of the committee made and signed in a book to be kept at the said school a declaration in the manner and form following that is to say " I, A. B., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the united Church of England and Ireland as by law established" *or* " I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am and have been for three years last past a communicant of the Church of England" † Provided also that no default of election nor any vacancy during any current year shall prevent the other members of the committee from acting until the vacancy shall be filled up And it is hereby declared that no person shall be appointed or continue to be **the master or mistress of the school** who shall not be a member of the Church of England And the committee shall annually select one of the members thereof to act as **secretary** who shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the meetings thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose and shall give due notice of all extraordinary meetings to each member of the committee And the principal officiating minister of the said (parish) *or* (ecclesiastical district) shall be **chairman of all meetings of the committee** when present thereat and at any meetings from which he shall be absent the members attending the same shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereof and all matters which shall be brought before any meetings shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members attending the same and voting upon the question and if upon any matter there shall be an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second being the casting vote And in case any difference shall arise between the minister or curate and the committee of management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the school not being the Sunday school or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same or any regulation connected therewith or the exclusion of any book the use of which in the school may be objected to on religious grounds or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion the minister or curate or any member of the committee may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before **the Bishop of the diocese** within which such school shall be situated a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the committee or minister or curate if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively and the Bishop may inquire concerning and determine the matter in difference and the decision of the Bishop in writing under his hand thereon when laid before the committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect And in case any difference other than and except such difference as last described shall arise in the committee of management the minority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the committee) may make request in writing to **the Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being and to the Bishop of the diocese wherein the said school shall be situated** and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the Inspectors of Schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference and the said Bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of his diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter And the arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace being a lay member of the said Church of England as another arbitrator And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting the Archbishop of the Province within which the said school shall be situate and the said Lord President may jointly appoint a third arbitrator And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the matter in difference and the award in writing under the hands of the said arbitrators or of any two of them when laid before the committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect And it is hereby further declared that if the said Bishop or the said arbitrators upon any such reference as aforesaid shall direct or award that any master mistress or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed such direction or award when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said master mistress or teacher personally or by the same being left at his or her place of abode or at the school aforesaid addressed to the said master mistress or teacher as the case may require shall operate as a dismissal of the said master mistress or teacher so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office or in the said school or premises under or by virtue of this deed and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this deed by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment And the committee may in the month of in each year select and appoint a committee of not more than ladies being members of the said Church of England to assist them in the visitation and management of the girls' and infant schools which ladies committee shall remain in office until the first day of the same month in the following year when such committee may be renewed.

‡ And I do hereby for myself my heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said

that notwithstanding any act or default of me or of any of my ancestors I have good right

* Insert, when necessary, "appointment to serve the office of church or chapel warden nor any."

† Omit one or the other form of declaration, as the case may require.

‡ *When the site is given, this covenant may be omitted.*

Winster School.

to assure the said premises to the said

in manner aforesaid and that the said premises shall at all times hereafter be held and enjoyed upon the trusts and in manner aforesaid without interruption from and free from all incumbrances by me or my heirs or any person lawfully claiming under or in trust for me or them or any of my ancestors and that I and my heirs and all persons claiming under or in trust for me or them or any of my ancestors shall upon every request and at the expense of the said
make and perfect all such further assurances of the said premises as may be required by them for conveying the same to the use of the said
in manner aforesaid In witness, &c.

— No. 7. —

John Taylor, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Bakewell, 3 April 1865.

I REGRET to find that I have unwittingly deviated from the regulations of the Committee in this matter.

When the business was placed in my hands, I was under the impression that the National Society was the only official body with whom I should have to deal, and I thereupon wrote to the Secretary thereof, requesting him to inform me if they had any special regulations to which I must conform in preparing the draft, and to favour me with a precedent of any trusts which they required.

I received in reply a lithographed form, containing one formal clause, and an intimation that in other respects the Society left the management clauses very much to the discretion of the promoters.

Acting on this, I prepared a draft under the instructions of the promoters, which, though very unusual in some of its provisions, the Secretary of the National Society has been pleased to pass.

As to its peculiarity in one respect, viz., the omission of the usual reference to the incumbent, I am directed to state, that the present incumbent has declined from the first to take any part in the promotion of the school, on the ground of his age and failing sight, and that there are peculiarities connected with this case which, in the opinion of the promoters, render it essential that the express stipulations relating to the Church of England should not be carried beyond those already in my draft.

This morning I have seen, for the first time, your paper of instructions and precedent, and I regret to find that we are so far from conforming to clause No. 6; but I hope you will consider that we come under the special circumstances referred to in that clause.

I very much regret that I was not sooner aware of your precedent; but from what I have above stated, you will gather that clause B. could not have been adopted by the promoters without very material variations, and I therefore trust that it may be really less trouble to take my draft as the basis, rather than the printed form; and inasmuch as the National Society have conceded the points to which the promoters of the school attach importance (and which certainly tend to a greater than ordinary freedom in Church of England schools), the promoters trust that the Committee of Council will be pleased to give this draft their favourable consideration.

I enclose the draft, and on hearing from you, I will comply with your other requisitions as to abstract of title, &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Taylor.*

— No. 8. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 6 April 1865.

Sir,

My Lords have received from Mr. Taylor, of Bakewell, the accompanying draft trust deed * for the proposed new school at Winster.

Their Lordships are of opinion that the legal estate of the school should be conveyed to some corporate body competent, under the Act 4 & 5 Vict. cap. 38, to hold the trust in perpetuity, so as to save the expense and trouble of fresh conveyances at each demise. It is moreover essential that the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of the scholars attending the school should be given to the principal officiating minister for the time being of the ecclesiastical district in which the school is situated. The fact that the present incumbent is unwilling, owing to his infirmities, to undertake this duty is a merely temporary consideration, and should not be allowed to assume permanence by finding expression in the trust deed.

Other portions of the draft are greatly at variance with the printed precedent, and so far as my Lords see, without any imperative necessity.

The printed draft with which you have been furnished † was settled many years ago between the Committee of Council on Education and the National Society, as a precedent for trust deeds for Church of England schools. It has been in use ever since for such schools, and my Lords require as a condition of a grant that there shall be no serious departure from its main provisions (Article 30.)

I am, therefore, directed to return to you the written draft, and to request that the printed form which my Lords consider to be applicable to the case, may be filled up and transmitted along with the short statement of the title on Form No. 4.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 9. —

H. A. Norman, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Winster, Matlock, 7 April 1865.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, the enclosed form, which is filled up according to the requirements indicated at the heads of the columns.

The other forms sent in your packet, dated 31st March, I have delivered to the solicitor and architect respectively.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry A. Norman.*

* *See* No. 13. † *See* No. 6.

Winster School.

Enclosure in No. 9.

[School Building Form, No. 7 *a*. (Local Contributions).]

WINSTER NATIONAL SCHOOL.

SCHEDULE of Contributions by Proprietors, Residents, or Employers of Labour in the township of Winster, towards the cost of building a School and Master's House.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Annual Value of Rental, or at which Rated to the Poor in this Parish.	Amount of Contribution.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mrs. Brittlebank	Winster, Matlock	120 9 –	300 – –
C. C. Warley, Esq. (the late)	Platt, Manchester	44 19 –	100 – –
Miss Carill Worsley	Winster, Matlock	44 19 –	100 – –
Henry A. Norman, Esq.	ditto	28 16 –	50 – –
Miss Roberts	ditto	12 13 –	20 – –
William Burton	ditto	92 1 –	3 – –
Thomas Burton	ditto	– –	1 – –
William Lomas	ditto	2 15 –	– 10 –
William Hill	ditto	21 16 –	– 2 6
John Wheeldon	ditto	38 6 –	– 2 6
William Ellis	ditto	1 15 –	– 1 –
Isaac Salt	ditto	3 5 –	– 5 –
Henry Walker	ditto	2 4 –	– 2 –
William Smith	ditto	1 10 –	– 5 –
John Whiteley	ditto	21 14 –	– 5 –
William Wild	ditto	19 18 –	2 – –
Charles Wardman	ditto	7 15 –	– 2 6
George Brown	ditto	3 – –	– 5 –
Joseph Stone	ditto	7 2 –	– 2 6
James Rowland	ditto	8 4 –	1 – –
William Heathcote (S.)	ditto	23 2 –	5 – –
William Ellis	ditto	3 10 –	– 5 –
John Sellers	ditto	11 10 –	2 – –
Joseph Newton and Sons	ditto	2 – –	– 12 6
Mr. F. Alsop	ditto	3 – –	– 10 –
John Beardow	ditto	18 10 –	– 5 –
Edward Wilson	ditto	11 18 –	2 – –
S. Swindell	ditto	21 3 –	2 – –
W. B. Sides, Esq.	ditto	9 16 –	2 – –
James Fryer, resident with his brother-in-law, who does not contribute.	ditto	– –	– 10 –
Thomas Fryer	ditto	3 10 –	– 2 6
George Lomus	ditto	10 16 –	1 – –
Josiah Caldwell	ditto	50 13 –	– 10 –
William Staley	ditto	16 17 –	not settled.
Thomas Bateman	ditto	15 18 –	– 10 –
William Walker	ditto	2 10 –	– 1 –
William Newton	ditto	2 10 –	not settled.
Richard Blackwell	ditto	1 10 –	– 1 6
John Wagstaff	ditto	25 2 –	3 – –
Mrs. Joseph Heathcote (S.)	ditto	46 3 –	5 – –
James Rains	ditto	8 – –	– 5 –
Mr. Woolley	ditto	51 12 –	3 – –
Joseph Taylor	ditto	13 19 –	3 – –
William Durden	ditto	8 13 –	1 – –
Benjamin Durden	ditto	28 8 –	2 – –
Miss Goodwin	ditto	a lodger	2 – –
William Fryer	ditto	2 10 –	– 2 6
Henry Greatorex	ditto	5 8 –	– 10 –
Elizabeth Witham	ditto	36 12 –	1 – –
Joseph Needham	ditto	1 10 –	– 2 6
Mrs. Longden	ditto	3 5 –	– 10 –
George Spencer	ditto	3 – –	– 1 –
James Storer	ditto	4 15 –	– 1 –
John Smith	ditto	3 10 –	– 2 6
Joshua Burton	ditto	8 13 –	– 5 –
William Buxton	ditto	3 5 –	– 5 –
Anthony Burton	ditto	31 19 –	1 – –
Mrs. William Elli (S.)	ditto	1 10 –	– 2 –
John Bateman	ditto	3 – –	– 2 6

SCHEDULE of Contributions by Proprietors, Residents, or Employers of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	ADDRESS.	Annual Value of Rental, or at which Rated to the Poor in this Parish.	Amount of Contribution.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Daniel Ingman	Winster, Matlock	2 10 –	– 1 –
William Bradley	ditto	3 15 –	– 1 –
Robert Bradley	ditto	7 1 –	– 1 –
George Titterton	ditto	2 – –	– 2 –
Mabel Bateman	ditto	6 17 –	– 5 –
Robert Hardy	ditto	16 19 –	– 2 –
Sarah Bark	ditto	1 1 –	– 1 –
Thomas Hawksworth	ditto	1 10 –	– 2 –
George Wagstaff	ditto	1 5 –	– 2 6
John Barnsley (J.)	ditto	2 – –	– 2 6
Thomas Boam (J.)	ditto	2 – –	– 1 –
Samuel Hodgkinson	ditto	1 15 –	– 1 –
John Boam (J.)	ditto	2 – –	– – 6
William Webster	ditto	8 18 –	– 1 –
Ralph Staley	ditto	24 8 –	2 – –
Richard Buxton	ditto	1 5 –	– 2 6
John Barnsley (S.)	ditto	1 5 –	– 2 6
William Jackson	ditto	3 – –	– 5 –
Anthony Buxton	ditto	1 5 –	– 2 6
Anthony Rains	ditto	5 13 –	– 10 –
George Walker	ditto	9 19 –	– 2 6
Ralph Rains	ditto	16 5 –	1 – –
William Rains	ditto	5 – –	– 10 –
Samuel and Anthony Wagstaff	ditto	19 4 –	1 – –
Mrs. Allen	ditto	3 – –	– 1 –
Stephen Ely	ditto	2 – –	– 1 –
Benjamin Gregory, resident with his son.	ditto	– –	– 10 –
Joseph Heathcote (J.), resident with his father.	ditto	– –	1 1 –
	TOTAL £.		628 11 –

— No. 10. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 8 April 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and I am to acquaint you that it will be laid before the Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Sykes.*

— No. 11. —

H. A. Norman, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Winster, Matlock, 13 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, returning the draft of the trust deed, &c. of the proposed national school in Winster.

The committee have met, and considered their Lordships' remarks thereon, and they are unanimous in their feeling, that if the circumstances in which they are

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placed in reference to the clergyman were of an ordinary kind they would raise no sort of opposition to the trust deed and conveyance usually employed, but would cheerfully adopt it as being both reasonable and proper.

There are, however, peculiarities connected with the appointment of the clergyman to this perpetual curacy, and consequences arising therefrom, which the committee feel it needful to bring to the notice of their Lordships, as justifying their departure from the usual course.

The appointment of the clergyman to this incumbency is by election on the part of the householder; every householder having a vote, and the uneducated and easily misled portion of the population forming unfortunately the majority, and the present incumbent so elected, having for about 18 years received the 25 *l.* mentioned in the memorial, has not fulfilled the conditions specified by the donors in their bequests; inasmuch as the numbers of children attending the clergyman's house for instruction, have been notoriously below the numbers required, viz. 30.

Such being the case, a feeling of distrust exists in the minds of the committee, that were the legal estate and trust deed vested in the usual manner, *i. e.*, with the clergyman and churchwardens, as a corporate body, and associated with no other names, difficulties would probably arise which might defeat the object in view.

The committee are, however, anxious to alter the trust deed relating to the legal estate, so far as to include the clergyman and churchwardens; but as the clergyman has expressed his intention not to act in the matter, the committee think the names at present standing in the draft submitted to their Lordships ought to be coupled with the corporate body, and should future incumbents identify themselves more with the interest of the place, the committee would be desirous that their places, as they become vacant by death or otherwise, should not be filled up, and that thus the trust deed should gradually take the usual form as expressed by their Lordships in your letter.

The committee are fully aware that the clergyman has a legal right, by the terms of the bequest, certainly to 20 *l.* of the 25 *l.* above named. That sum must always form a most important item in the success of, or hindrance to, education in Winster; and it appears to the committee that it would be strangely inconsistent were the incumbent to appropriate that 25 *l.* bequeathed for the education of the poor, and while not fulfilling the stipulated requirements of the bequest, were to be invested with the right to control the education provided for by the contributions and liberality of others. The committee, therefore, feel that without some guarantee that that sum would be turned into the proper channel for education, namely, the schoolmaster, they would not be justified in complying with that part of their Lordships' remarks, in which they require, unconditionally, that the superintendence of the clergyman over the moral and religious instruction of the children be inserted in the trust deed.

The committee beg further to remark that the contributions of the people of Winster, and the immediate neighbourhood, more particulary interested in the proposed school, have been given on the understanding that the trust deed and conveyance would be so drawn up as to avoid, as far as possible, the circumstances now set forth.

Trusting that these explanations may prove satisfactory to their Lordships, and that they will be disposed favourably to consider the case,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry A. Norman.*

— No. 12. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S. W., 22 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to send your draft trust deed, in the form which the promoters of the school propose to retain, again to this

this office, and at the same time, whatever correspondence may have passed, either with yourself or with Mr. Taylor, to show that the Committee of the National Society has accepted the draft with full knowledge of its special character.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 13. —

H. A. Norman, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Winster, Matlock, 26 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d, requesting me to forward the draft trust deed (in the form which the promoters propose to retain), also the correspondence which has passed between the National Society and Mr. Taylor, or myself, in reference to the same.

I hereby comply with that request, enclosing—

1. Draft trust deed, with marginal note on page 1, containing the wishes of the promoters in reference to the conveyance of the legal estate.

2. Copies of the correspondence between the National Society and Mr. Taylor.

3. The copy of a letter from the National Society to the Rev. W. Dyke, which he passed on to me.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Henry A. Norman.*

Enclosure 1 in No. 13.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of A.D. 1865 between John Kinder of Cromford in the county of Derby innkeeper of the first part Samuel Smith of Ible in the parish of Wirksworth in the said county farmer married to his now wife on the 12th day of May 1845 of the second part and Henry Ann Norman of Winster in the said county esquire Samuel Woolley of Winster aforesaid farmer Thomas Robinson of Stanton Hill Side in the parish of Youlgreave in the said county farmer Benjamin Stone Buxton of Aldwarke in the parish of Bradbourne in the said county farmer Ralph Staley of Winster aforesaid lead ore buyer William Burton of Winster aforesaid farmer and Joseph Heathcote the younger of Winster aforesaid painter and glazier of the third part Whereas the said Samuel Smith being seized for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession free from incumbrances of the close of land whereof the plot of land hereinafter conveyed forms part did by an indenture dated the 26th day of September last and made between the said Samuel Smith of the one part and the said John Kinder of the other part grant and release the said close of land unto and to the use of the said J. Kinder and his heirs subject to a proviso for reconveyance of the same premises on payment by the said S. Smith to the said John Kinder on the 26th day of March then next of the principal sum of 80*l.* with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum And whereas the said S. Smith hath contracted with the said parties hereto of the third part for the sale to them of the plot of land hereinafter described free from incumbrances for the sum of £ out of which it hath been agreed that the said principal and interest money shall be paid to the said J. Kinder And whereas the said parties hereto of the third part have requested that the said plot of land may be conveyed to the uses and upon the trusts hereinafter limited and declared Now this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of £ sterling to the said J. Kinder this day paid by the said parties hereto of the third part at the request of the said S. Smith (the receipt whereof the said J. Kinder doth hereby acknowledge) and in consideration of the sum of £ to the said Samuel Smith this day paid by the said parties hereto of the third part (the payment and receipt respectively of which said sums of £ and £ making together the said purchase money of £ the said S. Smith doth hereby acknowledge) he the said J. Kinder by the direction of the said S. Smith doth hereby grant release and convey and he the said S. Smith doth hereby alien grant and confirm unto the said H. A. Norman Samuel Woolley Thomas Robinson Benjamin Stone Buxton Ralph Staley William Burton and Joseph Heathcote and their heirs all that plot of land as now staked or fenced out containing in the whole about square yards and situate at Winster aforesaid and particularly described with its abuttals in the plan in the margin of these presents whereon it is distinguished by a red colour

The promoters would be glad to have the incumbent and churchwardens in their corporate capacity associated with these individual trustees, if the Committee of Council is of opinion that it could be done, so that when the individuals die off, the incumbent and churchwardens for the time being would remain sole trustees.

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colour which same plot of land forms part of a close of land situate in Winster aforesaid on the south side of the road leading from Winster to Wensley commonly called the Townend Close otherwise Gollin's Close and formerly Nether Field containing 1 A. 1 R. 20 P. or thereabouts and bounded by the Nottingham Turnpike Road and by lands late of James Norman and George Williamson Greaves and of the late George Taylor respectively Together with all and singular the rights easements members and appurtenances to the said plot of land delineated in the said plan belonging or appertaining or with the same now or heretofore held used or enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate and interest of the said J. Kinder and S. Smith or either of them in the same plot of land and appurtenances To hold the said plot of land and appurtenances (freed and discharged from the said mortgage sum of 80*l.* and all interest for the same and all claims under or by virtue of the said indenture of the 26th day of September last unto and to the use of the said H. A. Norman S. Woolley Thos. Robinson Benjamin Stone Buxton Ralph Staley William Burton and Joseph Heathcote their heirs and assigns for ever but nevertheless to and upon the trusts and with under and subject to the powers provisoes and declarations hereinafter declared and contained And the said John Kinder doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs and assigns that the said J. Kinder hath not done or knowingly permitted or suffered or been party or privy to anything whereby the said plot of land and appurtenances are is or can be impeached encumbered or affected in title or otherwise And the said S. Smith doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs and assigns That notwithstanding anything by the said S. Smith or any of his ancestors or testators done or knowingly permitted or suffered or been party or privy to they the said J. Kinder and S. Smith now have power to grant the said plot of land and appurtenances and the inheritance thereof in fee simple in possession unto and to the use of the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs and assigns free from incumbrances And that he the said S. Smith and his heirs and all persons lawfully or equitably claiming through or in trust for him or any of his ancestors or testators will at all times at the cost of the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs or assigns do and execute all such acts and assurances for further or better assuring the said plot of land and appurtenances to the use of the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs and assigns as by them or him shall be reasonably required And that he the said S. Smith his heirs executors administrators or assigns shall and will unless prevented by fire or other inevitable accident at all times hereafter at the cost of the person requiring the same produce and show forth unto the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs and assigns nominees and nominee upon any reasonable occasion if requested in writing the said recited indenture of 26th September 1864 and also a certain other indenture of feoffment relating to the said premises and dated the 15th day of January 1834 and made between Mary Staley of the first part William Brittlebank of the second part Susanna Smith of the third part and Andrew Brittlebank of the fourth part and at the like cost furnish attested or other copies of or extracts from the said indentures or either of them and shall and will in the meantime keep the same indentures safe and uncancelled unless prevented as aforesaid *And it is hereby declared that the said plot of land hereby conveyed with its appurtenances shall be held by the said parties hereto of the third part their heirs and assigns upon trust to permit the same premises and all buildings thereon erected or to be erected to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children of the labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the township of Winster aforesaid and as a residence for the teacher or teachers of the said school and for no other purpose which said school shall always be in union with and conducted upon the principles and in furtherance of the ends and designs of the Incorporated National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church and shall at all reasonable times be opened to the inspection of the inspector or inspectors for the time being appointed or to be appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August* 1840 And upon further trust to permit the school so intended to be established to be managed from time to time and at all times in such manner in all respects as the Committee of Management hereinafter mentioned shall deem expedient but nevertheless subject and without prejudice to the trust hereinbefore contained and so as that none of the provisions of that trust be in anywise contravened And it is particularly declared that every teacher employed in the school shall be a member of the Church of England And it is hereby declared that in case any difference shall arise between the trustees on the one hand and the Committee of Management of the said school on the other hand or between both the said parties or either of them on the one hand and the said National Society or any of the donors or subscribers to the said school on the other hand as to whether the school is being conducted subject and without prejudice to the trust first hereinbefore contained and so as not in anywise to contravene the provisions thereof or as to whether any person hath been duly elected on the Committee of Management or is a continuing member thereof every such difference shall be referred to the arbitrament of such person or persons as the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales shall appoint and the decision in writing of the person or persons so appointed or of the majority of them upon such difference shall be final And it is also hereby declared that the Committee of Management shall always consist of nine persons to be elected by the votes of the donors and subscribers to the school as hereinafter mentioned and that any of the trustees for the time being shall be eligible for election on the Committee of Management and that a person once elected

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on the said Committee shall continue thereon so long as he shall continue resident in the said township of Winster or within six miles thereof and that the first election shall be made at on the day of next and that every vacancy in the Committee of Management shall be filled up within two calendar months after the vacancy occurs on a day and at a place to be appointed by the Committee who shall give due notice thereof so far as practicable to each person whom they know or believe to be entitled to vote in the election Provided that no default of election nor any vacancy shall prevent the other members of the Committee from acting until the vacancy shall be filled up And it is hereby declared that the Committee shall annually select one of the members thereof to act as Secretary, who shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the meetings thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose and shall give due notice of all extraordinary meetings to each member of the Committee And it is hereby also declared that the donors and subscribers to the school shall be entitled to vote in the election of each member of the Committee of Management as follows First each donor of 50 *l.* and upwards shall have six votes during his or her own life and also the right to nominate from time to time by note in writing addressed to the Committee of Management any one person who shall after the death of the same donor have six votes during the life of such nominee but so nevertheless that only the person last nominated before the death of the donor shall have the privilege hereby conferred Second each donor of 5 *l.* and upwards shall subject to the proviso hereinafter contained have one vote during his or her life in respect of every entire sum of 5 *l.* given by him or her Thirdly each subscriber shall subject to the proviso hereinafter contained have one vote during the year which his or her subscription covers in respect of every entire sum of 10 *s.* subscribed and paid by him or her during that year each subscription year to extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of the following December and no longer notwithstanding that any subscription may be in fact paid between those days but no person shall be entitled to vote as a subscriber until his subscription for the current year shall have been actually paid Fourthly each member of the Committee shall (subject to the proviso hereinafter contained) have one vote by virtue of his office, in addition to any other vote or votes to which he may be entitled by virtue of the foregoing provisions Provided that no person shall have more than six votes whatever may be the amount of his or her donations or subscriptions and notwithstanding that he or she may be as well a donor and subscriber as also a member of the Committee and a nominee of a deceased donor And it is hereby declared that any person entitled to vote may vote either in person or by proxy appointed in writing And lastly it is hereby declared that the Committee of Management for the time being may fill up any vacancy or vacancies in the trusteeship of the premises for the time being by appointing such person or persons to be a new trustee or new trustees as the Committee of Management for the time being think fit and whenever and so often as the number of trustees for the time being becomes reduced to two it shall be imperative on the Committee of Management for the time being to fill up all the vacancies As witness the hands and seals of the said parties.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

Sir, Bakewell, 14 November 1864.

I HAVE instructions to prepare a conveyance of the site of this school recently purchased.

Will you have the kindness to send me a precedent of the trusts which must be declared, and any directions which I ought to be acquainted with?

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Taylor*,
Solicitor.

The Secretary,
National School Society.

Enclosure 3, in No. 13.

Sir, National Society's Office, 17 February 1865.

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 14th. I enclose a draft form of conveyance, drawn under the School Sites Act.

If the site be glebe let me know, as a special form is needed in such case.

For Church schools the incumbent and churchwardens are the usual and, I think, the best trustees.

The only matter on which any explanation seems necessary is the blank left for the management clause. The Committee of this Society decline to recommend any form for such clause, as they think promoters of schools ought to select the form best suited to the circumstances of the parish; but it is most desirable that a management clause of some kind,

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providing by whom, &c. the school should be managed, should be inserted in every school trust deed.

If I can in any way be of further use I shall be very glad.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John G. Lonsdale,*
Secretary.

John Taylor, Esq.

Enclosure 4 in No. 13.

Sir, Bakewell, 15 March 1865.

I BEG to thank you for your letter of the 17th of February herein, and I now send herewith for approval the draft conveyance which I have prepared under the instructions of the promoters of the school.

It has been finally approved by them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Taylor.*

John G. Lonsdale, Esq.,
Secretary to National School Society.

Enclosure 5 in No. 13.

Sir, National Society's Office, 17 March 1865.

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 15th, and the draft of the trust deed in the above-named case. This I return by the same post.

I cannot say that the Committee of this Society would positively object to that draft as it stands, but it is a very unusual document. There are sundry clauses in it, as to covenants, &c. which are never inserted in school deeds. But beyond this, the insertion of individuals as trustees will involve the school managers in constant expense and trouble whenever those trustees die or resign; whereas, if some corporation, *e.g.*, the incumbent and churchwardens, and their successors, were inserted as trustees, there they are for ever, and no future expense or trouble is incurred.

It is now never the custom to make individuals trustees. If it be wished to give the person named a voice in the management of the school, let them be named as the first managers.

Moreover, I do not see any clause giving the incumbent of the parish the right to act as chairman of the Committee of Management, or even to be on that committee at all. This is usual in all Church school trust deeds.

Nor is there any clause limiting the members of the committee to be members of the Church of England. It would be a strange anomaly to have a Baptist as one of the managers.

The Charity Commissioners' nominee is an odd Court of Appeal. By the clause of Union, an appeal on religious matters is vested in the Bishop, and he, for a Church school, is the usual referee.

I venture to ask you to submit this letter to the promoters of the school.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John G. Lonsdale.*

John Taylor, Esq.

Enclosure 6 in No. 13

Sir, Bakewell, 29 March 1865.

I FORWARDED your letter of the 17th instant to the promoters of the school, on receipt thereof, together with the draft conveyance which they had previously approved.

They have maturely reconsidered the subject, and are still desirous that the trusteeship should be vested in individuals. I apprehend that, under the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 28, the expense of appointing new trustees will not be serious, and it is probable that it will not be needed more than once in a generation.

The incumbent of the parish declined from the first to take any part in the promotion of the school, as he is of advanced age and nearly deprived of sight. All he has done has been of a merely formal character, such as signing the necessary papers. With reference to future incumbents, the promoters state that they would, in the natural course of things, become

become members of the committee and chairmen, except when there might be a well-founded objection to their being chosen. Winster School.

The promoters do not apprehend any danger of a Baptist becoming a member of the committee, but they think that the express stipulation in the deed, that all members of the committee shall be members of the Church of England, would not be in good faith with the statements made at the meetings for promoting the object. They have directed me to add an explicit declaration, that all teachers shall be members of the Church of England, which I have done (page 81). They rely on the trust underlined in red ink, and the above explicit declaration is a sufficient security for the school being conducted on Church principles.

The promoters are still desirous that, in case any differences should unfortunately arise, the settlement thereof should be left to the Charity Commissioners. I need hardly observe, that this has no reference to individuals, but so far as I can gather, the feeling of the promoters is, that disputes are more likely to be satisfactorily dealt with by persons trained as lawyers than as ecclesiastics.

The foregoing observations are made by me pursuant to the instructions of the promoters, but your remark, "There are sundry clauses as to covenants, &c. which are never inserted in school deeds," applies, I believe, solely to the technical structure of the deed for which I am responsible. The only "covenants" are those by the vendor and mortgagee, on pages 5 and 6, and these are the common form covenants of the most concise description uniformly entered into for the security of purchasers, whenever land is conveyed on a sale. In the lithographed form of conveyance of school sites, which you favoured me with in the first instance, covenants to the same purport appear with a marginal note, that they should be carefully inserted where a consideration in money is given for the site.

It therefore appeared to me, that they should be inserted as a matter of course.

There was an omission in the draft when you saw it before, which I have now supplied at the end, viz., a provision for the appointment of future trustees.

I can well understand that the deed is in other respects a very unusual document. But this is a necessary consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the case, which must be met by peculiar provisions, and it is on this ground that the promoters respectfully request the favourable consideration of the draft in its present form.

I remain, &c.

Rev. J. G. Lonsdale,
Secretary National Society.

(signed) *John Taylor.*

Enclosure 7, in No. 13.

National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.,
30 March 1865.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 29th, and the draft conveyance of the above school. This I return by this same post.

If you will refer to my letter of the 17th, you will see that I distinctly stated that the committee would not positively object to that draft as it stands. There were in it sundry points to which, from some little experience in such matters, I thought it advisable to call the attention of the promoters. Having done this, I have no more to say; and can only regret that I have given you and them needless trouble.

With regard to any surplusage in the draft, I certainly used the wrong word when I mentioned covenants. I rather referred to the recitals; and these, such as are inserted in this draft, I am not in the habit of finding introduced in conveyances of school sites.

I am, &c.

John Taylor, Esq.

(signed) *John G. Lonsdale.*

Enclosure 8, in No. 13.

Bakewell, 31 March 1865.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th, and the return of the draft conveyance approved.

The recitals are necessary in the present case to explain the subsequent part of the deed, the property being in mortgage.

I am, &c.

Rev. J. G. Lonsdale,
National Society, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

(signed) *John Taylor.*

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Enclosure 9, in No. 13.

Rev. Sir, National Society's Office, 16 March 1865.

I AM happy to inform you that the committee of this Society have voted 40*l.* in the above-named case, towards the completion of the whole undertaking, as specified in the form of application lately submitted to them.

I enclose the certificate of completion and balance sheet, to the terms of which I respectfully solicit your attention. When these are returned duly filled up and signed, I shall be glad to forward to you the form of bill that you may claim payment of the Society's grant.

I remain, &c.

Rev. W. Dyke. (signed) *John Lonsdale*, Secretary.

P.S.—I have this day sent back to Mr. Taylor the draft of the trust deed. It is a very unusual document. All I can do is to ask you to see a letter I have written to him thereon, and if I can make any suggestions for improving it, I shall be very glad. I think you, as a clergyman, are bound to see that you have an official place on the Committee of Management.

— No. 14. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,

Sir, London, S.W., 27 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, with its enclosures, and I am to acquaint you that it will be laid before the Committee of Council on Education.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 15. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *H. A. Norman*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W.,

Sir, 18 May 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and its enclosures.

Draft. Encl. 1, in No. 13.

If the Committee of the National School Society does not object to the scheme of management set forth in this draft deed, my Lords do not feel called upon to take any objection on their own part only.

The rest of this letter turns upon mere points of conveyancing.

As regards the trusteeship, the draft, as now framed, creates a joint tenancy in the persons named; consequently, the estate would vest in the heir of the survivor. This would, of course, be met by the provision for the renewal of the trustees. There would be no means of letting them drop, and allowing any other body to be substituted.

If the draft were altered by adding the minister and churchwardens, as a corporate body, to hold the estate with the personal trustees, there would be a tenancy in common; and their Lordships believe that the legal estate would devolve upon the heirs of the several persons named in the conveyance, and that the minister and churchwardens for the time being, together with such heirs, would be the trustees.

The obvious inconvenience of such an arrangement induces my Lords to propose that the legal estate (which is separable from the management) should be

be conveyed to the archdeacon of the archdeaconry, or to the bishop of the diocese, containing the site, if the promoters cannot acquiesce in a more local corporation, satisfying section 7 in the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

P.S.—The consent of the bishop or archdeacon would have to be obtained.

R. R. W. L.

CWMAMMAN SCHOOL.

— No. 1. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Llandovery, 11 October 1864.

During the years 1856-58 a lengthened correspondence took place between the Rev. Thomas Thomas and the Committee of Council on Education, respecting a grant for the above-mentioned school; and the plans, estimates, and other papers were forwarded to the Council Office; but difficulties then stood in the way in respect of the site and the building which it was proposed to convert into a school, and the matter remained dormant. Those obstacles have now been removed; and Lord Dynevor, who was the owner of the soil, has purchased the building from the then owners, and it is proposed now to proceed with the school.

I shall feel obliged if you will cause the plans, estimates, and other papers forwarded by the Rev. Mr. Thomas to the Educational Board, to be sent to me, in order that the matter may be proceeded with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

— No. 2. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *Charles Bishop*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
Sir, London, S.W., 14 October 1864.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant.

As there has been so great a delay in the prosecution of the case, their Lordships request that you will be good enough to fill up the enclosed form of memorial for their information with respect to the existing circumstances of the parish.

See No. 5.

If the site remains unaltered, no fresh plan of it need be forwarded with the memorial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Cwmamman School.

— No. 3. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Llandovery, 15 November 1864.

Herewith I beg to enclose to you a draft * of the proposed conveyance from Lord Dynevor, of the site and present building which it is proposed to convert into a school-house; and I expect that you will have received from Lord Dynevor the memorial forwarded by you to me on the 14th of October last filled up.

I understand, from the Rev. Thomas Thomas, that the plans and estimates for the conversion of the building have been approved of by their Lordships, but no copy thereof has been retained.

If therefore, as is trusted will be the case, a grant of a sum adequate to the expense of adapting the building to the uses of school-rooms is made, it will be necessary that the plan and estimate, or a copy thereof, should be obtained.

The working population in the district comprises, in addition to members of the Church of England, every denomination of Protestant Dissenters; and for the purpose of making the school available to all sects, it has been thought advisable to comprise what is called the "Conscience Clause" in the deed, and to allow a third of the Committee to be not in communion with the Church of England.

I observe, by the report of Mr. Longueville Jones in 1855, that there were then, in the small and unhealthy room then used, an average of 47 children, and if proper and airy rooms were provided, there is no doubt but that the attendance would be largely increased. I therefore trust that their Lordships will deem it right to grant such a sum as will place the building in a state of efficiency for the purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *Charles Bishop*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W.,
Sir, 17 November 1864.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and its enclosure.

Their Lordships have not yet received the form of memorial sent to you on the 14th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 5. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir, Llandovery, 18 November 1864.

Lord Dynevor returned the memorial back to me instead of to you. I now beg to enclose it to you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

* *See* No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 5.

[School-Building Form, No. 2.—(England and Wales.)]

To the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE Memorial of the undersigned, who are the chief promoters of a subscription towards the expense of building a school for 100 boys and 50 girls and infants, with no house for the master, and in the district of Christ Church, Cwmamman, in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan,

Sheweth,

I. THAT this school is intended for the instruction of the children of the labouring poor in the said district of Cwmamman, which is four miles in length, and three miles in breadth, and contains a population of 4,000 inhabitants, the labouring portion of which are chiefly employed as colliers and miners.

II. That, besides the labouring population, there are resident in the district or in immediately adjacent, but few families of wealth or independent means.

III. That the school is to be in connection with the Church of England, and is to be called the "Cwmamman Church of England School;" that many families of the labouring population, within the area from which the children will daily attend the proposed school from their own homes, are members of the Church of England, while the others are members of various other denominations.

IV. That within two miles of the proposed site there is one public school for the children of the labouring poor, viz.:—

Name of School.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars School will hold.	Average Attendance.	Distance from Site of proposed new School.
Brynamman School -	Dissenters - -	90	- -	Two miles and upwards.

V. That there are no charitable funds and endowments for the education of the labouring poor in this district, viz.:—

VI. That we submit the present memorial to your Lordships, for assistance towards the erection of this school, on the following special grounds, viz.:—

1. That the large and increasing population of this district is composed principally of miners and colliers, for whose children there are no means of education provided.

2. That a substantial building, formerly intended for a market-house, and erected at a cost of 450*l.* is situated in the centre of the district, and is capable of being converted into a commodious school-house, but that in consideration of the poverty of the district there has been a difficulty of acquiring the same. The Right Honourable Lord Dynevor, however, has purchased the interest of the shareholders in this building, and is prepared to convey it and the site for the use of the school, provided the funds requisite for converting the building into a school-room can be obtained.

3. That the small building lately used as a school-room is too small and unhealthy for the children.

VII. That we intend to appoint a master and mistress, and to establish a daily school for boys and girls, and that we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions, to support the school in efficiency.

VIII. That, after a careful estimate, we expect to obtain at least the following sums annually towards the support of the school, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
From annual subscriptions and donations - -	30	–	–
From annual collections - - - - - -	3	–	–
From school pence - - - - - - -	40	–	–
From other sources of income - - - - -	10	–	–
Total - - - £.	83	–	–

Cwmamman School.

IX. That the trust deed has not been executed; and that the conversion of the building has not been commenced, nor any contract relating thereto executed.

X. That we have read and considered the annexed form of certificate; and if your Lordships should be satisfied with the preliminary statement contained in this memorial, we are desirous to comply with the conditions of your Lordships' grants, by submitting, for your approval, the statement of the title to the site of the proposed school; the draft of the trust deed, before its execution; and the plans and specifications of the building, before its commencement; and we request that, for this purpose, we may be furnished with the requisite forms of inquiry and instructions.

The plans have been approved of and are at the Council Office.

XI. That we have appointed Mr. Charles Bishop, of Llandovery, to conduct the correspondence with your Lordships' Secretary.

Signed this 4th day of November 1864.

(signed) *Dynevor*, Dynevor Castle, Carmarthen.
Thomas Thomas, Incumbent.
Charles Morgan, Coal Proprietor.
F. H. Perkins, Coal Proprietor.
John Jones, Surgeon, &c.
Jeffrey Watkins, Churchwarden.
Richard Perkins, Gentleman.
Noah Phillip, Churchwarden.

Form of Certificate.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the committee appointed by the subscribers to superintend the erection of the school-house and teacher's-house at
and we, the undersigned, being the majority of the Committee of Management of the said school, hereby certify for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:

1. That the new school-buildings and teacher's-house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant £. , have been carefully examined by us, and are completed in a perfectly satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper materials and dimensions, with the out-buildings, drainage, fences, yards, and play-grounds, and with the school furniture and house furniture as described in the plans and specifications approved by your Lordships, which plans and specifications are now deposited in the Council Office; and that we have ourselves ascertained that the drainage and ventilation of the premises, according to the said plans and specifications, are properly effected and in good working order.

2. That all subscriptions and donations have been received, expended, and accounted for, as set forth in the annexed balance sheet of receipts and expenditure; and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind, whether of legal or moral obligation, on account of the site, buildings, school furniture and appurtenances, or any other item connected therewith, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which we now request.

3. That the entire premises have been conveyed to trustees, by the deed approved in draft by your counsel; that the said deed has been enrolled in Chancery; that an exact copy thereof, including the signatures, attestations, and receipts, as well as the endorsements (if any) thereupon, has been made on plain unstamped parchment, and transmitted to the Council Office, there to be registered and preserved; that the deed itself, and the draft approved by your counsel, have been transmitted to the said office, with the said copy; and that the said deed, having been returned to us, is now lodged.

4. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct; to make such periodical reports respecting the state of this school as your Lordships may call for; and to admit Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools according to the annexed regulation, marked (A).

5. That the school opened on the day of 18 , under

and that the number of scholars already attending under the master is
under the mistress of the girls' department, and under the mistress of the infants' department .

6. That we consider it practicable, and will endeavour by our exertions to maintain the school in efficiency.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, this day of 18 .

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE to be signed by the architect employed, or, if no architect has been employed, then by a professional surveyor, not being one of the promoters, trustees, or managers.

I hereby certify that I have personally inspected the construction of the premises referred to in the foregoing certificate, and that they are, in all respects, completed according to the statement contained in the first clause.

(signed)

Address.

Date.

REGULATION (A).

The right of inspection will be required by the Committee of Council in all cases. Inspectors authorised by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed, from time to time, to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money.

The Inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school; it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the results of their inspection to the committee.

— No. 6. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *Charles Bishop*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 26 November 1864.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and its enclosure.

I am directed to request that you will furnish my Lords with a short statement of the title, in the enclosed form, No. 4,* at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 7. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Llandovery, 28 November 1864.

I ENCLOSE you the inquiries,* as to the title to the site of this school, answered.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

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* *See* note*, page 22.

Cwmamman School.

— No. 8. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to Lord *Dynevor*.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 28 December 1864.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Committee of Council to inform your Lordship that my Lords have received from Mr. Bishop, of Llandovery, the enclosed draft of a deed, whereby your Lordship is made to grant a site for a national school in the district of Cwmamman.

The draft,* in some respects, an unusual one, is incomplete, and my Lords desire to be assured that the necessary corrections are made with your Lordship's knowledge and approval.

1. The school, according to the words, *italic* in folio 1, is placed in union with the National Society, but a conscience clause is added at folio 4.

The Committee of the National Society, in its recent correspondence with the Committee of Council on Education, has pronounced such a clause to be incompatible with union.

2. Mr. Bishop, in a letter dated the 15th ultimo, states it to be the intention of the promoters (including your Lordship) that one-third of the Committee should be allowed not to be members of the Church of England.

This proviso does not appear to contradict anything in the terms of union of the National Society. But the printed form is so worded as to require not only that the managers be themselves members or communicants of the Church, but also that none but members of the Church vote in electing them.

The manuscript alterations made in this part of the printed form do not express the meaning with sufficient clearness. All the managers who are named in the draft as it now stands (folio 2) must be, and continue to be, members or communicants of the Church; and those who are elected to vacancies must be "qualified as aforesaid," *i. e.*, they also must, *inter alia*, be members or communicants of the Church. The words interlined at the bottom of folio 2 appear to be confined to the electors; and even if their application is sufficiently explained by the marginal addition in folio 3, yet the latter does not exempt managers from church membership, but from being required to declare it in a particular way.

3. Where a red cross is placed in the margin of folios 2 and 3, one or other of two alternative expressions in the body of the draft should be cancelled; in folio 4, blanks should be filled up.

My Lords desire me to enclose a copy of Mr. Bishop's letter of the 15th ultimo, and to state that there will be no difficulty in altering the draft so as to give legal effect to the proposals contained in it, as soon as their Lordships have ascertained the exact views of the promoters upon the points referred to your Lordship in this letter. The incumbent (the Rev. Thomas Thomas) is one of the promoters.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 9. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Llandovery, 27 January 1865.

I FORWARDED your letter and the copy correspondence with the National Society to Lord Dynevor, who had gone to the south of France, and his Lordship in returning the papers to me writes me a letter, of which he requests me to forward

* *See* No. 3. The rest of this letter refers to manuscript alterations made upon the usual printed precedent (*see* page 19, *suprà*) for Church of England schools by Mr. Bishop, in pursuance of the 4th paragraph of his letter of 15 November 1864. No copy of the draft as first received from Mr. Bishop, and as enclosed to Lord Dynevor in this letter, was retained. *See* last paragraph of No. 9, and page 87.

forward a copy to you as explaining his wishes on the subject. You will, I think, perceive that the object which Lord Dynevor has in view is to found a Church of England school, to which the children of Dissenters should have access, and he wishes, while the majority of the Committee are Churchmen, that there should be also a minority of Dissenters on it, and this was so arranged at a local meeting held some few months back. Cwmamman School.

I have endeavoured to alter and adapt the draft deed, which I now enclose, so as to meet this object, and should I have failed to do so fully, I trust you will be good enough to make such further alterations as may be required to carry it out; for it really will be a great blessing to the locality to have a good school established in it, and I cannot but hope that the Committee will lend their aid to so desirable a purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

— No. 10. —

Lord *Dynevor* to *Charles Bishop*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Cannes, 24 January 1865.

I AM sorry that my absence from England has prevented me from sooner answering Mr. Lingen's letter of the 20th December on this subject. My object in trying to establish these schools is to furnish means of education to the children of a very poor neighbourhood, the inhabitants of which have shown a great desire that a school should be provided for them, an object which has been prevented, however, up to the present time by circumstances which I need not refer to more particularly.

The population of the Cwmamman district is much mixed, Church people and Dissenters, and is extremely poor, and the condition of the district is so exceptional, that those who are concerned in this movement with me, while desiring that this school should be a Church school, yet are willing to adopt the conscience clause, and to admit Dissenters into the committee of management. From the correspondence which has taken place between the Committee of Council on Education and the National Society, it is shown that a school circumstanced as this school will be, cannot be in unison with that society; but the school must be a *bonâ fide* Church school, and to this there is no objection made, and should be so designated in the trust deed; the religious teaching being in the hands exclusively of the clergyman for the time being; the Church Catechism being regularly taught, and the children attending church, unless in cases where the parents claim exemption for their children in these two particulars. It has also been agreed to, that three Dissenters should be included in the Board of Managers, out of the original number named to serve, and that when vacancies occur, they are to be filled up according to this scale, and that the proportion shall not vary. I quite understand that this cannot be done as the trust deed stands, and will suggest some alterations should be made, so these can be sent up again; and I shall be ready to consider any other which may be recommended by the Committee of Council, preserving the Church character of the school, and preserving the proportion of Churchmen and Dissenters in the committee of management, who are all to be laymen, excepting the clergyman of the district.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Dynevor.*

Cwmamman School.

— No. 11. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to the Rev. *T. Thomas.*

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, W.C., 31 January 1865.

Rev. Sir,

My Lords have received from Mr. Bishop, in a letter dated the 27th instant, the draft conveyance of the site for the above named school. It will be submitted to their Lordships.

I am directed to request that you will forward to this office a Plan of the site, drawn to the scale of 2 inches to a chain.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 12. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Llandovery, 2 March 1865.

Your letter of the 31st January to the Rev. Mr. T. Thomas, has been forwarded by him to me, and I now beg to enclose you a Plan of the ground in compliance with your request.

It would be most desirable if the work could be commenced now that the Spring is coming on.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

— No. 13. —

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *Charles Bishop*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
London, S.W., 10 March 1865.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, and its enclosure.

Before returning to you the draft conveyance with their Lordships' formal approval, I am directed to inquire whether the area of the site is correctly described therein as 38 perches. It appears from the Plan enclosed in your last letter, to be 40 perches in extent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

— No. 14. —

Charles Bishop, Esq., to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

Sir,

Llandovery, 14 March 1865.

The extent of the land forming the site for this was originally measured as 38 perches; but on measuring it again, for the Plan sent up to you recently, it was ascertained to be 40 perches. The land is surrounded by a wall, so that hereafter no dispute can arise as to its extent.

If it be a matter of importance to find out exactly which of the two measurements is correct, I will, on hearing from you, get it re-measured.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Bishop.*

— No. 15. —

Cwmamman School.

The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education to *Charles Bishop*, Esq.

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street
Sir, London, S.W, 17 March 1865.

I AM directed to return to you the enclosed draft deed, approved by the counsel of this Department, for the conveyance of the site for the above-named school.

After the deed has been executed, in accordance with this approved draft, and (if necessary) has been enrolled in Chancery, an exact copy of it, including the signatures, attestations, and certificate of enrolment, must be made upon unstamped parchment, and transmitted to this office accompanied by the deed itself and the approved draft.

After the copy has been compared with the deed and the approved draft, and has been duly lodged for preservation in this Office, the deed and draft will be returned to the correspondent.

I am, &c.
(signed), *R. R. W. Lingen.*

P.S.—It is thought better by my Lords to stop at exempting the last three Committeemen from the Church qualification, without going on to prescribe that they shall be Protestant Dissenters; but my Lords have allowed this latter qualification to stand as part of the constitution, in consideration that it corresponds to the present state of things, is acceptable as a compromise, and may be corrected hereafter, if circumstances should require it, by an inexpensive appeal to the Charity Commissioners.

I am to request that the enclosed form, No. 7 A, may be filled up and returned to this Office. The list of contributors is probably very different from that which was forwarded in 1860.

Enclosure in No. 15.*

I, GEORGE RICE, BARON DYNEVOR of Dynevor Castle in the County of Carmarthen under the authority of the Acts of the 5th and 8th years of the reign of Her Majesty for affording facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools do hereby (freely and voluntarily and without valuable consideration) ~~or~~ (~~in consideration of~~) to me ~~or~~ (~~us~~) paid grant and convey unto the minister and chapelwardens of the Consolidated Chapelry district of Christ Church Cwmamman all that piece of land being formerly part of a messuage farm and lands called Nantmain situate in the parish of Bettws in the said county bounded on the north by the turnpike road leading from the town of Llandilo to Neath in the county of Glamorgan and on all other sides thereof by the remainder of the said farm of Nantmain together with the building erected thereon which said premises contain by admeasurement 40 perches or thereabouts and are delineated in the map drawn in the margin hereof and there coloured pink together with all easements appurtenances and hereditaments corporeal and incorporeal belonging thereto or now used therewith and all my estate right title and interest in or to the same premises to hold the same unto and to the use of the said minister and chapelwardens and their successors for the purposes of the said Acts and upon trust to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected or to be erected to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children and adults or children only of the labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the (~~parish~~) ~~or~~ ecclesiastical district of Christchurch Cwmamman in the diocese of St. Davids and for no other purpose.

And it is hereby declared that such schools shall be at all times open to the inspection of the inspectors of schools for the time being appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August 1840 and shall always be ~~in union with and~~ conducted according to the [*doctrine and discipline*] ~~principles and in furtherance of the ends and designs of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles~~ of the Established Church throughout England and Wales

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* The words cancelled by a line through them are part of the common (printed) form of trust deed for Church of England schools. Those printed [in *italics*, between brackets] are special additions made in this case.

Cwmamman School.

Wales and subject to and in conformity with the declaration aforesaid such school and premises and the funds and endowments thereof in respect whereof no other disposition shall be made by the donor shall be controlled and managed in manner following that is to say the principal officiating minister for the time being of the said the said (~~Parish~~) ~~or~~ Ecclesiastical District shall [*but subject always to the proviso hereinafter contained for admitting to the benefits of the said school the children of parents not in communion with the said Church*] have the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of all the scholars attending such school and may use or direct the premises to be used for the purposes of a Sunday School under his exclusive control and management ~~But~~ [*And*] in all other respects the control and management of such school and premises and of the funds and endowments thereof and the selection appointment and dismissal of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress and their assistants (except when under the provisions hereinafter mentioned the dismissal of any master mistress or assistant shall be awarded by the bishop of the diocese or the arbitrators as the case may be) shall be vested in and exercised by a Committee consisting of the principal officiating minister for the time being of the said (~~Parish~~) ~~or~~ Ecclesiastical District his licensed curate or curates if the minister shall appoint him or them to be a member or members of the said Committee and of [*eight*] ~~other~~ [*lay*] persons of whom the following shall be the first appointed That is to say as the first five hereinafter mentioned C. Morgan coal proprietor F. Perkins coal proprietor Noah Phillips shopkeeper John Jones surgeon and Geoffrey Watkins gentleman all of Cwmamman aforesaid and as the last three hereinafter mentioned Richard Perkins Esquire Joseph Thomas shopkeeper and Thomas Thomas shopkeeper all of Cwmamman aforesaid such ~~other~~ [*eight*] persons continuing to be contributors in every year to the amount of twenty shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school ~~and to be~~ (~~members~~) ~~or~~ (~~communicants~~) ~~of the Church of England as by law established~~ and either to have a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate at the least in real property situated in the said (~~Parish~~) ~~or~~ Ecclesiastical District or to be resident therein or in a Parish or Ecclesiastical District adjoining thereto [*And it is hereby further declared that the said first named five persons and any person or persons to be elected as hereinafter is provided in their room shall be and continue to be a member or members of the said Church and shall sign the declaration hereinafter contained but the said last named three persons and any person or persons to be elected as hereinafter is provided in their room are not required to be members of the said Church nor to sign the said declaration and every person to be elected in the room of any of the said last named three persons shall be a Protestant Dissenter*] And any vacancy which shall occur in the number of the said ~~other~~ [*eight*] persons by death resignation incapacity or otherwise shall be filled up by the election of a person or persons qualified [*according to the qualification of the person making the vacancy*] as aforesaid ~~who shall be elected~~ [*and the election shall be*] by the majority of votes of such of the contributors during the year current at the time of the election to the amount of ten shillings each at the least to the funds of the said school ~~being members of the said Church of England and~~ [*who shall be*] qualified as the person to be elected by residence or estate ~~as~~ [*and who*] shall be present at the meeting duly convened for the purpose of the election or not being present thereat shall vote by any paper sent on or before the day of such meeting to the chairman thereof and signed by any such contributor wherein shall be named the person or persons whom such contributor shall desire to elect and every contributor qualified to vote shall be entitled at every such election to give one vote in respect of each such sum of ten shillings but no person shall be entitled to give more than six votes in respect of any sum so contributed Provided that no election as aforesaid shall give or vest any right to or in any ~~lay~~ person [*being one of the said first named five persons nor to or in any of their successors elected as aforesaid*] to serve upon the Committee or anywise to interfere with the managememt of the school and the funds and endowments thereof until after he shall have in the presence of the Chairman at a meeting of the Committee made and signed in a book to be kept at the said school a declaration in the manner and form following that is to say "I, A. B., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, as by law established" ~~or "I, A., B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am and have been for three years last past a communicant of the Church of England~~" Provided also that no default of election nor any vacancy during any current year shall prevent the other members of the Committee from acting until the vacancy shall be filled up And it is hereby declared that no person shall be appointed or continue to be the Master or Mistress of the School who shall not be a member of the Church of England And the Committee shall annually select one of the members thereof to act as Secretary who shall keep minutes of the proceedings at the meetings thereof in a book to be provided for that purpose and shall give due notice of all extraordinary meetings to each member of the Committee And the principal officiating minister of the said (~~Parish~~) ~~or~~ Ecclesiastical District shall be Chairman of all Meetings of the Committee when present thereat and at any meetings from which he shall be absent the members attending the same shall appoint one of their number to be chairman thereof and all matters which shall be brought before any meetings shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members attending the same and voting upon the question And if upon any matter there shall be an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second being the casting vote And in case any difference shall arise between the minister or curate and the Committee of Management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the school not being the Sunday School

(*N.B.*—The Solicitor of the promoters is referred to the observations in the accompanying letter).
No. 15, *P. S.*

or

or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same or any regulation connected therewith or the exclusion of any book the use of which in the school may be objected to on religious grounds or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion the minister or curate or any member of the Committee may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before the Bishop of the Diocese within which such school shall be situated a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the Committee or Minister or curate if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively and the Bishop [*but subject always and without prejudice to the proviso hereinafter contained for admitting to the benefits of the said school the children of parents not in communion with the said church*] may inquire concerning and determine the matter in difference and the decision of the Bishop in writing under his hand thereon when laid before the Committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the Committee of Management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect And in case any difference other than and except such difference as last described shall arise in the Committee of Management the minority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the Committee) may make request in writing to the Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being and to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein the said School shall be situated and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the Inspectors of Schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference and the said Bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of his Diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter And the arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace being a lay member of the said Church of England as another arbitrator And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting the Archbishop of the Province within which the said school shall be situate and the said Lord President may jointly appoint a third arbitrator And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the matter in difference and the award in writing under the hands of the said arbitrators or of any two of them when laid before the Committee shall be final and conclusive in the matter And the Committee of Management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect And it is hereby further declared that if the said Bishop or the said arbitrators upon any such reference as aforesaid shall direct or award that any master mistress or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed such direction or award when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said master mistress or teacher personally or by the same being left at his or her place of abode or at the school aforesaid addressed to the said master mistress or teacher as the case may require shall operate as a dismissal of the said master mistress or teacher so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office or in the said school or premises under or by virtue of this deed and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this deed by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment [*the said Committee shall be bound to make such orders as shall provide for admitting to the benefits of the school the children of parents not in communion with the Church of England as by law established but such orders shall be confined to the exemption of such children if their parents desire it from attendance at the public worship and from instruction in the doctrine or formularies of the said Church and shall not otherwise interfere with the religious teaching of the scholars as fixed by these presents, and shall not authorise any other religious instruction to be given in the school*] And the Committee may in the month of June in each year select and appoint a Committee of not more than six ladies being members of the said Church of England to assist them in the visitation and management of the girls' and infant schools which ladies' Committee shall remain in office until the first day of the same month in the following year when such Committee may be renewed.

In witness whereof the said
hereunto set hand and seal this day of
One thousand eight hundred and

I approve of this Draft on behalf of the Committee of Council on Education.

(signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
2 February 1865,
Council Office.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of the PRIVY COUNCIL and the APPLICANTS for GRANTS towards Building or Enlarging SCHOOLS in the Parishes of *Elmswell, Barbourne, Chrishall, South Stoke, Llanfairfechan, Winster*, and *Cwmamman*.

(*Mr. Hubbard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *May* 1865.

[*Price* 1*s.*]

315.

Under 12 *oz.*

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the several Divisions of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Period from 1st April 1864 to 31st March 1865.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *July* 1865.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the several Divisions of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Period from 1 April 1864 to 31 March 1865.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. £.	s.	d.
SOUTH KENSINGTON:			
General Management:			
Salaries	5,799	4	1
Incidents	198	4	3
Examples, diagrams of science and art *	19,708	10	7
Purchasing books for circulating library	1,501	11	1
Instruments, books, medals, &c.	2,001	6	1
Grants in aid of building Art Schools	1,000	–	–
Salaries and payments in aid	13,965	18	1
Inspection and examination	4,576	7	9
Travelling expenses	2,125	5	6
South Kensington Museum	5,793	19	8
Collections at South Kensington of educational apparatus	343	18	10
Preparation and illustration of catalogues	859	3	1
Public attendants, artizans, &c.	3,936	14	–
Police, paid by the day of eight hours	2,782	15	4
Lighting fires and gas in Museum	3,188	3	3
Works and repairs	7,248	19	10
Keeping in order the grounds	287	13	1
Labelling objects in Museum	882	10	7
Incidents for Museum	242	2	2
New permanent buildings	23,919	16	6
£.	100,362	3	9
Note—In this expenditure is included the purchases from the Pourtalé's Collection.			
JERMYN STREET:			
Salaries	4,392	2	7
Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c.	786	12	8
Purchase and construction of mining models	77	11	6
Purchase of mining records	103	8	5
Outfit and illustration for lectures	444	7	9
Laboratories	101	4	5
Police attendance	220	–	–
Advertisements and printing	223	15	6
Travelling expenses	100	–	–
Prizes and scholarships	455	–	–
Incidents	449	17	9
Attendance at evening lectures	19	9	11
£.	7,373	10	6
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS (Great Britain and Ireland):			
Salaries	9,220	2	6
Travelling expenses	1,634	12	3
Incidents	367	13	7
£.	11,222	8	4

* EXPENDITURE, under the head of Examples, from 1 April 1864 to 31 March 1865.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Collections—Hire of art objects	137	2	3	Aid to schools	236	6	8
Purchases for Museum	10,739	6	10	Wages	1,635	9	8
Books, prints, drawings	2,078	7	6	Carriage	912	17	7
Preparation of examples	92	8	11	Models	110	4	–
Materials	176	16	3	Travelling museum	55	18	–
Restorations	444	9	4	Packing cases, packing, &c.	39	15	3
Photographs	877	2	6				
Casts	907	5	5	£.	19,708	10	7
Prizes—Reproductions	1,235	–	5				

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the several Divisions of Science and Art Department, &c.—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		
INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM (Scotland):				£.	s.	d.
Salaries				1,093	1	2
Purchase of specimens for Museum				399	10	9
Ordinary repairs, fittings, &c.				199	7	6
Fuel and light, cleaning, &c.				249	17	7
Advertisements				99	15	1
Travelling expenses				144	7	11
Incidents				149	7	3
		£.		2,335	7	3
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY:						
Royal Dublin Society	£.			7,472	–	–
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY:						
Salaries				2,220	1	3
Provincial lecturers				500	–	–
Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c.				172	4	6
Outfit and illustration for lectures				349	2	2
Prizes				45	10	–
Rent, rates, and taxes				223	3	4
Repairs, furniture, fittings, &c.				549	7	2
Laboratories				69	–	1
Fuel and light, soap, cleaning, &c.				191	6	9
Uniform for attendants				62	18	–
Advertising and printing				107	9	8
Travelling expenses				37	3	1
Incidents				160	16	5
		£.		4,688	2	5
ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY:						
Royal Hibernian Academy	£.			300	–	–

SUMMARY.

HEADS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s.	d.
Science and Art Department, South Kensington, including general management and new permanent buildings	100,362	3	9
School of Mines and the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street	7,373	10	6
Geological Survey of the United Kingdom	11,222	8	4
Industrial Museum, Scotland	2,335	7	3
Royal Dublin Society	7,472	–	–
Museum of Irish Industry	4,688	2	5
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	–	–
£	133,753	12	3

A. H. Simpkins, Accountant.
H. W. Williams, Book-keeper.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the several Divisions of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Period from 1 April 1864 to 31 March 1865.

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *July* 1865.

484.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 February 1865;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Number of CANDIDATES, Male and Female, who presented themselves for Examination at the TRAINING COLLEGES at Christmas 1864:"

"Of the Number of those who passed their Examinations in the Year:"

"Of the Number out of them who entered TRAINING COLLEGES in January 1865:"

"Of the Number of PUPIL TEACHERS Apprenticed in the Year 1864;"

"And, of the Number of PUPIL TEACHERS in each of the Years of Apprenticeship in 1864 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 143, of Session 1864)."

	Christmas 1864.	
	Males.	Females.
Number of Candidates (*i.e.* for admission) who presented themselves for examination at the Training Colleges at Christmas, 1864	591	904
Number of those who passed their examination in that year	518	810

	January 1865.	
	Males.	Females.
Number of them who entered Training Colleges in January 1865	501	697

	1864.	
	Males.	Females.
Number of Pupil Teachers apprenticed (*i.e.* admitted to apprenticeship in 1864)	1,228	1,340
Number of Pupil Teachers in 1st year (on 31st December 1864)	884	1,011
" " 2d " "	1,077	1,198
" " 3d " "	1,281	1,383
" " 4th " "	1,242	1,489
" " 5th " "	1,241	1,355
	5,725	6,436

Education Department,
Privy Council Office, Downing-street,
27 February 1865.

R. R. W. Lingen.

EDUCATION.

RETURNS of the Number of CANDIDATES, Male and Female, who presented themselves for Examination at the TRAINING COLLEGES at Christmas 1864; of the Number of those who passed their Examination in those Years; of the Number out of them who entered TRAINING COLLEGES in 1865; &c.

(*Mr. Adderley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1865.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 May 1865;—*for*,

RETURN "of all SUMS advanced from the CONSOLIDATED FUND to the UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *St. Andrew's*, and *Aberdeen* respectively, from the Years 1845 to 1864 inclusive; and stating to what Purposes they were applied:"

"And, similar RETURN relative to UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES in *Ireland* (exclusive of *Maynooth*)."

(*Mr. Cumming Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *June* 1865.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of all Sums Issued from the Consolidated Fund (specifying the Services to which applicable) for the Universities of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *St. Andrew's*, and *Aberdeen*, from the Year 1845-6 to 1864-5.

Year	University of Edinburgh.	University of Glasgow.	University of St. Andrew's.	University of Aberdeen.	Total.	Service.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1845-6	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	For compensation, under Copyright Act (6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 110).
1846-7	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1847-8	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1848-9	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1849-50	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1850-1	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1851-2	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1852-3	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1853-4	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1854-5	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1855-6	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1856-7	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1857-8	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1858-9	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1859-60	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1860-1	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1861-2	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1862-3	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1863-4	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
1864-5	575 - -	707 - -	630 - -	320 - -	2,232 - -	
£.	11,500 - -	14,140 - -	12,600 - -	6,400 - -	44,640 - -	

Note.—No payments have been made out of Votes of Parliament.

Paymaster General's Office,
9 June 1865.

Edward Smith.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

STATEMENT of PAYMENTS made by the QUEEN'S and LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER of the EXCHEQUER, *Scotland*, in each Year from 1845-6 to 1864-5, on account of the UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *St. Andrew's*, and *Aberdeen*.

YEAR	University of Edinburgh.	University of Glasgow.	University of St. Andrew's.	University of Aberdeen.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845-6	2,580 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1846-7	2,580 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1847-8	2,580 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1848-9	2,580 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1849-50	2,580 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1850-1	2,580 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1851-2	2,710 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1852-3	2,660 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1853-4	2,660 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1854-5	2,660 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1855-6	3,051 11 7	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1856-7	2,610 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1857-8	2,610 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1858-9	2,610 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1859-60	2,750 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1860-1	2,730 – –	1,360 – –	1,009 19 4	2,130 4 –
1861-2	4,757 15 8	1,980 – –	1,453 17 4	4,193 14 –
1862-3	7,193 17 10	3,165 – –	1,946 3 4	3,810 4 –
1863-4	7,203 17 10	3,165 – –	2,104 – 4	3,810 4 –
1864-5	7,203 17 10	3,165 – –	2,104 – 4	3,810 4 –

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,
7 June 1865.

John Henderson,
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

These payments were for the purposes stated in the Estimates laid before Parliament for the respective years.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

STATEMENT of PAYMENTS made relating to the BUILDINGS of the UNIVERSITIES and

ORDINARY WORKS. - - - - -

DATE.	St. Andrew's University.		Aberdeen University.	
	United College.	St. Mary's College.	King's College.	Marischal College.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845–6 - -	—	—	—	—
1846–7 - -	—	—	—	—
1847–8 - -	—	—	—	—
1848–9 - -	—	—	—	—
1849–50 - -	—	—	—	—
1850–1 - -	—	—	—	—
1851–2 - -	—	—	—	—
1852–3 - -	74 4 9	124 - 9	—	—
1853–4 - -	108 13 9 1,061 4 10	69 12 9	—	—
1854–5 - -	22 13 -	48 6 3	—	—
1855–6 - -	170 3 7	209 16 1	—	—
1856–7 - -	178 1 9	61 1 9	—	—
1857–8 - -	126 7 6	102 18 6	—	—
1858–9 - -	236 16 9	178 19 2	—	—
1859–60 - -	340 15 10	309 1 1	—	—
1860–1 - -	337 19 9	275 8 10	—	—
1861–2 - -	276 17 4	188 10 1	—	—
1862–3 - -	366 16 7	192 2 11	719 8 9	997 6 4
1863–4 - -	418 13 2	86 9 9	518 13 2	450 11 4
1864–5 - -	378 2 10	177 6 8	1,071 12 4	744 2 4
£.	4,097 11 5	2,023 14 7	2,309 14 3	2,192 - -

ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS made relating to the BUILDINGS of the UNIVERSITIES

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount expended at the United College for ordinary works	4,097 11 5	
Amount expended on ditto for special works - - -	11,100 9 3	
Together - - -	- - -	15,198 - 8
Amount expended on St. Mary's College for ordinary works	2,023 14 7	
There is no expenditure for special works - - -	—	
		2,023 14 7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY - - - £.		17,221 15 3

Office of Works, Edinburgh,
14 June 1865.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

COLLEGES in *Scotland,* superintended by the Office of Works, from 1845-6 to 1864-5.

- - - - - - SPECIAL WORKS.

DATE.	St. Andrew's University.		Aberdeen University.	
	United College.	St. Mary's College.	King's College.	Marischal College.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845-6 - -	—	—	—	—
1846-7 - -	—	—	—	—
1847-8 - -	—	—	—	—
1848-9 - -	6,202 5 2 2,648 4 1	—	—	—
1849-50 - -	14 1 7	—	—	—
1850-1 - -	—	—	—	—
1851-2 - -	—	—	—	—
1852-3 - -	—	—	—	—
1853-4 - -	—	—	—	—
1854-5 - -	—	—	—	—
1855-6 - -	—	—	—	—
1856-7 - -	—	—	—	—
1857-8 - -	—	—	—	—
1858-9 - -	187 17 10	—	—	—
1859-60 - -	—	—	—	—
1860-1 - -	—	—	—	—
1861-2 - -	—	—	—	—
1862-3 - -	1,190 3 8 500 - -	- - -	12,873 2 8	326 3 11 275 18 8
1863-4 - -	—	—	—	—
1864-5 - -	357 16 11	- - -	- - -	507 11 5
£.	11,100 9 3	- - -	12,873 2 8	1,109 14 -

and COLLEGES in *Scotland,* superintended by the Office of Works, from 1845-6 to 1864-5.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount expended at King's College for ordinary works -	2,309 14 3	
Amount expended at King's College for special works -	12,873 2 8	
Together - - -	- - -	15,182 16 11
Amount expended at Marischal College for ordinary works	2,192 - -	
Amount expended at Marischal College for special works -	1,109 14 -	
Together - - -	- - -	3,301 14 -
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY - - - £.		18,484 10 11

Robt. Matheson,
Assistant Surveyor for Scotland.

IRELAND.

RETURN of all Sums Paid for Universities and Colleges in *Ireland* (other than *Maynooth*), from the Year 1845-6 to 1864-5; distinguishing the Sums Paid from the Consolidated Fund and those Paid from Votes of Parliament.

Years ending 31 March		Amount Paid from Consolidated Fund. £. s. d.	Amount Paid from Votes of Parliament. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
1846	Queen's Colleges	975 – –	– – –	975 – –
1847	ditto	3,900 – –	– – –	3,900 – –
1848	ditto	3,900 – –	– – –	3,900 – –
1849	ditto	3,900 – –	– – –	3,900 – –
1850	ditto	13,934 15 9	3,220 7 3	17,155 3 –
1851	ditto	20,994 5 –	5,043 7 6	26,037 12 6
1852	Queen's Colleges	20,818 – –	1,934 4 10	23,752 4 10
	Queen's University	– – –	1,000 – –	
1853	Queen's Colleges	20,812 10 –	639 13 9	23,222 3 9
	Queen's University	– – –	1,770 – –	
1854	Queen's Colleges	21,004 18 3	581 4 5	23,827 2 8
	Queen's University	– – –	2,241 – –	
1855	Queen's Colleges	20,962 10 –	288 12 7	23,510 2 7
	Queen's University	– – –	2,259 – –	
1856	Queen's Colleges	20,866 12 1	9,667 5 3	32,899 17 4
	Queen's University	– – –	2,366 – –	
1857	Queen's Colleges	20,890 12 3	4,976 10 –	28,282 2 3
	Queen's University	– – –	2,415 – –	
1858	Queen's Colleges	21,000 – –	4,800 – –	28,225 – –
	Queen's University	– – –	2,425 – –	
1859	Queen's Colleges	20,625 – –	4,800 – –	27,748 – –
	Queen's University	– – –	2,323 – –	
1860	Queen's Colleges	21,000 – –	4,800 – –	28,097 – –
	Queen's University	– – –	2,297 – –	
1861	Queen's Colleges	20,987 1 4	4,800 – –	28,158 1 4
	Queen's University	– – –	2,371 – –	
1862	Queen's Colleges	20,950 – –	4,800 – –	27,250 – –
	Queen's University	– – –	1,500 – –	
1863	Queen's Colleges	21,000 – –	3,000 – –	25,836 – –
	Queen's University	– – –	1,836 – –	
1864	Queen's Colleges	21,000 – –	6,600 – –	31,208 – –
	Queen's University	– – –	3,608 – –	
1865	Queen's Colleges	21,000 – –	5,297 1 6	28,759 1 6
	Queen's University	– – –	2,462 – –	
	£.	340,521 4 8	96,121 7 1	436,642 11 9

All the sums paid from the Consolidated Fund, in this Return, were for salaries included in the quarterly schedules. The sums voted were applicable only to incidental expenditure, excepting in the years 1863-4 and 1864-5, in each of which 1,800 *l.* was set apart towards augmentation of salaries of professors.

Paymaster General's Office, Dublin Castle,
7 June 1865.

For Deputy Assistant Paymaster General,
Rob. Gregg.

IRELAND—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the PAYMENTS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, in each Year, from 1845–6 to 1864–5, on account of the QUEEN'S COLLEGES in *Belfast*, *Cork*, and *Galway*.

	Belfast College.	Cork College.	Galway College.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nine months ended 31 December 1845.	- Nil -	- Nil -	- Nil -	- Nil.
Year ended 31 Dec. 1846 -	22 – –	1,710 8 6	807 17 –	2,540 5 6
Ditto - - 1847 -	12,816 10 2	3,341 4 5	7,959 – 2	24,116 14 9
Ditto - - 1848 -	11,970 1 6	12,999 4 3	9,627 14 6	34,597 – 3
Ditto - - 1849 -	7,081 12 8	10,971 1 10	8,876 10 7	26,929 5 1
Ditto - - 1850 -	2,365 10 8	3,548 16 6	2,590 14 5	8,505 1 7
Ditto - - 1851 -	543 2 1	1,710 9 5	2,881 9 8	5,135 1 2
Ditto - - 1852 -	429 3 9	135 8 11	384 2 10	948 15 6
Ditto - - 1853 -	578 10 9	486 4 –	637 3 4	1,701 18 1
Ditto - - 1854 -	138 11 9	897 19 5	988 19 9	2,025 10 11
Ditto - - 1855 -	290 4 9	90 13 8	1,180 18 9	1,561 17 2
Ditto - - 1856 -	569 5 7	271 14 1	515 7 10	1,356 7 6
Ditto - - 1857 -	837 – –	938 2 5	372 18 1	2,148 – 6
Ditto - - 1858 -	846 14 10	478 14 11	478 5 –	1,803 14 9
Ditto - - 1859 -	537 18 –	526 13 5	664 16 9	1,729 8 2
Fifteen months ended 31 March 1861.	812 5 10	509 17 4	534 2 7	1,856 5 9
Year ended 31 Mar. 1862 -	263 3 9	407 7 9	526 6 2	1,196 17 8
Ditto - - 1863 -	1,631 15 5	1,151 19 7	636 15 3	3,420 10 3
Ditto - - 1864 -	1,259 4 9	5,791 8 10	1,130 1 1	8,180 14 8
Ditto - - 1865 -	425 2 3	1,328 5 5	486 15 9	2,240 3 5
£.	43,417 18 6	47,295 14 8	41,279 19 6	131,993 12 8

The above expenditure includes 100,000 *l.*, granted per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, for building these Colleges, the remainder being principally for maintenance, obtained by Annual Votes of Parliament.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 3 June 1865.

W. B. Soady, Accountant.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

RETURN of all Sums advanced from the Consolidated Fund to the Universities and Colleges of *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *St. Andrew's*, and *Aberdeen* respectively, from the Years 1845 to 1864; and stating to what Purposes they were applied; and, similar Return relative to Universities and Colleges in *Ireland* (exclusive of *Maynooth*).

(*Mr. Cumming Bruce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *June* 1865.

376.

Under 1 *oz.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 March 1865;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number and Names of First Class Monitors appointed by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, under the Grant of £. 2,000 made for that purpose in 1864; showing the Schools to which they are attached, and the Salary paid to each."

(*Sir Hugh Cairns.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *May* 1865.

RETURN of the Number and Names of FIRST CLASS MONITORS appointed by the Commissioners of NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND, under the GRANT of 2,000*l.* made for that purpose in 1864; showing the Schools to which they are attached, and the Salary paid to each.

I.—NAMES of Monitors; Schools to which attached; and the Amount of Salary paid to each, to 31st March 1865.

COUNTY.	Roll Number.	SCHOOL.	NAME OF MONITOR.	Amount of Salary Paid to 31 March 1865.		
				£.	s.	d.
Antrim	2,672	Townsend, St.	Eliza M'Comb	6	5	–
	7,059	Crumlin Road, Female — Convent	Anne M'Cabe	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Nora Walsh	6	5	–
	7,333	Stanhope, St., Male	David M'Keon	3	15	–
	7,630	Fisherwick Place, Female	Mary Pollock	3	15	–
	8,056	Hamilton, St., Female — Convent	Mary J. M'Neill	3	15	–
	„	Ditto	Sarah Martin	3	15	–
Armagh	5,151	Derrynoon, Female	Teresa Traynor	1	5	–
	6,593	Edenderry	Priscilla Winchester	6	5	–
	8,220	Mount St. Catherine's, Female — Convent	Eliza Monaghan	6	5	–
Cavan	133	Ballyhaise, Male	Edward Reilly	3	15	–
	4,591	Northlands	John Rice	6	5	–
	5,162	Virginia, Male	Bernard Reilly	1	5	–
	7,276	Ballyjamesduff, Female	Mary Gibney	6	5	–
	7,525	Bruskey, Female	Anne Kiernan	6	5	–
Donegal	1,360	Croagh	Daniel M'Gever	6	5	–
	2,369	Glenties	Mary Furey	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	William Hamilton	2	10	–
	4,421	Ballyshannon, Female	Mary Quinn	3	15	–
	7,874	Coolmore	Edward M'Entyre	6	5	–
Down	7,272	John, St., Female, — Convent	Mary Melville	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Anne M'Veigh	6	5	–
Fermanagh	7,497	Enniskillen, Female (2) — Convent	Catherine Maguire	6	5	–
Londonderry	294	Straw	Thomas Magowan	6	5	–
	1,195	Anahorish	Robert M'Williams	1	5	–
	6,168	St. Columb's, Female (2) — Convent	Anne Doherty	2	10	–
	8,844	Isle of Man, St., Female	Bessy M'Loughlin	6	5	–
Clare	7,299	Kilrush, Female — Convent	Anne Brien	6	5	–
	7,315	Ennis, Female — Convent	Anne Shannon	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Bridget Considine	6	5	–
Cork	456	Bantry, Male	John Wooll	5	–	–
	491	Clonakilty, Female	Ellen White	3	15	–
	450	Glenville, Male	Edmond Roche	6	5	–
	512	Midleton, Female — Convent	Ellen Hennessy	6	5	–
	2,258	Fermoy, Female — Convent	Margaret O'Brien	6	5	–
	2,278	Millstreet, Female — Convent	Ellen O'Sullivan	6	5	–
	2,982	Lislevan, Female	Mary M'Carthy	6	5	–
	4,572	Kinsale, Female — Convent	Kate O'Shaughnessy	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Lizzie O'Mahony	1	5	–
	5,257	Bandon, Female — Convent	Anne M'Carthy	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Mary Flynn	6	5	–
	5,999	Douglas, St., Male — Monastic	Cornelius O'Keeffe	6	5	–
	6,153	St. Finbai's, Female — Convent	Agnes Aherne	6	5	–
	6,376	Queenstown, Female — Convent	Mary Driscoll	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Isabella M'Master	6	5	–
	6,528	St. Joseph's, Female — Convent	Honoria Cronin	6	5	–
	7,450	Derrinagru, Male	Jeremiah Kelleher	1	5	–
	7,651	Clonakilty, Female (2) — Convent	Mary Donovan	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Margaret Driscoll	6	5	–
	8,414	Passage, West, Infant — Convent	Mary A. Fortune	6	5	–
	8,430	Skibbereen, Female (2) — Convent	Ellen Driscoll	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Nora Duggan	6	5	–
Kerry	533	Killarney, Female (1) — Convent	Mary Cronin	6	5	–
	4,062	Listowel, Female — Convent	Bridget O'Callaghan	6	5	–
	6,215	Castle island, Female — Convent	Catherine Walsh	6	5	–
	8,320	Kenmare, Female (2) — Convent	Mary Lane	6	5	–
Limerick	570	St. Mary and St. Munchin's, Female — Convent	Eliza O'Grady	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Mary A. Quinlan	6	5	–
	6,032	St. Catherine's, Female — Convent	Bridget O'Brien	6	5	–
	„	Ditto	Mary Ambrose	6	5	–

COUNTY.	Roll Number.	SCHOOL.	NAME OF MONITOR.	Amount of Salary Paid to 31 March 1865. £.	s.	d.
Limerick - -	6,569	St. Ann's, Female - - - Convent	Mary O'Neill - -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Mary Enright - -	6	5	–
	6,936	St. John's-square, Female - - Convent	Mary Callinan - -	6	5	–
	5,930	Ballylanders, Male - - - - -	Æneas J. Murray - -	1	5	–
Tipperary - -	581	Cashel, Female - - - - Convent	Honoria Cahill - -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Anne Cashen - - -	6	5	–
	1,862	Tipperary, Female - - - - -	Anne Walsh - - -	3	15	–
	2,133	Airhill, Female - - - - Convent	Mary Lynch - - -	6	5	–
	2,203	Clerahan, Male - - - - - -	Michael Cleary - -	6	5	–
	4,068	Thurles, Female - - - - Convent	Honoria Butler - -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Mary Cummins - -	6	5	–
	5,309	Killenaule, Female - - - - -	Ellen Donohoe - -	6	5	–
Waterford - -	3,228	Cappoquin, Female - - - Convent	Susan Stuart - - -	6	5	–
Carlow - -	656	Carlow, Female - - - - Convent	Lizzie Crosbie - -	6	5	–
	670	Loughlinstown, Male - - - - -	Edward Conwell - -	3	15	–
	682	Tullow, Female - - - - Convent	Mary Kelly - - -	6	5	–
Dublin - -	3,061	St. Peter's, Male (1) - - - - -	John Fox - - -	6	5	–
	3,107	Richmond, Female - - - Convent	Ellen Carr - - -	6	5	–
	5,473	Phœnix-park - - - - - -	Bessie Byrne - - -	2	10	–
	5,600	Kingstown, Female - - - Convent	Mary Anderson - -	6	5	–
	5,933	George's-hill, Female - - - Convent	Eliza Fulham - -	6	5	–
	6,269	St. Peter's, Infant, Female - - - -	Mary A. Nolan - -	3	15	–
	7,029	Tranquilla, Female - - - Convent	Kate Byrne - - -	3	15	–
	7,546	Golden Bridge, Female - - Convent	Eliza Farrington - -	6	5	–
Kildare - -	771	Kildare, Female - - - - Convent	Catherine Toole - -	3	6	8
	2,291	Kildangan, Male - - - - - -	William Quinlivan - -	3	15	–
	3,246	Naas, Female - - - - Convent	Maria Lawler - - -	6	5	–
	4,174	Naas, Male - - - - - -	Patrick Leonard - -	6	5	–
	4,182	Maynooth, Male - - - - - -	Christopher Blake - -	6	5	–
	4,997	Athy, Female - - - - Convent	Eliza Kelly - - -	6	5	–
	5,351	Abbey, Female - - - - - -	Sarah Hampson - -	6	5	–
	7,824	Straffan, Female - - - - - -	Mary Kaine - - -	6	5	–
Kilkenny - -	806	Kilkenny, Female - - - Convent	Mary A. M'Donnell -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Bridget Cahill - -	6	5	–
	9,134	Goresbridge, Female - - - Convent	Bridget Maher - -	3	15	–
King's - -	2,080	Tullamore, Female - - - Convent	Teresa Lynch - - -	6	5	–
	7,471	Portarlington, Female - - - Convent	Dora Moore - - -	6	5	–
Longford - -	856	Longford, Male - - - - - -	Thomas Campbell - -	6	5	–
	857	Longford, Female - - - Convent	Maria Thompson - -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Eliza Finerty - - -	6	5	–
	5,100	Aughnagarron, Male - - - - -	James Grier - - -	6	5	–
Louth - -	844	Boicetown, Female - - - - -	Teresa Creehan - -	6	5	–
	851	Drogheda, Female - - - Convent	Celia Waters - - -	6	5	–
Meath - -	7,472	Navan, Female (2) - - - Convent	Mary M'Gough - -	6	5	–
Queen's - -	2,324	Knock, Male - - - - - -	Patrick Boylan - -	3	15	–
	3,458	Wolf Hill, Female - - - - -	Sarah Bulger - - -	3	15	–
	7,183	Mountmellick, Female - - Convent	Catherine Kelly - -	6	5	–
Westmeath - -	934	Mullingar, Female - - - Convent	Kate Sheridan - -	6	5	–
	3,785	Toberclaire, Female - - - - -	Anne Ganby - - -	6	5	–
Wexford - -	967	New Ross, Female - - - Convent	Kate Stafford - -	6	5	–
	4,949	Wexford, Infant - - - - Convent	Johanna Devereux - -	6	5	–
Galway - -	1,013	Rahoon, Female - - - - Convent	Mary Carrick - - -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Eliza M'Cormick - -	6	5	–
	2,174	Portumna, Male - - - - - -	Thomas Quigley - -	6	5	–
	4,502	Chaddagh, Female - - - - -	Elizabeth Glynn - -	6	5	–
	4,515	Newtown Smith, Female - - Convent	Fanny Hayes - - -	6	5	–
	„	Ditto - - - - - - -	Mary A. Toole - -	6	5	–
	6,632	St. Vincent's, Female - - - Convent	Mary Staunton - -	6	5	–
Leitrim - -	6,454	Monunatieve - - - - - -	Michael M'Niff - -	6	5	–
Mayo - -	5,128	Louisburgh, Male - - - - - -	Patrick Morrison - -	6	5	–
	7,076	Cross, Female - - - - - -	Anne Maguire - -	6	5	–
Roscommon -	7,238	Roscommon, Female - - - Convent	Kate Cunniffe - -	6	5	–
	7,722	St. Peter's, Female - - - Convent	Margaret Hogan - -	6	5	–
Sligo - - -	8,472	Crossboy - - - - - - -	James Gilgar - - -	6	5	–

II.—Number of First Class Monitors appointed - - - - - - - 124 *

* *N. B.*—The number of intended appointments is not yet completed.

James Kelly,
William M'Crudy, } Secretaries.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Number and Names of First Class Monitors appointed by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, under the Grant of £. 2,000 made for that purpose in 1864; showing the Schools to which they are attached, and the Salary paid to each.

(*Sir Hugh Cairns.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *May* 1865.

296.

Under 1 *oz.*

BELFAST COLLEGE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1865;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number and Names of STUDENTS attending the THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS in the COLLEGE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Belfast*; specifying those who have attended each Professor during the Session 1863–4, and those who are in attendance during the Session 1864–5 (in continuation of former Parliamentary Return)."

CLASS OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

STUDENTS attending the Class of SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY in the PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, *Belfast*.

SESSION 1863–4.

Matthew Macauley.	James Rentoul.	James Meek.
Alexander Crauford.	Andrew Wilson.	James Kirkpatrick.
John Leebody.	George M'Gaughey.	John Park.
William Brown.	George Buick.	Robert Gill.
David Gordon.	Robert Evans.	William Kerr.
James Mairs.	Washington Smyth.	Thomas Hamilton.
John Mark.	Andrew Burrows.	Robert Edgar.
James Steen.	William Dixon.	Samuel Brennan.
Thomas Madill.	David Mullan.	William Warner.
James Gamble.	John Rainey.	Richard Campbell.
John Henry.	Robert M'Cullough.	Ebenezer Legate.
Robert Smyth.	David Jamison.	Thomas Blain.

In 1863–4 - - - - 36 Students.

SESSION 1864–5.

James M'Neill.	John Robinson.	George Rea.
Joseph Patterson.	David Jamison.	James Niblock.
James Gamble.	John Watson.	Samuel Moody.
Alexander Paton.	George Buick.	Robert Evans.
Robert M'Cullough.	John Greer.	James Brown.
Robert Workman.	Alexander Rentoul.	Robert Coffey.
Matthew Leitch.	Robert Hanna.	John Montgomery.
John Leebody.	Archibald Beatty.	Samuel Lindsay.
John M'Vicker.	Adam Moles.	Edward Simpson.
William Kerr.	William Gibson.	James Mairs.
William Arnold.	Robert Fleming.	Thomas Hamilton.
James Steen.	John Rainey.	Andrew Wilson.
John Steen.	David Gordon.	Thomas Madill.
William Strong.	George M'Farland.	John West.
William Kane.	Matthew M'Auley.	Samuel M'Vicker.
Joseph Knipe.	James Scott.	James Hubbard.
Andrew Beatty.	William Clements.	

In 1864–5 - - - - 50 Students.

John Edgar, D.D., LL.D., Professor.

HEBREW CLASS.

THE following are the Names of the Students who attended the Hebrew Class in the Session 1863–4.

SENIOR.

Matthew Macaulay.
Robert W. M'Cullough
Alex. R. Crawford.
Thomas Madill.
David Gordon.
John R. Leebody.
John Rainey.
Robert Smyth.
Richard Campbell.
John Greer.
John Park.
Andw. Jas. Wilson.
James Steen.
Thomas Hamilton.
James Mairs.
George Buick.
David Jamison.
Ebenezer M. Legate.
Thomas Blain.
John Ross.

JUNIOR.

Adam Moles.
Robert J. Simpson.
Samuel Lindsay.
Andw. H. Beattie.
Robert Workman.
James McNeill.
William Arnold.
Hugh Smyth.
Matthew Leitch.
Robert Duff.
John Watson.
John H. Munro.
William Kane.
James Fleck.
Robert Cowan.
William Clements.
Robert Hanna.
William Reid.
John Gallagher.
Geo. MacFarland
Edward T. Simpson.
John Kirkpatrick.
Robt. W. K. Rentoul.
Samuel Moody.
Alexr. Rentoul.
James B. Dougherty.
James Brown.
John Robinson.
William M'Mordie.
John Steen.
Samuel Brennan.
James Niblock.
William J. Stronge.
John B. Greer.
Samuel M'Vicker.
John D. West.
Alex. Patton.
John Ruddell.
Samuel Robinson.
Wm. J. M'Cully.
Joseph Patterson.

In all - - - - 61.

THE following are the Names of the Students who are in attendance in the present Session 1864–5.

SENIOR.

James Gamble.
William T. Gibson.
Adam Moles.
Robert Simpson.
Robert Workman.
James M'Neill.
William Arnold.
Matthew Leitch.
Robert Hanna.
Geo. M'Farland.
John Love.
Alexander Patton.
John Steen.
James Niblock.
William Kerr.
John Leebody.
Archd. Beattie.
William Kane.
Geo. T. Rea.
Samuel Moody.
John Watson.
Edward Simpson.
Robert Evans.
John Robinson.

JUNIOR.

John Waddell.
Samuel Houston.
Alexr. Rentoul.
Geo. Moody.
William D. Wallace.
John Fritz Beck.
William Shepherd.
William Boyd.
Andrew Chambers.
John Greenlees.
John Rogers.
Samuel M'Comb.
James R. Elliott.
Roger B. M'Knight.
James Agnew.
Robert Erwin.
Sam. L. Harrison.
Robert Gillespie.
Walter Anderson.
William Wallace.
Robert Dick.
Robert Neilson.
James Miskelly.
Geo. Thompson.
James B. Meek.
James Weir.
Joseph S. Scott.
John M'Dermott.
Jas. Alex. Wilson.
Joseph M'Cutcheon.
William Craig.
Thomas West.
John A. Robinson.
Robert Coffey.
William H. D. Moore.
James J. Shaw.
Thomas Nelson.
Washn. S. Stewart.
George M'Knight.
John C. Moore.
Robert Jeffrey.
Samuel E. Stewart.
John H. Munro.

In all - - - - 67.

7 April 1865.

James G. Murphy,
Professor of Hebrew.

CHURCH HISTORY CLASS.

I HEREBY certify that 62 Students were in attendance on my Church History Class for the Session 1863-4. The following are their names:—

Matthew M'Cauley.
Andrew Burrows.
David Gordon.
Dean Knox Mitchel.
Hugh Smith.
Robert Smith.
Samuel Lindsay.
James M'Neill.
James Miskelly.
Robt. Duff.
Thos. Henry Shekelton.
Matthew Leitch.
Wm. H. Dodd.
John Watson.
David Jamison.
James Mairs.
John R. Leebody.
James Steen.
George T. Rea.
John Mark.
James Meek.
Robt. Hanna.
Robt. Workman.
John Gallagher.
James Patterson.
John Hewitt.
Wm. Clements.
Saml. Moody.
Andw. Hamilton Beattie.
Wm. Kerr.
Robt. Wm. M'Cullough.
John Henry Munro.
George M'Farland.
Robt. Rentoul.
Edwd. F. Simpson.
Robt. Gill.
James Brown.
Adam Moles.
John Park.
James B. Dougherty.
Wm. Kane.
Thos. Hamilton.
John Robinson.
John Boulton Greer.
Saml. M'Vicker.
Ebenezer Martin Legate.
Andw. James Wilson.
Saml. Brennan.
Richard S. Campbell.
Robt. Evans.
James Niblock.
Alexr. Patton.
J. D. West.
Wm. James Stronge.
John Greer.
John Ruddell.
Saml Robinson.
Robt. M'Cheyne Edgar.
Thomas Blain.
James George Kirkpatrick.
Wm. Brown.
Joseph Patterson.

I HEREBY certify that 61 Students have been in Attendance on my Church History Class for the Session 1864-5. The following are their names:—

Robt. Gillespie.
James O'Neill.
George Moody.
Robt. Elliott Fleming.
James Gamble.
Andw. Chambers.
Wm. Tate Gibson.
Saml. Houston.
John Love.
Saml. E. Stewart.
John M'Ilveen.
Wm. D. Wallace.
Wm. Arnold.
George Macfarland.
Wm. Wallace.
Joseph Patterson.
John Greenlees.
John Rainey.
Saml. M'Comb.
James Brady Meek.
Alexander Rentoul, junr.
Robt. Workman.
James Bryan.
W. H. D. Moore.
John Rogers.
George M'Knight.
James Alexr. Wilson.
John M'Dermott.
James Brown.
John R. Leebody.
John Steen.
Robt. Evans.
Saml. Marcus Dill.
John Waddell.
Robt. Coffey.
Matthew Leitch.
James Shaw.
James Orr Scott.
Robt. Dick.
Robt. Neilson.
Samuel Moody.
Robert Hanna.
George Thompson.
Joseph M'Cutcheon.
Matthew Gailey.
Joseph Lauders Scott.
Saml. Lyle Harrison.
Thomas West.
W. T. Stronge.
W. Craig.
W. Kane.
George R. Buick.
Robt. Simpson.
Roger B. M'Knight.
Alexr. Rentoul, senr.
Thomas Madill.
Wm. Warner.
John C. Moore.
David Hamilton.
John Henry Munro.
James Stubbard.

Belfast, 11 April 1865.

W. D. Killen, D. D.,
Professor.

CLASS OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

I HEREBY certify that the following Students attended the above Class during the Session 1863–4 :—

William Arnold.	Samuel Lindsay.	John Robinson.
Andrew H. Beattie.	W. Deane Mitchel.	Samuel Robinson.
William Clements.	James Miskelly.	Law. Rogers.
William Houston Dodd.	Adam Moles.	T. H. S. Skekelton.
Richard Duff.	Samuel Moody.	Edward Simpson.
John Gallagher.	James M'Neill.	Hugh Smyth.
Robert Hanna.	James Niblock.	John Steen.
John Hewitt.	Alexander Patton.	John Watson.
William Kane.	Joseph Patterson.	John Dobbin West.
Matthew Leitch.	George T. Rea.	Robert Workman.

In all - - - - - - 30 Students.

I ALSO certify that the following have been in Attendance during the present Session 1864–5 :—

James Brown.	John Love.	Alexander Rentoul.
James Bryan.	George Moody.	James Robinson.
Andrew Chambers.	John Charles Moore.	John Rogers.
Samuel Cochrane.	William D. H. Moore.	Jas. Johnston Shaw.
Robt. Steel Coffey.	John Henry Munro.	James Edgar Stewart.
Robert Dick.	Samuel M'Caub.	William J. Stronge.
Samuel M. Dill.	Joseph M'Cutcheon.	John Waddell.
James B. Dougherty.	John M'Dermott.	William Wallace.
Robert Elliot Fleming.	George M'Farlon.	William D. Wallace.
Robert Gillespie.	J. M'Ilveen.	James Weir.
David Hamilton.	George M'Knight.	Thomas West.
Samuel Lyle Harrison.	Robert Neilson.	James A. Wilson.
Samuel Houston.	James O'Neill.	Thomas Wilson.

In all - - - - - - 39 Students.

William Gibson,
12 April 1865. Professor of Christian Ethics.

DEPARTMENT OF SACRED RHETORIC AND CATECHETICS.

THIS department includes all students who are candidates for the Christian Ministry, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; the students are divided into six classes, according to their standing in Queen's College; and, out of these, two other classes are formed to suit the convenience of students who cannot attend at the ordinary hours.

The following list is submitted in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons: I certify the following is a list of the names of students during College Session 1863–4.

A. Beatty.	J. Neill.	J. Reid.	J. D. West.
J. Brown.	J. M'Cully.	N. Simson.	J. Watson.
W. Clements.	A. M'Vicker.	J. Waddell.	J. Workman.
R. Cowan.	A. Moulds.	S Moody.	D. K. Mitchell.
J. Dougherty.	J. Meek.	J. Niblock.	J. Buick.
R. Fleck.	J. Mitchell.	A. Patton.	J. Brennan.
J. Gallegher.	J. Mowbray.	J. Patterson.	R. Campbell.
D. Jeffery.	J. Robinson.	N. Rentoul.	D. Gordon.
R. Hanna.	T. Smith.	J. Robinson.	J. Hamilton.
J. Hewitt.	W. Niblock.	S. Robinson.	J. Gamble.
J. Jamieson.	J. Arnold.	J. Ruddal.	R. Fleming.
W. Kean.	W. Agnew.	J. Shackleton.	W. Kerr.
M. Leitch.	J. Davidson.	R. Simpson.	J. Leebody.
S. Lindsay.	R. Greenlees.	J. Steen.	J. Madill.
J. M'Farlan.	W. Jamieson.	W. J. Strong.	W. M'Auley.

DEPARTMENT OF SACRED RHETORIC AND CATECHETICS—*continued.*

J. M'Caughey.
R. W. M'Cullough.
J. Park.
J. Rainey.
J. Wilson.
R. Evans.
J. Blain.
A. R. Crawford.
W. Dickson.
R. M'C. Edgar.
R. Gill.
J. A. Henry.
A. Leggett.
J. Mark.
J. Meek.
D. Mullan.
J. Rentoul.
R. Smith.
W. Smith.
W. Wright.
J. Ross.
H. J. Adams.
J. Alexander.
J. Clarke.
S. C. Ferris.
S. Graham.

J. Greer.
W. Hamilton.
R. Johnston.
W. Lough.
W. M'Auley.
M. M'Kenzie.
D. M'Meekin.
J. M'Kinstray.
R. M'Night.
D. Mitchell.
J. C. Newsome.
R. Porter.
J. Orr.
J. Riddell.
L. Reid.
N. Rogers.
J. Scott.
W. Shaw.
J. H. Sheckleton.
J. Stewart.
N. Taylor.
W. Torrens.
R. Trimble.
J. Vance.
J. Wallace.
W. Warnock.

J. Adams.
S. Burnett.
J. Coulter.
J. Cairns.
J. S. Graham.
D. Hamilton.
J. Hemphill.
D. Hunter.
N. J. Irvin.
J. Kirkpatrick.
W. Leitch.
J. M'Cleery.
J. B. Meek.
J. Mark.
J. Moore.
W. Moore.
J. Mitchell.
D. M'Mordie.
J. Scott.
H. Woods.
D. Johnston.
J. Dewar.
J. Millar.
J. Forsythe.
J. Miskelly.
J. K. Miskelly.

W. Shepherd.
J. Simpson.
S. Andrews.
R. Clelland.
R. Dick.
D. Fleming.
W. A. Gibson.
R. Gillespie.
J. Gregg.
S. J. Harrison.
J. Huston.
J. Love.
R. M. Caughey.
N. M'Coomb.
J. M'Cutcheon.
N. M'Farland.
J. M'Kee.
J. Moody.
W. H. Moore.
J. M'Mordie.
R. Nelson.
J. Wilson.
A. Wilson.
A. Burrows.
J. Rea.
J. Thompson.

TOTAL - - - - 164.

STUDENTS in 1864–5.

S. A. Stewart.
J. M'Ilween.
J. A. Wilson.
W. J. Wallace.
S. Houston.
J. Moody.
W. H. Moore.
J. Rodgers.
S. Love.
S. M. Dill.
J. Wilson.
J. M'Knight.
R. M'Knight.
W. D. Wallace.
A. Chambers.
R. Dick.
R. L. Hamilton.
R. Nelson.
W. Arnold.
J. B. Meek.
J. Waddell.
J. Scott.
J. M'Cutcheon.
J. Shaw.
J. C. Moore.
J. Thompson.
S. M'Comb.
A. Rentoul.
R. Gillespie.
J. H. Munroe.
D. Hamilton.
J. Patterson.
R. Hanna.
J. Steen.
R. Workman.
G. J. Rea.

S. Lindsay.
J. Montgomery.
J. O. Scott.
J. M. Greer.
R. Coffey.
A. Moulds.
C. M'Vicker.
J. M'Neill.
J. M'Farland.
W. J. Gibson.
J. Niblock.
W. Anderson.
E. Simpson.
J. Robinson.
J. West.
W. Shepherd.
A. Beattey.
J. Moody.
J. Brown.
J. Watson.
M. Leitch.
A. Rentoul.
J. Knype.
R. Clements.
R. J. Strong.
A. Patton.
W. Kean.
R. S. Campbell.
M. M'Auley.
J. M'Vicker.
R. M'Cullough.
S. Cochrane.
J. Leebody.
R. E. Fleming.
J. Rainey.
W. Kerr.

A. Wilson.
D. Gordon.
J. Steen.
D. Jamieson.
J. Hamilton.
J. Gamble.
A. Beattey.
R. Evans.
J. Buick.
J. Madhill.
J. S. Mears.
J. Hamilton.
J. S. Hamilton.
J. O'Neill.
E. Grey.
G. M'Farland.
J. Guy.
P. White.
J. Martin.
S. A. Stewart.
J. M'Ilveen.
J. Wilson.
W. Skelly.
J. MacChesney.
W. Patterson.
J. Brown.
S. Brown.
J. Miskelly.
J. Greer.
A. G. Leekie.
J. M'Kee.
M. Meek.
J. H. Moorehead.
J. Hall.
J. Alexander.
J. Russell.

J. G. Buick.
W. Ingram.
C. Cowdan.
J. Greer.
J. Huey.
J. M'Math.
J. Stewart.
R. White.
S. Brennan.
J. Stewart.
J. J. Riddell.
J. Cochrane.
W. Reid.
J. Scott.
J. Grey.
J. Kivett.
J. C. Ferris.
M. M'Kenzie.
J. O. Scott.
J. Reid.
R. Coffey.
J. M'Farlan.
W. Warnock.
R. Duff.
J. M'Kinstray.
J. Russell.
W. Brown.
J. Reid.
W. Shaw.
J. Greer.
D. M'Keekin.
J. Pyper.
R. L. Porter.
W. Ingram.
J. Moore.
J. Rodgers.

DEPARTMENT OF SACRED RHETORIC AND CATECHETICS—*continued.*

D. R. Mitchell.	W. Shepherd.	H. Waddell.	W. J. Jouers.
J. Waddell.	J. Cochrane.	A. Chambers.	W. Anderson.
W. Arnold.	J. Millar.	J. Simpson.	J. Rodgers.
R. Nelson.	J. Graham.	W. D. Wallace.	R. Rentoul.
J. Scott.	R. Irvine.	J. R. Miskelly.	Z. Cairns.
J. Meek.			

TOTAL - - - - 165.

H. Cooke,
Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Catechetics.

CLASS OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

RETURN of the Number and Names of Students in attendance upon the Class of Biblical Criticism, in the College of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, during Sessions 1863-4, and 1864-5.

During Session 1863-4, the number of Students in attendance upon the above class was 35, as follows:—

Andrew Burrows.	Washington Smith.	Andrew James Wilson.
Alexander Ross Crawford.	Thomas Blain.	Robert Evans.
William Brown.	Matthew Macauley.	George M'Caughey.
James G. Kirkpatrick.	Robert Smyth.	George T. Rea.
John Mark.	James Gamble.	Thomas Madill.
James Meeke.	John R. Leebody.	William Kerr.
William Dixon.	David Jamison.	Robert Gill.
John Edgar Henry.	James Mairs.	John Park.
William Warner.	David Gordon.	John Rainey.
Robert M'C. Edgar.	Robert W. M'Cullough.	Thomas Hamilton.
James Rentoul.	David Mullen.	George Raphael Buick.
Ebenezer M. Legate.	James Steen.	

During Session 1864-5—the present Session—the Number of Students in attendance upon the Class of Biblical Criticism, is 50, as follows:—

Richard S. Campbell.	Robert Evans.	George T. Rea.
Robert Elliott Fleming.	William Kerr.	William Kane.
Joseph Patterson.	James Brown.	Robert Hanna.
John Rainey.	John Steen.	John Bolton Greer.
Robert Workman.	Joseph Knipe.	Samuel M'Vicker.
James M'Neill.	John Watson.	Andrew Hamilton Beattie.
William Tait Gibson.	Thomas Hamilton.	William James Stronge.
Robert Wm. M'Cullough.	Johnstone Montgomery.	James Mairs.
David Gordon.	John M'Vicker.	Andrew James Wilson.
James Gambell.	Samuel Lindsay.	David Jamison.
John Robinson Leebody.	George Raphael Buick.	John Robinson.
George M'Farland.	Thomas Hubbert.	Edward Simpson.
William Arnold.	Matthew Leitch.	Thomas Madill.
Matthew Macauley.	Samuel Moody.	Alexander Rentoul.
James Niblock.	William Wylie.	John D. West.
Alexander Patten.	William Clements.	Samuel Brennan.
James Steen.	James Orr Scott.	

Assembly's College, Belfast,
7 April 1865.

J. Leslie Porter, A. M.,
Professor.

BELFAST COLLEGE.

RETURN of the Number and Names of STUDENTS attending the THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS in the COLLEGE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Belfast*; specifying those who have attended each Professor during the Session 1863-4, and those who are in attendance during the Session 1864-5.

(*Sir Hugh Cairns.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *April* 1865.

225.

Under 1 *oz.*

REPORT

OF THE

VISITORS OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE,

1864.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

We the undersigned visitors of the College of Maynooth, in pursuance of the Act passed in the Session held in the 8th and 9th years of Your Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to Amend Two Acts passed in Ireland for the Better Education of Persons Professing the Roman Catholic Religion, &c.," and also an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom for amending the said two Acts, held on Wednesday, the 23d of November, a visitation of the said College. We met in the reception room of the College at half-past 12 o'clock.

A memorial from the senior students, to the effect that the full amount of the monies to which they conceived they had a strict right had not been appropriated for their exclusive benefit, was laid before the visitors. All the senior students were assembled. An explanatory statement in writing was furnished by the bursar, showing in detail, by a comparison of receipts and expenditure for the last 15 years, that the total unexpended surplus of the funds, to the exclusive benefit of which the senior students are entitled, only amounted at the end of the last financial year to the sum of 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, and that this balance of the Dunboyne Estate was to the credit of the senior students. This statement was read for them; the sections of the Act of 1845, defining the rights of the senior students, were also read; and the Lord Chief Baron explained the nature and extent of their rights, under the Act of Parliament. We ordered that a copy of the statement made by the bursar should be given to them; and they were informed that if the explanation given by the bursar did not appear to them perfectly satisfactory, we were prepared then or at any future time to adjudicate in the matter; and that if grounds should be shown for further inquiry into this matter, and on seeking a decision of the visitors thereupon, arrangements would be made for holding a visitation for that purpose.

We then proceeded to the great hall of the College, where the superiors, professors, and students were assembled. The roll of the College having been called over by the senior dean, it appeared that all the superiors and professors, 20 in number, were in attendance; 512 students answered to their names; five being confined to the infirmary, were unable to attend the visitation.

We inquired of the President whether he had any statement or complaint to make which called for our interference. The President replied that he had no statement or complaint to make which required the interference of the visitors. A similar inquiry was made of the other superiors and professors, and finally of the students. No complaint was made.

We then announced that, if any ground of complaint should arise, it would be attended to, upon due notice of the same being given to any of the visitors.

We inquired whether the oath of allegiance had been taken by the students. The President replied that the oath of allegiance had been taken by all the students who had entered the College before the last quarter sessions for the county, that being the court at which the oath of allegiance has been administered (33 Geo. 3, c. 21, s. 14) to the students of Maynooth.

The President then proceeded to report, by our desire, as to the number of superiors, professors, and students in the College since the last visitation.

The superiors and professors are 20 in number; the number and duties of all are the same as at the last visitation, as also the names, with the exception of the following: the Rev. Richard Hackett, Professor of Moral Philosophy, appointed in room of Rev. William Jennings, deceased; Rev. James Hughes, junior dean, vice Richard Hackett, appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy; Rev. Francis Lennon, Professor of Natural Philosophy, in room of Rev. N. J. Callan, D.D., deceased; Rev. Hugh O'Rorke, Professor of English Elocution and French, in room of Rev. J. O'Donnell, deceased. The salaries of all are the same as at the last visitation, except those of the three last named, which are fixed at 193 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.*

The number of students on the books of the College at the opening of the schools, on the 12th September 1864, was 534, viz.:—

Senior students	20
Divines of the 4th year	36
Divines of the 3d year	76
Divines of the 2d year	86
Divines of the 1st year	90
Physic class	87
Logic class	69
Rhetoric class	52
Humanity class	18
	534

The number of students actually in residence on the 12th of September 1864 was 511.

The number of students on the books, 23d November (the day of the visitation), was 535; the number actually in residence on that day was 517, 18 being absent on sick leave.

The number of candidates for matriculation, who have presented themselves in the present year up to this date, has been 82.

Of these, 70 have been admitted to matriculation; viz., at the August entrance examination, 54; at the September examination, six; at the November examination, 10. Twelve have been rejected from matriculation.

The average yearly number of students in the College for the years since the last visitation, has been 533; viz.,

At the opening of the classes in 1861-62 - - - - - 527

Distributed into classes, as follows:

Senior students	20	
Divines of the 4th year	29	
Divines of the 3d year	87	
Divines of the 2d year	79	
Divines of the 1st year	73	
Physic class	73	
Logic class	91	
Rhetoric class	51	
Humanity class	24	
		527

Of these there were actually in residence at the opening of the classes, 517.

At

At the opening of the classes, 1862–63		533
viz., Senior students	19	
Divines of the 4th year	49	
Divines of the 3d year	69	
Divines of the 2d year	69	
Divines of the 1st year	81	
Physic class	81	
Logic class	91	
Rhetoric class	51	
Humanity class	23	
		533
Of these were actually in attendance at the opening of the classes		517
At the opening of the classes, 1863–64		538
viz., Senior students	20	
Divines of the 4th year	37	
Divines of the 3d year	61	
Divines of 2d year	82	
Divines of the 1st year	89	
Physic class	83	
Logic class	91	
Rhetoric class	39	
Humanity class	36	
		538
Of these there were actually in attendance, at the opening of the classes		522
During the same period, the candidates for matriculation have been		322
viz., in 1861–62	109	
in 1862–63	109	
in 1863–64	104	
		322
Of these have been admitted to matriculation		293
viz., in 1861–62	98	
in 1862–63	98	
in 1863–64	97	
		293
Of the same number have been rejected from matriculation		29
viz., in 1861–62	11	
in 1862–63	11	
in 1863–64	7	
		29
Within the same period the number students ordained to the Holy Order of Priesthood has been		168
viz., in 1861–62	59	
in 1862–63	59	
in 1863–64	50	
		168

Of these 66 were ordained in the College at the yearly General Pentecost Ordination of their respective years; and 102, by authority of their several Bishops, at special ordinations, held outside the College at various periods of the above-mentioned academical years.

Within the same period, 64 students have left the College without being promoted to Holy Orders; of whom 12 have entered other ecclesiastical colleges.

The general health of the students may be said to have improved since the

last visitation. The highest average number of patients visiting the infirmary during the several months of 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64, occurred in the month of November 1861, when it amounted to 59; of whom, however, by far the larger proportion were day patients, suffering from cold and slight ailments.

The highest monthly average in 1862-63 was in November 1862, when it reached 48.

The highest monthly average in 1863-64 was that of March 1864, when it reached 54.

Of the various cases of illness which have occurred since the last visitation, 20 terminated fatally; six in the College and 14 in the country. Among the deaths which took place in the College, three were of professors; viz., Rev. James O'Donnell, Professor of English Elocution and French; Rev. William Jennings, Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Rev. N. J. Callan, D.D., Professsor of Natural Philosophy. The proportion of deaths in the several years was very unequal; those of 1861-62 being 11, and those of 1863-64, seven; while the deaths of the intermediate year, 1862-63, only amounted to two.

The improvements stated in the last Report to be in a state of preparation, have been since proceeded with, and in great part completed. The entire College (including all the students' apartments) has been lighted with gas; the metal window frames in the western wing of the new building have been staunched by the insertion of wood casings; arrangements have been made for heating, by means of a hot-water apparatus, the apartments of the students as well as the great refectory, library, and prayer-hall; the provision for the supply of water for the buildings has been improved. These four works, which have been carried out under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 104, and by means of loans advanced by the Board of Works on the security of the fund provided by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25, s. 6, are calculated to add materially to the comfort and health of the students. The fittings and decoration of the new library also have been completed, and the books, with the exception of those in daily use, have been transferred to it for the purpose of being arranged and catalogued. The building of the new infirmary is finished, but having inspected this building as well as other parts of the College, we regret that it remains unoccupied, from want of funds to provide the necessary fittings and furniture. An application for the advance of the necessary funds, under 23 & 24 Vict. c. 104, has been made to the Treasury, but is still pending.

We were much struck by the crowded condition of the hall in which the students were assembled for the visitation, and still more on visiting the chapel, by the manifest inadequacy of the latter to the accommodation of so numerous a community, as well as by the poverty of its fittings, and its inappropriateness for the services of a collegiate body. We consider it our duty to repeat, in reference to these particulars, the report adopted by the visitors at a former visitation: "There is no hall for academical exhibitions, distribution of prizes, and any other public exercises, sufficiently large to accommodate the entire community; above all, the College chapel, originally built when the community did not exceed one-third of its present number, is entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the present community, besides being of a style quite unsuited, as well to the general character of the building, as, indeed, to the requirements of an ecclesiastical college, an important function of which is to educate the students in sacred ceremonial, and to form them to just notions of church architecture and decoration."

We learned with great regret from the report of the President, that the trustees have been constrained to make some retrenchments in the dietary of the students; and having inquired the cause, we were informed that it has become a matter of necessity in consequence of the very high rate of provisions, especially of meat, at present and for a considerable time past, to diminish the quantity of butter at breakfast, and to withdraw altogether the allowance of beer at dinner. The sum of 28 *l.*, allocated 19 years ago, when the price of meat was, at least, one-third lower than at present, has, we are informed, proved insufficient to provide on the former scale of dietary for the commons and other necessaries of a student. The President informed us that no change has been made since the

the last visitation in the general course of studies, but that the entrance course has been somewhat modified, and that a considerable portion of the entrance examination at present consists of written answers to questions in Greek, Latin, and English grammar; in Latin and Greek composition; in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; and in history and geography.

The following is the entrance examination card as at present arranged:—

REVISED ENTRANCE COURSE, to come into use on and after 25th August 1864.

All Candidates for entrance, in addition to a *vivâ voce* Examination, will be required to undergo a Preliminary Examination, which will be conducted in writing.

FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLASS OF HUMANITY.

1.—*Examination Papers.*

Candidates for the Humanity Class at the General Entrance Examination or that of 9th September, will be required to answer in writing on the following subjects:—

Latin grammar.
Greek grammar.
English grammar.
Latin composition.
English composition.
Elementary arithmetic.
Geography.

Candidates presenting themselves at the November examination, will be required, in addition, to answer in algebra as far as the end of the four rules.

Candidates at the January or March examination, will be required to answer in algebra, as far as simple equations inclusively.

2.—*Vivâ Voce Examination.*

Candidates for the Humanity Class are liable to examination in two Greek and two Latin books, one prose and one poetry in each language; all four books to be selected by the candidate from the following list; in which, as well as in the lists for rhetoric and logic, each number is to be considered as equivalent to a single book:

Latin
1. Cæsaris Commentarior, de Bello Gallico, Lib. i., ii., iii.
2. Virgilii Eclogæ; and Æneidos, Lib. i., ii.
3. Horatii Epistolar, Lib. i., ii.
4. Sallustii Catilina and Jugurtha; together with Ciceronis Orationes in Catilinam, Lib. i., ii., iii., iv.

Greek
1. Novum Testamentum Græcé; Evang. Sec. S. Joannem.
2. Luciani Dialogi (The Dialogues comprised in Walker's Selection).
3. Xenophontis Cyropædiæ, Lib. i., ii.
4. Homeri Iliados, Lib. i.

FOR THE CLASS OF RHETORIC.

1.—*Examination Papers.*

Candidates for rhetoric, at the general examination, or that of 9th September, will be required to answer in writing on the following subjects, in addition to those required from candidates for the humanity class:—

1.—History.

The history of Greece, either of the following periods, at the choice of the candidates, viz., from the first Persian Invasion to the Battle of Leuctra, or from the commencement of the Peloponnesian War to the destruction of Corinth.

The history of Rome, either of the following periods, viz., from the foundation of Rome to the first Civil War; or from the establishment of the Republic to the Battle of Actium.

2.—Science.

Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusively.

Candidates for rhetoric, presenting themselves at the November examination, will be required, in addition, to answer in Darré's Elements of Geometry, as far as the theory of parallel lines, or in Euclid's Elements, Book i.

Candidates at the January or March examination, will be required to answer in Darré's Elements of Geometry, as far as the theory of proportional lines, or in Euclid's Elements, Books i. and ii.

2.—*Vivâ Voce Examination.*

Candidates for the rhetoric class are liable, in addition to what is required from candidates for humanity, to examination in two Latin and two Greek books, one prose, and one poetry, in each language; all four to be selected by themselves from the following list:—

1. Latin
   1. Ciceronis Orationes, De Lege Manilia, Pro Archia, and Pro Milone.
   2. Horatii Odar, Lib. i., ii.; and Satirar, Lib. i., ii.
   3. Livii Historiarum, Lib. i., ii., iii.
   4. Virgilii Æneidos, Lib. iii., iv., v., vi.
   5. Ciceronis Epistolæ Selectæ (Arnold's edition).
2. Greek
   1. Homeri Iliados, Lib. iii., iv., v.
   2. Xenophontis Expeditionis Cyri, Lib. i., ii.
   3. Platonis Apologia Socratis.
   4. Euripidés Hecuba.

For the Class of Logic.

1.—*Examination Papers.*

Candidates for logic will be required to answer in writing on the following subjects, in addition to those required from candidates for rhetoric, and those required from candidates for humanity:—

1.—History.

1. The History of Ireland.
2. The History of England; either of the following periods:—

From the Roman Invasion to the reign of Henry VIII., or from the reign of Henry II. to the accession of Queen Victoria.

2.—Science.

Darre's Elements of Geometry, or Euclid's Elements, Books i., ii., iii., iv., and vi.

2.—*Vivâ Voce Examination.*

Candidates for the logic class, at the general entrance examination, or that of 9th September, are liable, in addition to what is required from candidates for rhetoric, to examination in two Latin and two Greek books, one prose, and one poetry, in each language; all four to be selected by the candidate from the following list:—

1. Latin
   1. Ciceronis De Officiis.
   2. ——— Orationes Pro Ligario, and Philippicæ, Lib. i., ii.
   3. Taciti Annalium, Lib. i., ii., iii.
   4. Virgilii Georgica, and Æneidos, Lib. vii., viii.
   5. Livii Historiarum, Lib. iv., v.
   6. Horatii Odar, Lib. iii., iv.; and De Arte Pœticâ.
2. Greek
   1. Novum Testamentum Græcé. Evang. Sec. S. Lucam; and Acta Apostolorum.
   2. Homeri Iliados, Lib. vi., vii., viii.
   3. Demosthenis Orationes, Philippicæ, Lib. i., ii.; and De Coronâ.
   4. Sophoclis Œdipus Tyrannus.
   5. Longinus de Sublimi.

Candidates for logic presenting themselves at the November entrance, will be further examined in the Treatise De Logica, as far as De Argumentatione, inclusively.

Candidates for logic at the January examination, will be examined in the entire of the Treatise De Logica, and in the Treatise De Metaphysicâ, as far as De Existentia Dei, inclusively.

Candidates for logic at the March examination, will be further liable to examination in the section De Attributis Divinis, as far as De Immutabilitate Dei.

For

FOR THE HIGHER CLASSES.

A candidate for any higher class is examined in the course of the class immediately preceding that into which he seeks to be admitted, and in one Greek and one Latin book selected by himself. For theological candidates, the Greek book must be either one of the four Gospels, or the Acts of the Apostles.

The entrance examinations are held at five stated periods; viz., August 25th and following days: September 9th, November 15th, January 15th, and the second Tuesday in March.

In conclusion, We have to report to Your Majesty, that with the exceptions already made regarding the acommodation provided for the students, in the infirmary, the college chapel and the public hall, the result of our visitation has been satisfactory.

(signed) *Leinster.*
+ *Paul Cullen*, Archbishop.
Robert Peel, Bart.
D. R. Pigot, C.B.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

REPORT

OF THE

VISITORS OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE,

1864.

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1865.

25.

Under 1 *oz.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 March 1865;—*for*,

RETURN, "in Tabular Form, as to the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK; stating the Name of the PRESIDENT, the VICE-PRESIDENT, and of each PROFESSOR; the Title of his Office or Professorship; the Date of his Appointment thereto; his Annual Salary; the Amount of his other Collegiate Emoluments and Fees for the Year 1864; and, distinguishing whether a Protestant, a Presbyterian, or a Roman Catholic; whether English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign; and, whether Educated at any and what English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign University:"

"Like RETURN as to the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY:"

"And, like RETURN as to the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST."

(*Mr. Scully.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *May* 1865.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

RETURN, as to the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, stating the Name of the PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, and of each PROFESSOR; the Title of his Office or Professorship; the Date of his Appointment thereto; his Annual Salary; the Amount of his other Collegiate Emoluments and Fees for the Year 1864; and distinguishing whether a Protestant, a Presbyterian, or a Roman Catholic; whether English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign; and whether educated at any and what English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign University.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Fees.	Religious Denomination.	University at which Educated.	Whether English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Sir Robert Kane	President	31 December 1845	800 – –	none	Roman Catholic	Dublin	Irish.
John Ryall, LL.D.	Vice President	1845	500 – –	65 15 5	Protestant	ditto	Irish by extraction; born in England.
Bunnell Lewis, M.A.	Professor of Latin	1849	250 – –	56 10 –	ditto	London	English.
William Rushton, M.A.	Professor of History and English Literature.	December 1857	313 11 –	47 10 –	Protestant Dissenter	London, Bonn, and Heidelberg.	ditto.
Raymond De Vericour, D. ès L.	Professor of Modern Languages	1849	200 – –	145 – –	Protestant	France and Heidelberg	Naturalised British subject.
Owen Connellan	Professor of Celtic	1849	100 – –	none	ditto	None	Irish.
George S. Read, M.A.	Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.	1849	250 – –	17 10 –	ditto	Oxford	English.
Robert Romer, B.A.	Professor of Mathematics	1865	313 11 –	none	ditto	Cambridge	English.
John England, M.A.	Professor of Natural Philosophy	To Civil Engineering, 1853; Natural Philosophy, 1855.	318 – –	176 10 –	Roman Catholic	Dublin	Irish.
John Blyth, M.D.	Professor of Chemistry	1849	284 – –	337 3 4	Protestant	Edinburgh, Glasgow, France, Berlin, and Geissen.	Scotch.
Joseph R. Green, B.A.	Professor of Natural History	1858	292 – –	100 – –	ditto	Dublin	Irish.
Robert Harkness	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.	April 1853	289 16 8	33 – –	ditto	Edinburgh	English.
Alexander Jack, M.A.	Professor of Engineering	1855	270 13 4	123 10 –	ditto	Dublin	Irish.
Edmund Murphy, B.A.	Professor of Agriculture	1849	150 – –	none	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Joseph Henry Corbett, M.D.	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	April 1854	203 5 8	445 – –	Roman Catholic	Edinburgh and Dublin	ditto.
Denis C. O'Connor, B.A., M.D.	Professor of Medicine	1849	115 – –	50 – –	Roman Catholic	Dublin	ditto.
William Tanner, M.D.	Professor of Surgery	1864	126 – –	66 – –	Protestant	Dublin and Glasgow	ditto.
Purcell O'Leary, M.A., M.D., B. ès L.	Professor of Materia Medica	1857	126 – –	104 – –	ditto	Dublin, Paris, and Heidelberg.	ditto.
Joshua Harvey, B.A., M.D.	Professor of Midwifery	1849	115 – 8	48 – –	Quaker	Dublin and Edinburgh	ditto.
Michael Barry	Professor of English Law	1851	150 – –	37 – –	Roman Catholic	Dublin	ditto.
Richard H. Mills, M.A.	Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	1849	150 – –	30 – –	No return	ditto	ditto.

Robert J. Kenny, Registrar.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

RETURN of the Name of the PRESIDENT, and of each PROFESSOR of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY; the Title of his Office or Professorship; the Date of his Appointment thereto; his Annual Salary; the Amount of his other Collegiate Emoluments and Fees for the Year 1864; and distinguishing whether a Protestant, a Presbyterian, or a Roman Catholic; whether English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign; and whether educated at any and what English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign University.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Fees for 1864.	Religious Persuasion.	Nationality.	University.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Edward S. Berwick	President	January 1850	800 – –	– –	Protestant	Irish	Dublin.
Darcy W. Thompson	Professor of Greek	November 1864	330 – –	48 – –	ditto	English	Cambridge.
Richard B. Bagley	Professor of Latin	September 1854	330 – –	47 – –	ditto	Irish	Queen's University, Ireland.
George J. Allman	Professor of Mathematics, and Bursar.	December 1853	405 – –	57 – –	ditto	ditto	Dublin.
Arthur H. Curtis	Professor of Natural Philosophy.	August 1857	330 – –	106 10 –	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thomas W. Moffett	Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, History, and English.	August 1849	340 – –	85 – –	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thomas H. Rowney	Professor of Chemistry	April 1856	300 – –	105 – –	ditto	English	London.
Alexander A. Melville	Professor of Natural History	August 1849	300 – –	48 – –	Presbyterian	Irish	Edinburgh.
William King	Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.	August 1849	300 – –	4 – –	Protestant	English.	
Augustus Bensbach	Professor of Modern Languages.	August 1849	220 – –	128 – –	ditto	German	Heidelberg.
John E. Cairnes	Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	November 1859	150 – –	12 – –	ditto	Irish	Dublin.
William B. Campion	Professor of Law	February 1859	150 – –	9 – –	ditto	ditto	ditto.
John Cleland	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	December 1864	220 – –	184 10 –	Presbyterian	Scotch	Edinburgh.
Nicholas Colahan	Professor of Medicine	August 1849	150 – –	41 10 –	Roman Catholic	Irish	ditto.
James V. Browne	Professor of Surgery	August 1849	150 – –	36 – –	Protestant	ditto	Dublin and Aberdeen.
Simon M'Coy	Professor of Materia Medica	August 1849	150 – –	60 – –	Roman Catholic	ditto	Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.
Richard Doherty	Professor of Midwifery	August 1849	150 – –	22 – –	ditto	ditto	Edinburgh.
Edward Townsend	Professor of Engineering	November 1860	300 – –	57 – –	Protestant	ditto	Dublin.
Thomas Skilling	Professor of Agriculture	August 1849	150 – –	2 – –	Presbyterian	ditto.	

Queen's College, Galway, 18 March 1865.

William Lupton, Registrar.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

RETURN showing the Names of the PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, and PROFESSORS of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST, with the Dates of Appointment, Annual Salary, Fees, Religious Denomination, Country, and Place of Education.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary. £. s. d.	Other College Emoluments and Fees for 1864. £. s. d.	Religious Denomination.	Whether English, Scotch, Irish, or Foreign.	Place of Education.	OBSERVATIONS.
P. Shuldham Henry, D.D.	President	1845	800 – –	– – –	Presbyterian	Irish	Belfast Royal Institution.	
Thomas Andrews, M.D.	Vice President and Professor of Chemistry.	1845	500 – –	213 10 –	Protestant	ditto	Trinity College, Dublin, and Edinburgh.	Pays an assistant.
Charles M'Douall, LL.D.	Professor of Greek	1850	330 – –	241 – –	Presbyterian	Scotch	Edinburgh	In 1849, Professor of Latin, Queen's College, Belfast.
William Nesbitt, A.M.	Professor of Latin	1864	330 – –	211 – –	Protestant	Irish	Trinity College, Dublin	From 1849, Professor of Greek, Queen's College, Galway.
George Lillie Craik, LL.D.	Professor of History and English Literature	1849	330 – –	163 10 –	ditto	Scotch	St. Andrews.	
Wilhelm Frädersdarff, PH. D.	Professor of Modern Languages	1862	202 – –	231 – –	ditto	Foreign	Heidelberg.	
John Purser, A.M.	Professor of Mathematics	1863	330 – –	201 – –	ditto	Irish	Trinity College, Dublin.	
John Stevelly, LL.D.	Professor of Natural Philosophy	1849	330 – –	183 – –	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Wyville Thomson, LL.D.	Professor of Natural History	1860	300 – –	199 – –	ditto	Scotch	Edinburgh	From 1854, Professor of Mineralogy, Queen's College, Belfast; in 1853, Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork.
James M'Cosh, LL.D.	Professor of Logic and Metaphysics	1851	330 – –	173 10 –	Presbyterian	Scotch	Edinburgh and Glasgow.	
James Thomson, A.M.	Professor of Civil Engineering	1857	300 – –	82 – –	ditto	Irish	Glasgow.	
John F. Hodges, M.D.	Professor of Agriculture	1849	150 – –	48 – –	ditto	ditto	Trinity College, Dublin, Glasgow, and Geissen.	
Peter Redfern, M.D.	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	1860	220 – –	453 10 –	Protestant	English	Edinburgh	Paid Demonstrator last quarter, 17*l*.
John Creery Ferguson, M.B.	Professor of Medicine	1849	120 – –	59 – –	Presbyterian	Irish	Trinity College, Dublin.	
Alexander Gordon, M.D.	Professor of Surgery	1849	120 – –	73 – –	ditto	ditto	Edinburgh.	
James Seaton Reid, M.D.	Professor of Materia Medica	1857	120 – –	59 – –	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
William Burden, M.D.	Professor of Midwifery	1849	120 – –	66 – –	ditto	Scotch	Glasgow.	
Echlin Molyneux, A.M.	Professor of English Law	1849	150 – –	18 – –	Protestant	Irish	Trinity College, Dublin.	
Thomas E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.	Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.	1853	150 – –	38 – –	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

Queen's College, Belfast, 16 March 1865.

Rd. Oulton, B.D., Registrar.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

RETURN as to the Queen's College, Cork, stating the Name of the President, the Vice-President, and of each Professor; the Title of his Office or Professorship; the Date of his Appointment thereto; his Annual Salary; the Amount of his other Collegiate Emoluments and Fees for the Year 1864, &c.; like Return as to the Queen's College, Galway; and, like Return as to the Queen's College, Belfast.

(*Mr. Scully.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *May* 1865.

242.

Under 1 *oz.*

LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 May 1865;—*for*,

COPY "of all OFFICIAL LETTERS, REPORTS, or other PAPERS relating to the RESIGNATION of Mr. *Wilde* as Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court at *Leeds*."

RETURN BY THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

COPY of all OFFICIAL LETTERS, REPORTS, or other PAPERS relating to the RESIGNATION of Mr. *Wilde* as Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court at *Leeds*.

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde*.

Dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 6 April 1864.

BY direction of the Lord Chancellor, I lately transmitted to Mr. Commissioner Ayrton the accounts of the official assignees and messengers of the Leeds Court, with a view to an investigation of them, and in a letter dated the 27th ultimo, Mr. Commissioner Ayrton writes as follows:—"I have not yet looked into the accounts of the official assignees, but on opening the large paper Returns made to you, I see the words, 'Submitted to, and approved by, Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, on the 8th of April 1862. *H. S. Wilde*, Registrar.' The fact being that I never saw that sheet or the accounts it refers to, till I received it from you."

I am now directed by the Lord Chancellor to ask what explanation you have to give of this very grave offence?

Yours, &c.

H. S. Wilde, Esq. *John F. Miller.*

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller*.

Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds District,

Dear Sir, 9 April 1864.

I AM sorry to hear the Lord Chancellor thinks that I have committed a very grave offence in signing the document to which your letter alludes. I signed it; the gentleman (Mr. Carrick) presenting it to me representing that it had been submitted to, and approved of, by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton; and a statement now before me, dated the 8th of April, 1862, signed by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, shows that all the items in the account signed by me were on that day approved and allowed by the Commissioner, except the charge for petty disbursements, which are now under the new Bill audited by me.

I am, &c.

H. S. Wilde.

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde*.

Dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 11 April 1864.

I HAVE yours of the 9th instant, and must trouble you to send me the document you refer to. It is not my province to judge of your conduct in this matter, but I can scarcely conceive anything more irregular than your certifying that the accounts had been "submitted to, and approved of, by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton," on the mere assertion of the official assignee.

Yours, &c.

H. S. Wilde, Esq. *John F. Miller.*

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller*.

Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds District,
Dear Sir, 12 April 1864.

Herewith I beg to enclose you a copy of the document presented to me by Mr. Carrick when I certified that the accounts therein stated had been submitted to and approved by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton.

Yours, &c.
To J. F. Miller, Esq. *H. S. Wilde.*

(Enclosure.)

"The Bankruptcy Act, 1861."

I, Theophilus Carrick, of Leeds, in the county of York, official assignee, make oath and say that the paper writing hereunto annexed, marked "A," is a true copy of an original document signed by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton now in my possession.

Theophilus Carrick,
Official Assignee.

Sworn at Leeds, in the county of York, this 12th day of April 1864, before me,

Thos. Simpson,
A Commissioner to administer Oaths in Chancery.

"The Bankruptcy Act, 1861."

Salaries and other Expenses of the Office of Theophilus Carrick, Official Assignee at Leeds.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Managing clerk - - - - - -	200	–	–
Second ditto - - - - - -	120	–	–
Third ditto - - - - - -	80	–	–
Fourth ditto - - - - - -	30	–	–
Rent and taxes - - - - - -	90	–	–
Coals, gas, and cleaning offices - - -	25	–	–
£.	545	–	–
½ (Half-year) - - - £.	272	10	–

I am of opinion that the above sum is reasonable and necessary for the proper working of my office.

Theophilus Carrick,
Official Assignee.

I hereby allow the above amount.

8 April 1862. *W. S. Ayrton,*
Commissioner.

This is the paper writing marked "A," referred to in the affidavit of Theophilus Carrick, sworn to this 12th day of April 1864, before me,

Thos. Simpson,
A Commissioner to administer Oaths in Chancery.

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde.*

Dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 14 April 1864.

Mr. Carrick, one of the official assignees, asserts that you owe him 131 *l.*, and Mr. Needell, one of the messengers, that you owe him 25 *l.*, all for money borrowed.

I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to ask you whether these statements are true.

Yours, &c.
H. S. Wilde, Esq. *John F. Miller.*

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller*.

Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds District,
Dear Sir, 16 April 1864.

In 1857 I met with a heavy loss, through the fraud of two friends. On going to Paris in great distress of mind, it seems I had from Mr. Needell 25*l.*, for which I gave him an I. O. U., which fact I had forgotten till I saw Mr. Needell this morning. I have paid him the said sum this morning by cheque. In the same year I was obliged to get my bankers to make me a heavy advance, which, with the assistance of the advance of my friend Mr. Carrick of 131*l.*, enabled me to provide against the loss above alluded to; but as I presume from your letter that the Chancellor thinks that I ought not to have sought for such friendly assistance, being a Registrar of the Court of which Mr. Carrick was one of the official assignees, I have repaid him also.

I am, &c.
John F. Miller, Esq. *H. S. Wilde.*

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde*.

Dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 16 May 1864.

By the same post which carries this, you will receive copies of four Reports lately made to the Lord Chancellor by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton and Mr. Harding on the subject of the Returns and accounts of the official assignees and messengers of the Leeds Court, and of the examinations on which these Reports proceeded; and I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to request that you will immediately furnish Mr. Commissioner Ayrton with any explanation you may desire to give of the charges against you involved in these documents, and which appear to be:—

1. That accounts which ought to have been submitted to and allowed by your Commissioner, were certified by you as having been submitted to and sanctioned by him, without his having ever seen such accounts; and that thereby large sums had been improperly allowed to the official assignees.

2. That you have been in the habit of taxing the bills of the messengers, without calling for the production of the vouchers for the sums alleged to have paid by them, and,

3. That you had borrowed money both from the official assignees and messengers of the Court, and thereby destroyed your independence and efficiency.

I must trouble you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and of the copies of the Reports and examinations.

Yours, &c.
H. S. Wilde, Esq. *John F. Miller.*

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller*.

Dear Sir, Leeds, 18 May 1864.

I have this morning received the Reports.

Yours, &c.
H. S. Wilde.

REPORT as to the Half-Yearly Returns of Mr. *T. Carrick*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor.

In pursuance of your Lordship's directions, contained in a letter from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, dated the 22d March 1864, we have strictly examined the books of Mr. Theophilus Carrick, Official Assignee for the Leeds and Hull District Courts of Bankruptcy, and his Returns for the half-years ending the 11th April 1862, 11th October 1862, 11th April 1863, and 11th October 1863, made in pursuance of Section 31 of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1861," and the General Order of 22 February 1862.

The result is, that during the two years over which the Returns extend, we find that Mr. Carrick has retained sums which he ought to have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which he must now pay over, amounting in the whole to 1,315*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, in addition to the surplus previously shown in the Returns.

We thought it expedient to take some evidence from Mr. Carrick in writing, and beg to refer thereto as part of this Report. We find that each of the Half-yearly Returns is inaccurate, and we have corrected them in red ink, so that a reference thereto will

explain the nature of the inaccuracy. We discovered, in going through the items in the cash book, that fees, and portions of fees, to the amount of 495 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* had been omitted from the Returns. Of this sum 424 *l.* 3 *s.* was received in cases where the adjudication was before the 11th October 1861. Mr. Carrick entered in his Returns only one-half of the amounts of fees received in such cases, and retained to his own use the other half. No indication of any portion of such fees having been retained appears on the Returns.

It appears from a letter from the Chief Registrar, Mr. Whitehead (of which a copy is annexed), that the Commissioners in London considered the official assignee entitled to remuneration out of the fees received under the bankruptcies, wherein the adjudications took place prior to 11th October 1861, for all duties performed by him previously to the 11th October 1861.

Mr. Carrick admits that he did not obtain any authority from the Commissioner to retain these amounts. He states in general terms that some understanding or arrangement was come to, and made applicable to all such cases, but we find the work for which the fees were charged was done in almost every instance subsequently to the 11th October 1861; and moreover, that he was not the official assignee in Leeds prior to that date; we therefore consider that Mr. Carrick has improperly retained such "half-fees."

Mr. Carrick has not stated the exact sums paid for clerks' salaries, nor the exact sums paid for the rent and office expenses in each Half-yearly Return, but has entered amounts which he states he considered to be the sum allowed him by the Commissioner, and under these heads Mr. Carrick has charged 176 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*, in his Returns for the years 1861–62, and 1862–63, in excess of his actual payments.

Mr. Carrick has charged in his several Returns for stationery, postage, and petty expenses, sums amounting to 1,211 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*, whereas the actual expenditure was 567 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*; the amount retained by Mr. Carrick in excess of payments under this head is 644 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The several sums of - - - - - - -	495	10	10
	176	1	9
and - -	644	1	7
Make together the sum of - - - - - £.	1,315	14	2

Each of Mr. Carrick's Half-yearly Returns contains the following memorandum at the foot of the last page:—

> Memorandum.—This account contained in pages respectively marked "A," is the account referred to in the affidavit of Theophilus Carrick, Official Assignee, hereunto annexed. The reasonable office expenses having been previously submitted to and sanctioned by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton.
>
> *H. S. Wilde*, Registrar.

This statement is not correct. The Half-yearly Returns were never submitted to Mr. Commissioner Ayrton. All that Mr. Ayrton did, having reference to the matter is, that on the 8th day of April 1862, he signed a paper for Leeds, of which the following is a copy:—

"The Bankruptcy Act, 1861."

SALARIES and other Expenses of the Office of Theophilus Carrick, Official Assignee at Leeds.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Managing clerk - - - - - - -	200	–	–
Second ditto - - - - - - -	120	–	–
Third ditto - - - - - - -	80	–	–
Fourth ditto - - - - - - -	30	–	–
Rent and taxes - - - - - - -	90	–	–
Coals, gas, and cleaning offices - - - - - -	25	–	–
£.	545	–	–
Half year - - - £.	272	–	–

I am of opinion that the above sum is reasonable and necessary for the proper working of my office at Leeds.

Theophilus Carrick,
Official Assignee.

I hereby allow the above amount.

W. S. Ayrton,
Commissioner.

8 April 1862.

Mr.

Mr. Ayrton signed a similar paper as regarded Hull, assuming the amount represented, the money expended, or to be expended.

These were the only two papers signed by Mr. Ayrton, but Mr. Carrick states that he considered them as continuing authorities to retain the sums therein mentioned, year after year, for the future.

The memorandum states, "The reasonable office expenses having been previously submitted to and sanctioned by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton," but classed under the head of "reasonable office expenses allowed by the Court," said to have been submitted to the Commissioner, are included, "stationery, postages, and petty expenses," which never were submitted to the Commissioner.

Taking it for granted that the paper which Mr. Ayrton signed on the 8th April 1862 was considered by Mr. Carrick as a continuing sanction for all subsequent Half-yearly Returns of salaries to clerks and office expenses, yet Mr. Carrick was aware that Mr. Ayrton did not sanction and did not know anything about the "stationery, postages, and petty expenses," which the Returns allege that he did sanction, and which charges for "stationery, postages, and petty expenses," have been considerably in excess of the payments made.

Mr. Carrick states that he assumed that he had a right to retain, for his own use, the whole of the sums received by him, and entered in Column 1 of the Returns under the head of "stationery, postages, and petty expenses."

If Mr. Carrick had charged under this head the exact sums expended he would have had a right to retain the whole, but the sums charged against the estates are always in excess of the real expenditure.

The printed heading of the Returns, the General Order of the 22d February 1862, and the language of the affidavit sworn to by Mr. Carrick on each Return, ought to have satisfied him that he was bound to pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund the entire surplus which remained in his hands after he had reimbursed himself for all actual payments for "stationery, postages, and petty expenses."

The scale pointed out in Column 1 of the tables referred to in the Order of the 22d February 1862 has not been strictly adhered to.

The details of the sums payable to the Chief Registrar's Fund under the corrected Returns are as follows:—

Half-year ending 11th April 1862.

For this half-year at Leeds Mr. Carrick should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the Return made in red ink, the sum of 32*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

For the Return for the same period at Hull, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 61*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Half-year ending 11th October 1862.

For this half-year at Leeds Mr. Carrick should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appear by our corrections of the Return made in red ink, the sum of 468*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

For the Return for Hull, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 209*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Half-year ending 11th April 1863.

For this half-year at Leeds Mr. Carrick should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the Return made in red ink, the sum of 386*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

For the Return at Hull, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 244*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Half-year ending 11th October 1863.

For this half-year at Leeds Mr. Carrick should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the Return made in red ink, the sum of 480*l.* 13*s.*

For the Return at Hull, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 672*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

SUMMARY.

	£.	s.	d.
Which sums of	32	19	11
	61	2	4
	468	7	7
	209	8	6
	386	2	6
	244	14	9
	480	13	–
	672	9	2
Make together the sum of £.	2,555	17	9

We find that the books are not in arrear, and have been tolerably well kept in all general matters, but have not been properly kept as regards the fees received, and to be accounted for in the Return to the Chief Registrar.

All which we humbly report to your Lordship, this 7th day of May 1864.

W. S. Ayrton.
R. P. Harding.

Mr. *Whitehead* to Mr. *Carrick*.

Court of Bankruptcy, London,
28 April 1862.

Dear Sir,

REFERRING to my Circular of the 7th March last, which accompanied a print of the General Order of the 22d of February 1862, I have now to submit to you some further suggestions, in order to assist you in preparing the Returns you are required to make under that Order.

In carrying out the General Order with reference to bankruptcies pending on the 11th October 1861, and to the 230th section of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1861," the Commissioners in London think that where, in any case, the time and labour of an official assignee have, prior to the 11th October 1861, been devoted to the getting in the debts and property under any bankrupt's estate, but the actual receipt of the moneys payable to the estate, or the declaration of a dividend, has not taken place until after the 11th October 1861, the official assignee is entitled to remuneration out of the bankrupt's estate for all duties performed by him previously to the 11th October 1861, in like manner as if the debts and property in respect of which such duties shall have been performed, although collected and realised after, had been collected and realised before the 11th October 1861, and as if the dividend under any bankrupt's estate, although declared after, had been so declared previously to that day. Provided always, that if such duties had been performed partly before and partly after the 11th October 1861, the remuneration to the official assignee to be retained for his own use, and the amount for which he is to be accountable under the said Order, should be fairly apportioned by the Court.

I have also to bring under your notice a practice hitherto adopted in some of the official assignee's offices in London, of allowing to their clerks a small remuneration out of the per-centage or allowance payable to the official assignees on the collection of debts due to bankrupts' estates, and which may in future be applied to the debts which the official assignees are required to collect under Section 128 of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1861," where they do not exceed 10 *l.*, or which, being of a higher amount, they may be authorised by the statute to collect in default of the appointment of a creditors' assignee.

The scale of allowance to the clerks is as follows:

	s.	d.
One each debt, not exceeding 2 *l.*	–	3
Exceeding 2 *l.*, and not exceeding 4 *l.*	–	6
Exceeding 4 *l.*, and not exceeding 6 *l.*	–	9
Exceeding 6 *l.*, and not exceeding 10 *l.*	1	–
Exceeding 10 *l.*	1	6

The Commissioners in London approve of this scale being acted upon, so far as regards their respective official assignees, and you may also adopt it if it meets with the approval of your Commissioner; and if the plan be adopted, the salaries to the clerks should be partly fixed and partly dependent upon the per-centages; and thus a stimulus will be given for their aiding in the collection of these debts, and the revenue of the Court, now charged with the official assignees' salaries, will be increased.

The future payment of all salaries to the officers of the Court will depend upon the fees chargeable under the Act being collected with diligence.

I remain, &c.
W. H. Whitehead,
Chief Registrar.

Theophilus Carrick, Esq.

EXAMINATION of Mr. *Theophilus Carrick.*

I HAVE been an Official Assignee since May 1848.

1. *Q.* Are all moneys received by you in your character of official assignee paid into a bank?—*A.* No; I make sundry small payments out of the cash box; all large sums go to the bank.

2. Are all payments made by cheque?—The greater part; some small payments are made in cash.

3. Are your own private moneys mixed up with your receipts and payments as official assignee?—No; I keep a separate banking account for my private moneys.

4. How frequently is your cash book balanced?—It is balanced once a month.

5. Do you regularly make a quarterly return of all balances in your hands belonging to bankrupts' estates?—Yes.

6. Is that account audited, and by whom, and in what way?—It ought to have been, but has not been audited by the Commissioner (Mr. Ayrton).

7. Does that quarterly return include any moneys in your hands belonging to the estates of debtors who are making or have made arrangements with their creditors?—I think so.

8. How many clerks have you, and at what salaries?—At Leeds, four clerks; first clerk at 200 *l.* a year to October last, since at 250 *l.*; second clerk 120 *l.* a year; third clerk 65 *l.* a year; junior clerk 7 *s.* a week. At Hull, four clerks; first clerk 200 *l.* a year; second clerk 109 *l.* 4 *s.* a year; third clerk 78 *l.* a year; junior clerk 20 *l.* 16 *s.*

9. Do your clerks receive the exact salaries you enter in your half-yearly returns?—They have been entered erroneously in the half-yearly returns.

10. Do any of the clerks make any return of any portion of their salaries to you?—No.

11. What are your office hours?—From nine to six; sometimes even till twelve.

12. Do you pay every amount which you claim to deduct from your receipts for expenses?—Yes; except as to petty and other small charges mentioned in half-yearly returns.

13. Do solicitors to assignees receive and retain any sums of money which ought properly to be paid to you?—Yes; it is one of the evils of the new Bill.

14. Do you make any report to the Commissioner thereon?—I do not.

15. Can you mention any estates to which moneys are now due from the solicitor or assignee?—I can do so, but not at this moment.

16. Have you continued to realise assets under old bankruptcy?—Yes.

17. Have you been allowed remuneration in such cases?—Yes; the Commissioner allowed me to retain at the rate of half the fees received.

18. Have you mentioned the whole amount of fees paid in your return?—No; I have only included half the fees actually received.

18. From what sources have the expenses attending such old cases been defrayed?—From the estates themselves; they are all included in the half-yearly returns.

19. On passing your accounts, do you invariably produce all vouchers; that is, a voucher for every alleged payment before it is passed by the Registrar?—I always produce vouchers.

20. Are any persons connected with this Court under pecuniary or other obligations to you, or have they been?—I have lent money to the two Registrars; to Mr. Payne, 500 *l.*, and to Mr. Wilde 133 *l.*; Mr. Wilde has repaid me since this inquiry commenced.

21. Have you caused the messenger to render you an account of all fees received and payments made by him, as directed by No. 14 of the General Orders of 1861?—No, I have not.

22. Do you ever inspect the messengers' bills?—No.

23. Did you know anything about the deposits received by the messengers?—Not anything.

24. Have you any account in your ledger in which the details of fees received and of payments made are shown under the several heads as they appear in the returns made by you?—No.

25. Have you any book containing entries which correspond with your returns?—No.

26. Having just read your affidavit annexed to your return, and being aware that some fees and parts of fees have been omitted from the returns, and also that your actual payments do not agree with the sums represented by you to have been paid, have you any explanation to offer?—I depended on the accuracy of my managing clerk, and did not personally test the account.

Theophilus Carrick,
Official Assignee.

W. S. Ayrton,
R. P. Harding,
3 May 1864.

REPORT as to the HALF-YEARLY RETURNS of Mr. *George Young*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor.

1. IN pursuance of your Lordship's directions, contained in a letter from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, dated the 22d day of March 1864, we have strictly examined the books of Mr. George Young, Official Assignee for Leeds and Sheffield District Court of Bankruptcy, with the returns for the half-years ending the 11th April 1862, 11th October 1862, 11th April 1863, and 11th October 1863, made in pursuance of Section 31 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and the General Order of the 22d February 1862.

2. The result is that during the two years over which the returns extend we find that Mr. Young has retained sums which he ought to have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund (and which he must now pay over), amounting in the whole to 1,204 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* in addition to the surplus previously shown in the returns.

3. We have thought it expedient to take some evidence from Mr. Young in writing, and beg to refer thereto as part of this report.

4. We find that each of the half-yearly returns is inaccurate, and we have corrected them in red ink, so that a reference thereto will explain the nature of the inaccuracy.

5. We discovered, in going carefully through the cash book, that fees and portions of fees to the amount of 685 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* had been omitted from the return. Of this sum 574 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* was received where the adjudication was before the 11th October 1861. Mr. Young, in his return, had only entered about one half the amount of fees received in such cases, and had retained to his own use the other half. No indication of any portion of the fees having been retained appears on the face of the returns.

6. It appears, from a letter from the Chief Registrar, Mr. Whitehead (of which a copy is annexed), that the Commissioners in London considered the official assignees entitled to remuneration out of the fees received under the bankruptcies wherein the adjudications took place prior to the 11th October 1861, "for all duties performed by him previously to the 11th October 1861."

7. We find the work for which the fees were charged was in the majority of instances subsequent to the 11th October 1861.

8. Mr. Young is now satisfied with an allowance of 100 *l.* for his remuneration, and for any disbursements made by him in respect of old business.

9. Mr. Young has not stated the exact sums paid for rent and office expenses in each half-year, but has entered amounts which are the proportions of the sums he considered to have been allowed him by the Commissioner, and under these heads he has charged 39 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* in his returns for the years 1862 and 1862-3, in excess of his actual payments.

10. Mr. Young has charged, in his several returns for "Stationery, Postages, and Petty Expenses," sums amounting to 1,138 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*, whereas the actual expenditure was 559 *l.* 13 *s.* The amount retained by Mr. Young in excess of payments made under this head is 579 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.*

SUMMARY.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The several sums of - - - - - - - - -	685	6	5
	39	13	9
	579	1	7
Make together the sum of - - - - - - -	1,304	1	9
Deduct amount allowed by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton as remuneration for duties performed and petty disbursements made prior to the 11th October 1861, in respect of old business - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.	1,204	1	9

11. Each of Mr. Young's returns contains the following memorandum at the foot of the last page:

"*Memorandum.*—The account contained in the pages marked A. is the account referred to in the affidavit of George Young, the official assignee, and hereunto annexed. The reasonable office expenses having been previously submitted to, and sanctioned by Mr. Commissioner West.

"*Samuel Payne*, Registrar."

12. This

12. This statement is not correct. The half-yearly returns were never submitted to Mr. Commissioner West. All that Mr. West did, having any reference to the matter, is that he signed a paper, of which the following is a copy:

"The Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

"Salaries and other Expenses of the Office of George Young, one of the Official Assignees of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy.

	£.	
The managing clerk at - - - - - - -	350	per annum.
The second clerk at - - - - - - - -	100	"
The third clerk at - - - - - - - -	50	"
TOTAL Salaries - - - £.	500	

	£.	
Office rent - - - - - - - - -	40	per annum.
Rates and taxes - - - - - - - -	14	"
Gas, coals, and water - - - - - - -	20	"
Office keeper's wages - - - - - - -	13	"
'Bankruptcy Gazette,' and Time Tables - - -	3	"
Repairs and alterations, and office cleaning - -	10	"
£.	100	

TOTAL Salaries and Expenses for the year - £. 600

George Young, Official Assignee.

"Actual payments for salaries and office expenses for the half-year, 300 *l.*

"I hereby allow the above payments.

"*M. J. West*, Commissioner."

13. This paper has no date, but it was signed before the first half-yearly return was made. A similar paper was drawn up for Sheffield. These were the only two papers signed by Mr. West, but Mr. Young stated that he considered them as a continuing authority to pay the sums therein mentioned, year after year, for the future.

14. The memorandum states: "The reasonable office expenses having been previously submitted to, and sanctioned by Mr. Commissioner West, but classed under the head 'Reasonable Office Expenses allowed by the Court,' said to have been submitted to the Commissioner, we find 'stationery, postages, and petty expenses,' which never were submitted to the Commissioner."

15. Taking it for granted that the paper which Mr. West signed was considered by Mr. Young as a continuing sanction for all subsequent half-yearly returns of salaries to clerks and office expenses, yet Mr. Young was aware that Mr. West did not sanction, and did not know anything about the charge for "stationery, postages, and petty expenses," which the returns allege that he did sanction, and on which charges for "stationery, postages, and petty expenses," considerable overcharges have been made.

16. Mr. Young states that he assumed that he had a right to retain for his own use the whole of the sums entered under Column 1 of the return, that is "stationery, postages, and petty expenses."

17. If Mr. Young had charged under this head the exact sums expended, he would have had a right to retain the whole; but as the sums charged are greatly in excess of the real expenditure, being systematically charged for under an arbitrary scale of which the alleged payments are for the most part purely imaginary, and those not imaginary, greatly in excess of the truth.

18. Therefore the printed heading of the returns, the General Orders of the 22d February 1862, and the affidavit sworn by Mr. Young on each return made, ought to have shown Mr. Young that he was bound to pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund the large surplus which remained in his hands after he had reimbursed himself for all actual payments for "stationery, postage, and petty expenses."

19. The scale pointed out in Column 1 of the Tables referred to in the Order of the 28th February 1862, has not been strictly adhered to.

20. The details of the sums payable to the Chief Registrar's Fund under the corrected returns, are as follows:—

Half Year ending 11th April 1862.

For this half year at Leeds, Mr. Young should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the return made in red ink, the sum of 256 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*

For the return at Sheffield, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 66 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d.*

Half Year ending 11th October 1862.

21. For this half year at Leeds, Mr. Young should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the returns made in red ink, the sum of 633 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.*

For the return at Sheffield, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 300 *l.* – *s.* 1 *d.*

Half Year ending 11th April 1863.

22. For this half-year at Leeds, Mr. Young should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the return made in red ink, the sum of 637 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*

For the return at Sheffield, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 378 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

Half Year ending 11th October 1863.

23. For this half-year at Leeds, Mr. Young should have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, as appears by our corrections of the return made in red ink, the sum of 456 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

For the return at Sheffield, as appears in like manner, he should have paid over the sum of 391 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.*

SUMMARY.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Which sums of	256	12	4
	66	3	5
	633	9	5
	300	–	1
	637	4	3
	378	9	6
	456	3	4
	391	19	4
Make together the sum of £.	3,120	1	8
Deduct amount allowed by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton as remuneration for duties performed and petty disbursements made prior to the 11th October 1861, in respect of old business	100	–	–
	3,020	1	8
Mr. Young has paid to the Chief Registrar	1,815	19	11
only, and the difference of £.	1,204	1	9

is the amount mentioned in the second paragraph.

24. We find that the books of account are not in arrear, and are well kept in all general matters, but have not been properly kept as regards the fees received, and to be accounted for in the return to the Chief Registrar.

All which we humbly report to your Lordship this 7th day of May 1864.

W. S. Ayrton.
R. P. Harding.

EXAMINATION of Mr. *George Young.*

I HAVE been an Official Assignee since 1842.

1. *Q.* ARE all moneys received by you, in your character of official assignee, paid into a bank?—*A.* No; I reserve moneys for current purposes.

2. Are all payments made by cheque?—All payments are not made by cheque.

3. Are your own private moneys mixed up with your receipts and payments as official assignee?—Not at all; I keep a private banking account.

4. How

4. How frequently is your cash-book balanced?—Every week it is tried, and the balance struck every month, and the ledger balances are taken out every month, when there is a trial balance at the same time.

5. Do you regularly make a quarterly return of all balances in your hands belonging to bankrupts' estates?—Regularly every quarter.

6. Is that account audited, and by whom, and in what way?—It is; by the Commissioner (West), by comparing the balances shown in the quarterly return with the balances in my ledger, and by comparing also the cash-book and the bankers' pass-book.

7. Does that quarterly return include any monies in your hands belonging to the estates of debtors who are making, or have made, arrangements with their creditors?—Yes, of those who are making arrangements.

8. How many clerks have you, and at what salaries?—I have three clerks at Leeds; John Gordon, chief clerk (a cousin), at 300 guineas a-year; Joseph Wornersley, at 100 *l.* a-year; James Martin, junior, at 42 *l.* a-year; and I have three clerks at Sheffield; R. H. Birkenshaw (chief clerk), at 300 guineas a-year; Mr. Terry (second clerk), at 120 *l.* a-year; junior clerk, at 30 *l.* a-year.

9. Do your clerks receive the exact salaries you enter in your half-yearly returns?—I pay them the sums I enter in my half-yearly returns, and rather more.

10. Do any of the clerks make any return of any portion of their salary to you?—Certainly not.

11. What are your office hours?—From nine till four, nominally; generally till six or seven.

12. Do you pay every amount which you claim to deduct from your receipts for expenses?—I have deducted for my own use the amount allowed by the Registrar, in Column 1 of the half-yearly returns; I took that to be part of my own allowance.

13. Do solicitors to assignees receive and retain any sums of money which ought, properly, to be paid to you?—They do occasionally.

14. Do you make any report to the Commissioner thereon?—I make a report to the Registrar, but not to the Commissioner.

15. Can you mention any estates to which monies are now due from the solicitor or assignee?—I cannot recollect any particular names, but there are such cases; I frequently have to threaten, and to write over and over again, before I can get the money.

16. Have you continued to realise assets under old bankruptcies?—Yes.

17. Have you been allowed remuneration in such cases?—Yes; I am allowed by the Commissioner half the old scale.

18. Have you included all the fees received under old bankruptcies in your return?—No; I have omitted from the return the amounts allowed me.

19. From what source have the expenses attending such old cases been defrayed?—From the same source as the expense of new estates.

20. On passing your accounts do you invariably produce all vouchers, that is, a voucher for every alleged payment, before it is passed by the Registrar?—Invariably.

21. Are any persons connected with this Court under pecuniary or other obligations to you; or have they been?—Mr. Payne, the Registrar, was indebted to me to the amount of from 100 *l.* to 150 *l.*; I abandoned that claim the day before the Act of 1861 came into operation, seeing that Mr. Payne would thenceforward have to audit my accounts, and not wishing him to feel under any obligation to me.

22. Do you ever inspect the messengers' bills?—No, I never see them; all I see is the allocatur for the amount.

23. Did you know anything about the deposits received by the messengers?—I know they do receive deposits, but that is all I know.

24. Have you caused the messenger to render to you an account of all fees received and payments made by him, as directed by No. 14 of the General Orders of 1861?—They never have been produced to me.

25. Have you any account in your ledger in which the details of fees received and of payments made are shown under the several heads as they appear in the returns made by you?—No; but I intend to keep such a ledger for the future.

26. Having just read your affidavit annexed to your returns, and being aware that some fees and parts of fees have been omitted from the returns, and also that your actual payments do not agree with the sums represented to have been paid, have you any explanation to offer?—As to the affidavit, I did not put that rigid construction upon it that I find you are doing. As to omissions of fees or per-centages, some of them I considered as due to me on old estates, for business done before the Act of 1861, and therefore not necessary to be included in the returns; and others may have been omitted by inadvertence. As to payments of salaries they agree with the sums actually paid, only that I paid more than I have charged. As to other payments which do not agree, I assumed that the sums allowed to me by Mr. West, at the commencement of the Bankruptcy Act in 1861, for rents, taxes, and other office expenses, were to be retained by me absolutely for the purpose of meeting those expenses, and I have charged those sums in the returns half-yearly, whether they agree with the actual payments or not.

George Young,
Official Assignee.

W. S. Ayrton,
R. P. Harding.
6 May 1864.

REPORT as to Returns of Messenger, Mr. *Templer.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor.

1. In pursuance of your Lordship's directions, contained in a letter from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, dated the 22d March 1864, that the accounts of the messengers should be investigated, we have examined the annual returns of Mr. C. C. Templer, messenger of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, made in 1862 and 1863 to the Chief Registrar, in pursuance of No. 15 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, of the 14th October 1861.

2. We have thought it expedient to take some evidence from Mr. Templer in writing, and beg to refer thereto as part of this Report.

3. We have examined, in Mr. Templer's presence, his annual returns, and the bills of costs on which the returns are founded, and the result is, that during the two years over which the returns extend, Mr. Templer has retained the sum of 1,423 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* which he ought to have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which he must now pay over. In addition to this sum of 1,423 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* there is the surplus of 214 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* which appears by the return of 11th October 1863, and which has also to be paid over to the Chief Registrar. These sums make together 1,638 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*

4. The details are as follows:—First, the Return ending the 11th October 1862.
Mr. Templer has received on account of bills of costs, in excess of the amount mentioned in the annual return, the sum of 10 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*

5. We find that Mr. Templer has retained as "payments" in his bills of costs, various sums which are not payments, and which he is not entitled to retain, but which he must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which amount to the sum of 639 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.*

6. A great portion of this sum of 639 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* arises from Mr. Templer having made a constant practice of charging for journeys which he never took, but for which he has charged the full fare of 10 *d.* a mile, and retained the amounts as if actually paid out of pocket. Where the assistant went instead of the messenger, we have allowed the payments made.

7. Mr. Templer has made a constant practice of charging the travelling expenses of his assistants at the full-fee charges of 7 *d.* a mile (which he was entitled to do as against the estate), and retaining the amounts as if the actual payments had been made out of pocket (which he was not entitled to do as against the Chief Registrar's Fund).

8. Mr. Templer has also made a constant practice of charging for, and retaining as payments out of pocket, sums for making inventories, though these were (with few exceptions) made by his chief assistant, who is paid by a salary, or by the man in possession, who received 28 *s.* a week. It is the duty of the messenger to make the inventory under No. 16 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy of 14th October 1861.

9. The nature of the sums improperly retained as "payments" will appear by a copy of a bill of costs sent herewith, as allowed by the Registrar, and as allowed by us, which is a fair specimen of these improprieties.

10. Mr. Templer has charged the sum of 75 *l.* for travelling expenses of himself and assistant to attend the Court at Sheffield, whereas he expended 5 *l.* 19 *s.* only; and we have disallowed the difference, being 69 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

11. We find that Mr. Templer has retained the sum of 230 *l.* as paid for the yearly salary of clerks, whereas, in fact, he paid to Mr. Harpham 150 *l.* only; so that Mr. Templer has charged for salaries which he is not entitled to retain, and which he must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, the sum of 80 *l.*

12. The sums which Mr. Templer must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund for the year 1862, are - - - - - - - -

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
	10	11	4
	639	3	3
	80	–	–
Making together - - - £.	729	14	7

13. Second, the return ending 11th October 1863.
Mr. Templer has received on account of bills of costs, in excess of the amount taken into account in the annual return, the sum of 50 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.*

14. We find that Mr. Templer has retained as "payments" in his bills of costs, various sums which were not payments, and which he is not entitled to retain, and must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which amount to the sum of 639 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.*

15. A great

15. A great portion of this sum of 639 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* arises from Mr. Templer having retained as payments the charges for journeys, as mentioned in paragraph 6; for travelling expenses of assistants, as mentioned in paragraph 7; and for inventories, as mentioned in paragraph 8.

16. We find that Mr. Templer has retained the sum of 230 *l.* as paid for the yearly salaries of clerks, whereas, in fact, he paid to Mr. Harpham, 180 *l.*, and to Mr. Holland, 46 *l.*; so that Mr. Templer has charged for salaries which he is not entitled to retain, and must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund the sum of 4 *l.* Mr. Templer says that Mr. Holland took the entire charge of the Registrar's books and returns to the Chief Registrar, and that the salary he paid to Mr. Holland was to discharge that duty; such duty is wholly foreign to the office of messenger, but we have allowed the 46 *l.* as a payment.

17. Mr. Templer has charged the sum of 75 *l.* for the travelling expenses of himself and assistant to attend the Court at Sheffield, whereas he expended 32 *l.* 9 *d.* only, and we have disallowed the difference, being 42 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
18. The sums which Mr. Templer must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund for the return of 1863, are - - - - - - - -	50	12	5
	639	5	3
	4	–	–
Making together - - - £.	693	17	8

19. The bills of costs, from 11th October 1863 to the 11th April 1864, have not been dealt with in this report, not being yet included in an annual return, but some of these bills have been examined, and appear open to similar objections, and subject to similar deductions, as the bills which have been dealt with in this report.

20. All which we humbly report to your Lordship this 5th day of May 1864.

W. S. Ayrton,
R. P. Harding.

THE following Copy of the Bill referred to in Paragraph 9 of the Report of Mr. Commissioner *Ayrton* and Mr. *Harding*, shows, on the left-hand Column, such Difference as arises in that Bill.

The ESTATE of JOHN NEALE to the MESSENGER.

Taxed off. £. *s.* *d.*		Fees. £. *s.* *d.*	Payments. £. *s.* *d.*
	1861:		
	1st November. Attending Commissioner to adjudication; filling up warrants - - - -	– 10 –	—
	Serving adjudication - - - - - -	– 6 8	—
1 3 3	Mileage to Doncaster, 36 miles, at 10 *d.* - -	1 10 –	1 10 –
	The like of man, at 7 *d.* - - - - -	1 1 –	1 1 –
– 5 –	His expenses one day - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 5 –
	Executing warrant of seizure at house and shop -	– 13 4	—
	The like at warehouse - - - - - -	– 13 4	—
– 10 –	Messenger's time and expenses - - - -	1 10 –	– 10 –
	Inventory of books and papers - - - -	– 10 –	—
	Preparing summons to surrender - - - -	– 6 8	—
	Serving same - - - - - - - -	– 5 –	—
	Preparing advertisement of first meeting - -	– 6 8	—
– 1 8	Paid insertion, and "Gazette" - - - -	– 13 8	– 13 8
– 2 6	Extra dispatch - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 2 6
	13th November. Attending Commissioner to adjudication; filling up warrants, &c., a creditor's petition having been filed - - - - - -	– 10 –	—
	Serving adjudication - - - - - -	– 6 8	—
– 17 6	Mileage to Doncaster, 36 miles, at 10 *d.* - -	1 10 –	1 10 –
– 10 –	Messenger's time and expenses, one day - -	1 10 –	– 10 –

The Estate of *John Neale* to the Messenger—*continued.*

Taxed off. £. s. d.		Fees. £. s. d.	Payments. £. s. d.
	Preparing summons to surrender	– 6 8	—
	Serving same	– 5 –	—
	Preparing advertisement of first meeting under second petition	– 6 8	—
	Paid insertion, and "Gazette"	– 4 –	– 4 –
1 10 –	Inventory of household furniture	1 10 –	1 10 –
5 – –	The like of stock in trade and fixtures	5 – –	5 – –
	Making copies thereof	—	—
	Possession from 1st November to 30th November, 30 days, at 5 *s.* a day	7 10 –	6 – –
	Fee on first meeting	– 5 –	—
	Paid carriage of books and papers	– 1 –	– 1 –
	Postages, parcels, and forms	– 3 –	– 3 –
– – 1½	Paid allocation stamp	– 7 8	– 7 8
		28 9 6	19 7 10
	Payments allowed	19 7 10	
10 – –	Fees £.	9 1 8	

Allowed at £.28. 9. 6.

January 1862. *Samuel Payne*, Registrar.

The following is the EXAMINATION of Mr. *Templer*, taken by Mr. Commissioner *Ayrton*, and Mr. *Harding* the Accountant.

MR. C. C. TEMPLER.

Q. How many years have you been Messenger at Leeds?—*A.* For 16 years next November.

What books do you keep?—I have a receipt book, and a memorandum book of payments; I keep no cash book nor ledger.

How many men do you employ, and what are their names?—From eight to twelve; their names are Ella, Chadwick, Butterfield, Smith, France, Marsland, Kirk, Hall, Outhwaite, Waterhouse, Mellor, Gray, and Jones.

Do you keep any book which will show which of your men held possession under any particular estate, and which will accouut for the time of the men you have just mentioned?—No.

Do you allow what has been called "walking possession;" that is, when the bankrupt may have had more than one house or warehouse, and the same man has looked after both places, instead of two men being employed; if so, what charge do you make in your bills, and what sum do you actually pay?—I am not aware that this has occurred more than once since 1861, but if done, I should pay 6 *s.* instead of 8 *s.*

What authority or direction have you as regards taking or giving up possession?—From the official assignee general instructions to take possession in all cases; after the choice of creditors' assignee I take instructions from him.

If you find the assets small, say insufficient to pay rates and taxes in arrear, do you then hold possession?—No.

Do you pay your men fixed salaries, or do you pay them by the day when employed; and what do you pay them per day?—I do not pay them fixed salaries; I pay them 4 *s.* a day when employed.

Do you pay the exact sum charged for possession in every case?—Yes; if there are exceptions, I am not aware of them.

What is the meaning, in your annual return ending 11th October 1862, of "Clerks' salaries, Leeds and Sheffield, 230 *l.*"?—I paid my chief clerk 150 *l.* for that year, and that is all I paid in 1862; but in the succeeding year, 1863, where I have also charged 230 *l.*, I raised his salary to 180 *l.* from the fact of having the Sheffield districts placed more immediately under my control; and I then (1863) engaged Mr. Holland at 1 *l.* per week; and I also in 1863 arranged with Mr. Birkinshaw that he should have 30 *l.* for his trouble in my cases at Sheffield if I could get it allowed; as my returns were being made at the

same

same time, I arranged the above payments, and charged them over the two years at 230*l.* each year.

Then how much did you actually pay for clerks' salaries in 1863?—I paid Mr. Harpham 180*l.*, and Mr. Holland 52*l.*

Have you actually paid those salaries?—Yes, all but Mr. Birkenshaw's.

Who has authorised or directed those salaries to be paid?—I do not think any one has authorised them; I have spoken to Mr. Commissioner West on the subject of Mr. Harpham's salary being 150*l.* a year, and he did not think it too much for so responsible an office.

You charge 150*l.* a year for Mr. Harpham's salary; do you ever put him into possession, and if so, how do you then pay him?—No, never.

As to inventories, do you, or did you ever employ a broker to take inventories since the new Act of 1861; and if so, who directed a broker to be employed?—I have employed two brokers at Sheffield, whose employment was brought under the knowledge of the Lord Chancellor, and by his desire discontinued. They were the old brokers, and I continued them without any authority, although I attempted to discontinue them, but met with the decided opposition of the solicitors and of Mr. Commissioner West and Mr. Payne.

Do you personally ever take inventories?—No.

Who then, in fact, made the inventories charged for in your bills?—Usually Mr. Harpham, and the man in possession. Occasionally I called in assistance, which has been charged for extra. At Sheffield, for the first year, the brokers would make inventories.

What governs the charge you have made inventories?—The time occupied.

Have you a direction to make an inventory in particular cases, or a general direction to make one in every case?—I should say there is a general direction to make one always; but there are special cases, such as a draper's or ironmonger's, where before taking an inventory I consult the official assignee.

On the taxation of your bills, do you produce a voucher for every alleged payment?—No, I have never been called upon for vouchers.

Has every item charged in your bills, and allowed to you, been actually paid?—No.

Has the Registrar ever taxed off any items of your bills?—Not as a rule. It has been done in a few cases where there was an opposition.

Has the Registrar ever taken off anything from the sums claimed by you as payments?—No.

What is the form of allocatur signed for your costs?—The form is as follows:—

"Court of Bankruptcy at Leeds.

"In *Re*———

"I have taxed and allowed the bill of costs of the Messenger to at the sum of £. being £. for fees due and £. for payments properly made.

"Samuel Payne, Registrar.

"January 1863.

	£.
Fees - - - - -	
Payments - - - -	
£.	

What deposits have you received from bankrupts, or others, in the years 1861-62, and 1862-63?—I produce a list thereof.

Have these deposits been applied in payment of particular bankruptcies under which they were paid?—They were not generally; one or two have.

Why were they not?—I cannot give any reason why they were not.

Does the head in your annual return "possession and travelling expenses by the messenger and his assistants," include anything not allowed in the various taxed bills?—Yes, it includes a sum of 75*l.* a year for travelling by myself and Mr. Harpham to Sheffield, to attend the Court there.

Who ordered or authorised that attendance?—I considered that the Lord Chancellor required me to go, after that, question arose concerning the brokers; but I had attended before that.

Did you take all the journeys charged in your bills as journeys by yourself?—I did not take any of those journeys as a rule; but there were exceptional cases.

Do you not pay a subscription to the "Gazette" office, for which you are furnished with every "Gazette" published, and what is that subscription?—Yes; I pay from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* a year, and charge 6*d.*, the price of a "Gazette," with each advertisement.

Are any of the persons connected with this Court under pecuniary or other obligations to you, or have they been?—Mr. Payne has been under pecuniary obligations to me; I lent him 12*l.* or 13*l.*, I think, in 1857, and that is all; that has been repaid since this inquiry has commenced.

Charles C. Templer.

W. C. Ayrton.
R. P. Harding.

30 April 1864.

REPORT as to RETURNS of Messenger, Mr. *Nedell.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor.

1. IN pursuance of your Lordship's directions contained in a letter from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, dated the 22d March 1864, that the accounts of the messengers should be investigated, we have examined the annual returns which Mr. T. W. Nedell, Messenger of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, made in 1862 and 1863 to the Chief Registrar, in pursuance of No. 15 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, of the 14th October 1861.

2. We have thought it expedient to take some evidence from Mr. Nedell in writing, and beg to refer thereto as part of this report.

3. We have examined, in Mr. Nedell's presence, his annual returns, and the bills of costs on which the returns are founded, and the result is, that during the two years over which the returns extend, we find that Mr. Nedell has retained the sum of 1,668 *l.* 15 *s.* 1 *d.*, which he ought to have paid over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which he must so pay over.

4. The details are as follows :—

First,—The Return of 1862.

We find that Mr. Nedell has retained as "payments" in his bills of costs various sums which were not payments, and which he is not entitled to retain, but which he must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which amount to the sum of 643 *l.* – *s.* 1 *d.*

5. The greater portion of this sum of 643 *l.* – *s.* 1 *d.* arises from Mr. Nedell having made a constant practice of charging for journeys which he never took, but for which he has charged the full fee of 10 *d.* a mile, and retained the amounts as if actual payments out of pocket.

6. Mr. Nedell has also made a constant practice of charging the travelling expenses of his assistants at the full fee charge of 7 *d.* a mile (which he was entitled to do as against the estate), and retaining the amounts as if the payments had been made out of pocket.

7. Mr. Nedell has also made a constant practice of charging for and retaining as payments out of pocket, sums for making inventories, though these were (with few exceptions) made by his chief assistant, who is paid by a salary, or by the man in possession, who received 28 *s.* a week.

8. The nature of the sums improperly retained as "payments" will appear by a copy of a bill of costs sent herewith, as allowed by the Registrar, and as allowed by us, which is a fair specimen of these improprieties.

9. Mr. Nedell has charged the sum of 85 *l.* for travelling expenses of himself and assistants to attend the Court at Hull, whereas he expended 7 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* only, and we have disallowed the difference, being 77 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

10. We find that Mr. Nedell has retained the sum of 250 *l.* as paid for the yearly salaries of clerks, viz., to Mr. Clarke, 150 *l.*; to Mr. Smith, at Hull, 52 *l.*; and to a junior clerk, 48 *l.*; whereas, in fact, he paid to Mr. Clarke 100 *l.* only, and the junior clerk 2 *l.* only; and the 52 *l.* paid to John Smith we disallow, on the grounds that it was a wholly improper and useless payment, and that during the time it was paid J. Smith was employed to take possession, for which Mr. Nedell has been allowed 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per day. So that Mr. Nedell has charged for salaries which he is not entitled to retain, and must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund the sum of 148 *l.*

11. Mr. Nedell has received on account of bills of costs, in excess of the amount taken into account in the annual return, the sum of 65 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*

12. The sums which Mr. Nedell must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund for the return of 1862, are - - - - - - - - - £.

		643	– 1
		148	– –
	and	65	17 10
Making together the sum of - - - £.		856	17 11

Second,—The Return for 1863.

13. We find that Mr. Nedell has retained as "payments" in his bill of costs, various sums which were not payments, and which he is not entitled to retain, but must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, and which amount to the sum of 617 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*

14. The greater portion of this sum of 617 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* arises from Mr. Nedell having retained as payments the charges for journeys as mentioned in paragraph 5, for travelling expenses of assistant, as mentioned in paragraph 6, and for inventories, as mentioned in paragraph 7.

15. Mr. Nedell has charged the sum of 85 *l.* for the travelling expenses of himself and assistant to attend the Court at Hull, whereas he expended 41 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* only, and we have disallowed the difference, being 43 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*

16. We find that Mr. Nedell has retained the sum of 250 *l.*, as paid for the yearly salaries of clerks, viz., to Mr. Clarke, 150 *l.*; to Mr. Smith, at Hull, 52 *l.*; and to a junior clerk

clerk, 48 *l.*, whereas in fact he paid to Mr. Clarke 100 *l.* only, and to the junior clerk, 11 *l.* 17 *s.* only; and the 52 *l.* paid to Mr. Smith we disallow, for the reasons stated in paragraph 10; so that Mr. Nedell has charged for salaries which he is not entitled to retain, and must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund, the sum of 138 *l.* 3 *s.*

17. Mr. Nedell has received on account of bills of costs, in excess of the amount taken into account in the annual return, the sum of 56 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.*

18. The sums which Mr. Nedell must pay over to the Chief Registrar's Fund for the year 1863, are - - - - - - - - - - - £. 617 11 7

138 3 –

and 56 2 7

Making together - - - £. 811 17 2

19. The bills of costs from the 11th October 1863 to the 11th April 1864, have not been dealt with in this Report, not being yet included in an annual return, but these bills have been examined and appear open to similar objections, and subject to similar deductions as those bills which are included in this Report.

All which we humbly report to your Lordship this 2d day of May 1864.

(signed) *W. S. Ayrton,*
R. P. Harding.

The Estate of Augustus D. Lacy.

To Thomas Wallis Nedell, Messenger.

Alleged Payments Disallowed. £. s. d.		Charges against the Estate. £. s. d.	Allowed by Registrar as Payments made. £. s. d.
	24 February 1863:		
—	Attending Registrar, &c. - - - - -	– 10 –	—
– 12 –	Mileage to Hanby, 35 miles, at 10 *d.* - - -	1 9 2	1 9 2
– 14 11	The like for man, at 7 *d.* - - - - -	1 – 5	1 – 5
– 5 –	His expenses - - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 5 –
—	Serving adjudication - - - - - -	– 6 8	—
—	Executing warrant at house - - - - -	– 13 4	—
—	The like on horse, cows, &c. - - - -	– 13 4	—
—	Taking inventory of books - - - - -	– 5 –	—
– 10 –	Time and expenses - - - - - -	1 10 –	– 10 –
– 2 –	Preparing summons, &c. - - - - -	– 5 –	– 2 –
—	Serving same - - - - - - -	– 6 8	—
—	Preparing advertisement for "Gazette" - -	– 6 8	—
—	Paid insertion - - - - - - -	– 4 –	– 4 –
—	Preparing advertisement "Gazette of Bankruptcy"	– 3 4	—
—	Paid insertion, and "Gazette" - - - -	– 6 6	– 6 6
4 16 6	Mileage to Harpenden, 186 miles, at 10 *d.* - -	7 15 –	7 15 –
—	Executing warrant on machinery - - - -	– 13 4	—
– 10 –	Two days' time - - - - - - - -	2 – –	– 10 –
1 – –	The like expenses - - - - - - -	1 – –	1 – –
2 2 6	Taking inventory of furniture, &c., at Haxby, and machinery at Harpenden - - -	2 10 6	2 10 6
– 14 –	Possession of house from 24 February to 23 March, 28 days, at 5 *s.* - - - - -	7 – –	5 12 –
– 14 –	The like of machinery at Harpenden - - -	7 – –	5 12 –
	Paid beds for man, 28 nights, at 6 *d.* - - -	– 14 –	– 14 –
	23 March:		
– 2 –	Meeting - - - - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 2 –
	Forms, postages, &c. - - - - - -	– 3 –	– 3 –
12 2 11	*Disallowed in respect of alleged Payments, 21 April 1864.* Stamps	37 5 11 – 10 2	– 10 2
		37 16 1	27 16 9
		27 16 9	{ *should be* *28 5 9*
	Taxed and allowed at this 11th day of April 1863. - - - £.	9 19 4	

H. S. W., Registrar.

Mem.—The words and figures printed in *italics* were written with red ink in the original.

EXAMINATION of Mr. *T. W. Needell.*

1. *Q.* How many years have you been Messenger at Leeds?—*A.* For 21 years last November.

2. What books do you keep?—A ledger, a deposit book, and a diary. I keep no cash book. The ledger contains an account of the claims made by me against the several estates.

3. How many men do you employ, and what their names?—I employ about 11 men; their names are Crompton, Smith, Wilkinson, Thorne, Cawood, Waterhouse, Routh, MacGann, Burdon, Thompson, and Chapman (just dead).

4. Do you keep any book which will show which of your men held possession under any particular estate, and which will account for the time of the men you have just mentioned?—No.

5. Do you pay the exact sum charged for possession in each case?—Now, I do. I have all this year, except at Hull, where I pay 3 *s.* 6 *d.* Before this year I have paid 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

6. Do you allow what has been called "walking possession;" that is, where the bankrupt may have had more than one house or warehouse, and the same man has looked after both places, instead of two being employed; and if so, what charge do you make in your bills, and what sum do you actually pay?—Sometimes, but very seldom. In such cases I have made the full charge, but not very often. In such cases I pay the man for one possession, or 4 *s.* a day.

7. What authority or direction have you as regards taking or giving up possession?—Before the choice, I ask the official assignee; after the choice of creditors' assignees, I take their directions.

8. If you find the assets small, say insufficient to pay rates and taxes in arrear, do you then hold possession?—No.

9. Do you pay your men fixed salaries, or do you pay them by the day when employed, and what do you pay them per day?—I do not pay them by salaries, but I pay them 4 *s.* a day when employed, except Smith at Hull. I paid him a salary of 1 *l.* a week.

Do you pay the exact sum charged for possession in every case?—I am allowed to charge 5 *s.* a day each man, and am required to pay 4 *s.* a day. In some cases I have paid 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a day only. In one or two cases I have charged for possession when there was none in fact.

What is the meaning in your annual return of "Clerks' salaries, Leeds and Hull, 250 *l.*"?—It means my chief assistant or clerk at Leeds, Mr. Clarke, at 150 *l.* a year; John Smith, an assistant at Hull, at 1 *l.* a week, or 52 *l.* a year; and Walter Blackbarn, a lad employed as a clerk at Leeds, at 48 *l.* a year.

Have you actually paid those salaries?—I paid Mr. Clarke 100 *l.* a year only till March 1864, when I began to pay him at the rate of 150 *l.* a year, which I now pay; John Smith, I have paid 1 *l.* a week to; Blackbarn I have paid as follows: between October 1861 and October 1862, I paid him 2 *l.*; between October 1862, and October 1863, I paid him 11 *l.* 17 *s.*; from October 1863, to April 1864, I paid him 13 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

Who has authorised or directed these salaries to be paid?—No one.

You charge 52 *l.* a year for John Smith's salary; do you put him into possession, and if so, how then do you pay him?—I sometimes put him into possession, and charge as if I paid him 4 *s.* a day, but I pay him only 1 *l.* a week.

You charge 1 *l.* a week, and 4 *s.* a day besides, when John Smith is in possession, but only pay him 1 *l.* a week?—Yes.

10. As to inventories; do you or did you ever employ a broker to take inventories since the new Act of 1861; and, if so, who directed a broker to be employed?—Never, as a rule; I believe I have done so once or twice.

Did you personally take inventories?—Never.

11. Who then, in fact, made the inventories charged for in your bills?—They were made by my chief assistant, Mr. Clarke, or by the man in possession, or both; additional assistance is in some cases required, and that is paid for, and has been charged for extra in my bills.

12. What governs the charge you have made for inventories?—The broker used to charge at the rate of 30 *s.* a day; I have charged about one-third of that.

Have you a direction to make an inventory in particular cases, or a general direction to make one in every case?—General direction from the official assignee to make one in every case; if I am not to make one, the official assignee tells me not.

On the taxation of your bills, do you produce a voucher for every alleged payment?—No, I have not been required; Mr. Wilde may ask for vouchers once or twice.

Has every item charged been actually paid?—Many items charged have not been actually paid.

Has the Registrar ever taxed off any items of your bills?—Once or twice, or perhaps more; Mr. Wilde has taxed off items, perhaps, in half a dozen cases.

Has

Has the Registrar ever taken off anything from the sums claimed by you as payments? —He has in one case; there may be two cases.

What is the form of allocatur signed for your costs?—It is in this form:

Court of Bankruptcy,
In Re ——— At Leeds.

I HAVE taxed and allowed the bill of costs of the messenger to ———, at the sum of eight pounds, eight shillings, and four pence, being 4*l*. 10*s*. for fees due, and 3*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. for payments properly made.

H. S. Wilde,
6 February 1864. Registrar.

£.8 8*s*. 4*d*.

What deposits have you received from bankrupts or others in the years 1861–2 and 1862–3?—I produce the list.

Have these deposits been applied in payment of the particular bankruptcies under which they were paid?—Yes, some of them, but not the whole.

Does the head in your annual return, "Possession and Travelling Expenses of the Messenger and his Assistants," include anything not allowed in the various taxed bills?— —Yes, it includes a sum of 85*l*. a year, not in any bill, which I charge for travelling expenses for myself and my chief assistant, Mr. Clarke, travelling to Hull, to attend the sittings of the Court there.

Who has ordered or authorised this attendance?—No one, but I felt myself obliged to go ,as a matter of duty.

Did you take all the journeys charged in your bills as journeys by yourself?—In 1861–2 I took four such journeys, that is, *In re* Forster, *In re* Wilks, *In re* Loadman, and *In re* Calverts. In 1862–3 I took two of such journeys, that is, *In re* Kemp and *In re* Taylor and Longbottom. I took no other journeys myself.

What means the sum of 40*l*. charged in your ledger in the accounts for 1861–2, for "Stationery omitted by mistake, 40*l*.," which is added to the sum you claim?—I cannot explain it; it is a mistake of my junior clerk.

Do you not pay a subscription to the "Gazette" Office, for which you are furnished with every "Gazette" published, and what is the subscription?—Yes, I pay from 5*l*. 5*s*. to 5*l*. 15*s*. a year as near as possible, and I charge 6*d*. for a "Gazette" in addition to the price of each advertisement.

Are any of the persons connected with this court under pecuniary or other obligations to you, or have they been?—Mr. Wilde, the Registrar, owed me 25*l*. for eight or 10 years, and Mr. Payne, the Registrar, owed me 50*l*. for 10 or 11 years. They have both paid me since this inquiry began.

W. S. Ayrton. (signed) *Thos. Wallis Needell.*
R. P. Harding.

30 April 1864.

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde.*

Dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 24 May 1864.

I AM directed by the Lord Chancellor to request that you will within one week from this day put Mr. Commissioner Ayrton in possession of the explanation called for by my letter of the 16th instant, otherwise you will be served with notice to appear and show cause in open Court why you should not be dismissed from your office of Registrar.

Yours, &c.
H. S. Wilde, Esq. (signed) *John F. Miller.*

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller.*

Dear Sir, Leeds, 26 May 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th May, I beg to say that as a few more days are given, I will re-consider the explanation, I was about to send in to Mr. Ayrton, as such momentous consequences are to ensue upon its delivery.

Yours, &c.
To J. F. Miller, Esq. (signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller*.

Dear Sir, Leeds, 31 May 1864.

In obedience with the directions of Mr. Ayrton, I have directed my statement which I was directed by your letter of the 16th May to make to him to the Lord Chancellor.

I am, &c.

To J. F. Millar, Esq. (signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

Statement of Mr. *Wilde*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor.

Leeds, 30 May 1864.

In obedience to the directions of the Chief Secretary, I beg to enclose to your Lordship my explanation in reference to charges made against me in Reports forwarded by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton to the Lord Chancellor, on the subject of the Returns and accounts of the official assignees and messengers of the Leeds Courts.

And with respect to the first charge:—

That I certified that my Commissioner had had submitted to him, and had approved of accounts which he had never seen.

I beg, with respectful submission, to observe that I think I am not open to such charge. I did not certify that accounts were submitted to and approved by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton. I certified only to the fact beyond dispute: "That the reasonable office expenses had been previously submitted to and sanctioned by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton." I certified as I did, because the official assignee told me that the Commissioner had sanctioned and approved the items of "reasonable office expenses," whose honour and integrity had been unimpeached for the 11 years I had acted with him in the same Court; and he placed before me a document conclusively proving the fact of submission to and approval by the Commissioner of "reasonable office expenses," dated 8th April 1862, signed by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, and a similar document was made and signed by the Senior Commissioner as a scale to regulate future "reasonable office expenses." True, in the Return so certified by me were, it seems, set out petty expenses, postages, stationery, &c. These were of a different character, and were taxed and passed as disbursements and charges on each estate, at the audit of official assignee's accounts before the Registrar, under Section 52 of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, the official assignee having been provided, as I was informed, with a scale to regulate such charges from the Chief Registrar, with whom I understood some arrangement was made as to their distribution. Had my attention been called to the fact that my certifying as I did could possibly mislead any one, I would not so have certified. The Chief Registrar to whom the Return was made was well acquainted with the two classes of "office expenses," well knowing the Commissioner had to sanction the items for reasonable office expenses, salaries, rent, &c., and that the Registrar passed and audited the petties; the Return, therefore, was not calculated to mislead him. This course was adopted on the other side of the Court, and our practice was uniform.

But with respectful deference and submission I venture here to submit that I had good ground to infer, from the silence of Mr. Commissioner Ayrton on the subject of the "Returns," that he, in fact, approved and sanctioned the mode adopted by the official assignee in making such Returns, and that substantially to the satisfaction of the Commissioner the official assignee had complied with the directions laid down in the 31st Section of the Act and the General Orders. I could not but suppose this, knowing the watchfulness of Mr. Commissioner Ayrton in seeing the officers of his Court duly perform their duties. If, therefore, I was wrong in certifying as I did, that "reasonable office expenses" had been submitted to and approved by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, I considered certainly I should have his directions on the subject, or some explanation sought of me, before Reports were sent up to the Lord Chancellor, which, with no less surprise than sorrow, I found charged me with making a "statement which was not correct."

I understand Mr. Commissioner Ayrton now says the document signed by him, dated 8th April 1862, was never intended as a scale to regulate future "reasonable office expenses." That view is peculiar to the Commissioner, as all the other officers of the Court and the Senior Commissioner looked upon it as a permanent scale; but if that view be the correct one, the official assignee would have made no Returns, and under such circumstances I could not have expected that the Commissioner of my Court would have inquired into the omission, and I should have too gladly followed any directions he might have given; and, in conclusion upon this charge, I beg most solemnly to aver that in certifying, as I did, I was not purposely deceiving anyone, nor did I mean to convey that Mr. Commissioner Ayrton had had submitted to him, and had approved "accounts" which he had never seen.

As to the second charge, that I have been in the habit of taxing the bills of the messengers without calling for the production of vouchers for the sums alleged to have been paid by them, I beg respectfully to observe that though I placed great confidence in the

messenger

messenger, I did occasionally ask for vouchers when I considered that they could and should be produced. I followed the practice of taxation established when I came to the Court, and no intimation was ever made to me that that mode was improper; and in order to prevent miscarriage in any taxation arising from error or mis-statement of the messenger, I told him upon either appearing I should consider the taxation re-opened. I have occasionally challenged items in his bills, and I especially warned him as to salaries and wages of men in possession. The practice of the two Courts was similar, and Mr. Payne, my old and sagacious colleague, for safe conduct in taxation under the new Bill, sent up a bill to be taxed by the head taxing officer in London, our authority on such subjects, who returned it taxed with a letter of instruction—that model bill and letter of instruction. I endeavoured to make any rule in taxing under the new Bill, Section 108. The registrar is relieved from much responsibility in taxing the messenger's bills, for the messenger is put immediately under the direction and control of the official assignee, by whose authority he takes possession, &c. The registrar therefore would have every reason to suppose the work alleged to have been done had been really so. Under Rule 12 of General Orders he is to act as the "deputy" of the official assignee, and the 14th rule requires him to make account of fees, &c., to the official assignee. Provision also was made for quarterly and annual returns, which, had they been made and required, the unfortunate mistakes which have been made would have been prevented.

The Bill being a new one, with many provisions, the rules and orders many, which with directions from the chief secretary, and also from the head taxing officer, I trust will be considered in weighing the errors of the officers who had to act under it. I am in nowise desirous of casting any increased blame on my old experienced, and I may say sagacious colleague, Mr. Payne, nor to relieve myself, at his expense, of any censure attaching to me; but I believe he sincerely endeavoured to procure right instructions, and to adopt a proper mode of taxation, and I own I thought I was more safe in following the manner and scale of taxation as approved by him than to adopt a different one selected by myself. As junior, I always adopted the taxation of the senior Court, and I deeply lament it has led to so much miscarriage.

I certainly considered that some discretion was intended to be left with the taxing officer, for by the words of the 32d section he was to decide what are "reasonable" payments; and again, under the 14th rule of General Orders, he has to certify as to "payments proper to be allowed," that discretion being further regulated by the directions of the head taxing officer in London. What might, under such circumstances, be considered reasonable was matter of judgment and opinion, and an error in either I hope will not be considered a criminal act.

And I beg most truthfully to assert that I had no purpose, and certainly no intention, to aid or allow the messengers to take more than that to which they were entitled. And I beg respectfully to observe that the engagement I made with the messenger in my Court to re-open any taxation in which error should appear, abundantly justifies the correction of those mistakes which have occurred; and the mode of taxation I did adopt seemed to me to be sanctioned by that followed by the Commissioner of my Court on occasions when the messenger's bills were before me.

As to the third charge, that of borrowing money both of the official assignee and the messenger, and thereby destroying my independence and efficiency, I am exceedingly sorry, in this respect, that I have done acts calling down upon me the Chancellor's censure.

The 25*l.* I had of the messenger, it seems, many years ago; I had it when called in haste to Paris. I purposed repaying it on my return; I did not see him for some time afterwards, and it escaped my memory, otherwise I should not have allowed it to remain unpaid.

As to the loan from Mr. Carrick, I had it some years ago to enable me to meet the exigencies of a sudden loss; and I did not know that our official connection necessarily debarred us from exercising the usual privileges of friendship; and I hope I may be allowed as respectfully and as truly to say, that I have not intentionally been guilty of any dereliction of duty in any of my official transactions with the official assignee. I, however, yielded immediately with respectful deference and submission to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor on such loans, and as soon as I was made acquainted with it I released myself from my pecuniary obligations; and in conclusion I beg most solemnly to declare that I have never allowed improper influences to control my official conduct; and I sincerely regret the acts which have called down upon me the Lord Chancellor's censure, which if amounting to offences, I hope, under the circumstances, may be considered rather as offences of omission than of commission; for I never intended in any way to aid any officer of the Court improperly to be allowed large sums of money, nor have I by any means knowingly sanctioned any official assignee or any messenger wrongfully to obtain such sums of money, nor did I know that they were so retaining them.

The statement of me,

H. S. Wilde,
Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District.

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde.*

Dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 9 June 1864.

I SEND you copies of the report and examinations as to the taxation of bills of costs in the Leeds Court.

Yours, &c.

H. S. Wilde, Esq. (signed) *J. F. Miller.*

REPORT by Mr. Commissioner *Ayrton.*

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor.

REPORT as to the manner in which the Taxation of Costs has been conducted in the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy.

IN pursuance of your Lordship's Order dated the 20th of May 1864, directing me to inquire into the manner in which the taxation of costs by the registrars at Leeds has been conducted:

As regards solicitors' bills:

I find that the solicitors' bills have always been examined and taxed by both of the registrars, Mr. Payne and Mr. Wilde.

But such taxation has been conducted in a careless and unskilful manner.

The result is, that (as a general rule, to which there are exceptions) the solicitors practising in this Court have received considerably more from bankrupts' estates than they would have received if their bills had been properly taxed.

As regards the messengers' bills:

I find that neither of the registrars has taxed off anything from any of the messengers' bills, save in a few rare instances, though a slight examination would have made known to the registrars that numerous sums were improperly charged against the estates as "fees."

I find that neither of the registrars has ever disallowed anything from the sums claimed to be retained as "payments" (save in a few instances where there was opposition), though a slight examination would have made known to the registrars that numerous sums were improperly claimed to be retained by the messengers as "payments."

The registrars have signed allocaturs certifying separately the amount of "fees" proper to be allowed as against the estate, and the amounts of "payments" proper to be retained by the messenger, pursuant to No. 14 of the General Orders of 12th October 1861, which ought to have drawn their attention to the subject of sums retained as "payments."

Neither of the registrars required the messengers to produce vouchers for payments or alleged payments.

The result is that the messengers have been allowed numerous fees which ought not to have been allowed as against bankrupts' estates, and they have been allowed to retain large sums of money as "payments" which they ought to have paid over to the chief registrar's account, the details of which have already been reported to your Lordship.

Mr. Payne admits that he did not tax the messenger's bills, did not examine whether the sums claimed as payments were actually paid, and did not require vouchers, but he states in extenuation that he had confidence in the messenger, Mr. Templer.

Mr. Wilde states that he did challenge the journeys charged in Mr. Needell's bills, that he did put questions and require vouchers.

But having inspected the bills of costs, and examined Mr. Needell, I can come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Wilde has signed the bills as taxed, as a matter of course, without any taxation in fact, and never as a rule required vouchers.

If Mr. Wilde did properly inspect the bills of Mr. Needell, and knowingly allowed the improper fees and sums claimed as payments without taxing them off, and disallowing them, then he would have been guilty of misconduct of a very grave kind.

For instance, in every bill where the bankruptcy was not in Leeds or at Hull, Mr. Needell charges a journey for himself at 10 *d.* a mile, and for his assistant at 7 *d.* a mile. If Mr. Wilde had duly inspected the bills, he could not have allowed both the messenger and his assistant to take a journey in every instance, the fact being that (with a few exceptions) the messenger took none of the journeys.

Mr. Wilde refers to a letter from Mr. Lucas (late taxing master of the Court of Bankruptcy) and a model bill sent by him to Leeds; but that letter says, the charge for the messenger's journeys is only to be allowed when "the messenger is expressly directed by the Commissioner to execute the warrant in person;" but Mr. Needell never took the journeys, and of course never had the Commissioner's direction, yet Mr. Wilde has allowed every one of these journeys.

Mr. Payne has been under pecuniary obligations to Mr. Ayrton, Commissioner to the two official assignees, and the two messengers, and to some solicitors of the Court, as stated in his examination.

An examination of the solicitors' bills has made apparent that Mr. Payne has on one occasion received a fee of 5*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* for deciding a point referred to him by Mr. Commissioner West, as admitted in Mr. Payne's examination.

Mr.

Mr. Wilde has been under pecuniary obligations to Mr. Carrick, official assignee, and to Mr. Needell, messenger, as appears by Mr. Wilde's examination.

This report is confined to solicitors' bills and messengers' fees, since the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

I have taken the examination of S. Payne, Esq., and H. S. Wilde, Esq., Registrars, and of Mr. T. Needell, messenger, and beg to refer thereto as part of this report.

All which I humbly report to your Lordship.

W. S. Ayrton.

3 June 1864.

EXAMINATION of *Samuel Payne*, Esq., one of the Registrars of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy.

Q. How long have you been Registrar at Leeds?—*A.* Since 1842.

What are your days and hours for attendance at Court?—Till lately, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Leeds; Saturday, at Sheffield. Hours from 10 to 1, and later if business required.

How far from the Court do you reside?—Ten miles from Leeds.

At what hours in the morning do the trains from where you reside arrive at Leeds?—Trains arrive at Leeds at 10, and other times; afterwards, they depart at 1, and 1.30, 4.45, and 5.

An examination which has been made of the messengers' bills, shows that nothing has ever been taxed off (save where there has been opposition), and in no instance has anything been disallowed from the sums claimed to be retained as payments, though such claims were manifestly improper; have you any explanation to offer?—I relied on the messenger making such charges only as were proper.

Is it not the especial duty of the taxing officer to ascertain that the fees and charges are proper, and to tax off or disallow such as are improper?—Certainly.

The messenger has been allowed to charge for numerous journeys which he did not take, and he has been allowed to retain the sums charged as if actual payments; have you any explanation to offer?—The same explanation as the preceding.

The messenger has continually been allowed to retain, as if actual payments, the full sums charged as fees per mile for the journeys of his assistants; have you any explanation to offer?—I did not contemplate his keeping more than he paid out of pocket.

If you had looked into his bills, and asked questions, must you not have discovered that he actually claimed to retain as "payments" more than he paid?—Yes, certainly.

Then is it a fact that you signed the bills as taxed, and that you signed the allocaturs, certifying to the sums proper to be retained as payments, without in fact taxing or ascertaining what sums were actually paid?—Yes, that is the fact.

Did you require the messenger to produce vouchers to verify his payments?—No.

No. 16 of the General Orders of the 12th October 1861 says, it shall be the duty of the messenger to make the inventories; he has nevertheless been allowed to make a practice of retaining for his own use the fees charged for inventories; have you any explanation to offer?—The same explanation as before.

Are you under any pecuniary or other obligation to any person connected with this Court, or have you been, and how lately; what amount?—I am now under obligation to Mr. Carrick, one of the official assignees of this Court, to the extent of 500*l.*, which he lent me about three years ago, and to none else. Till lately, I owed Mr. Needell, a messenger, 50*l.*, and Mr. Templer, a messenger, 8*l.* I have now and then borrowed sums on my cheque, 20*l.* at a time, from Mr. Ayrton, but have always duly paid.

Are you under any pecuniary obligation to any solicitor practising in this Court, or have you been, and how lately; what amount?—I am not now; I have not been within the last three years. Before that, Mr. Simpson has now and then cashed my cheque for 20*l.* or so, for two or three weeks or a month, till my salary became due; such sums have been always duly paid to him.

Besides Mr. Simpson, have you borrowed money of such solicitors above three years ago; if so, of whom, how often, and to what amount?—I have of Mr. Cariss and Mr. Naylor, as temporary loans, always repaid to amount of 20*l.*, none other.

When any point has been referred to you by the Court, or the parties, have you ever taken any fee for your decision; how much; how often; what authority?—Yes; on 13th October 1861, *in re* Hartley, I took a fee of 5*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for deciding a point so referred to me; I sat three days upon this reference, and was attended by Mr. Bond and Mr. Ford; and I sat on extra days, not days of my official duty; I prepared my award, which was on an important matter. I did not make nor demand any fee; the solicitors sent to me what they pleased, and it included the preparation of the award, &c.; I considered it a private reference under the Commissioners' sanction, not as in discharge of my official duty.

Have you ever taken a fee for sitting to examine witnesses, or for attending a sale, or a taking a mortgage account, or any other occasion not before mentioned; how much; how often; what authority?—No.

Samuel Payne, Registrar.

W. S. Ayrton,
31 May 1864.

THE EXAMINATION of *Henry Sedgwick Wilde*, Esq., one of the Registrars of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy.

Q. How long have you been Registrar at Leeds?—*A.* Since 1851.

What are your days and hours for attendance at Court?—Till the late changes, four days a week on the average, and five occasionally.

How far from the Court do you reside?—About 10 miles; it is seven and a half miles, I find.

At what hours in the morning do the trains, from where you reside, arrive at Leeds?—Arrive at 9.50.; depart at 1.30 and 5. There is a train at 8.45.

An examination which has been made of the messengers' bills, shows that nothing has ever been taxed off (save where there was opposition), and in no instance has anything been disallowed from the sums claimed to be retained as payments, though such claims were often manifestly improper. Have you any explanation to offer?—I find three bills where there has been taxation, and without opposition.

The question is repeated as regards the remainder, or beyond those three bills?—Not knowing what the items are which are said to be manifestly improper, I admit that I have not taxed off or disallowed anything except as above.

Is it not the especial duty of the taxing officer to ascertain that the fees and charges are proper, and to tax off, or disallow such as are improper?—Yes; but the rules and orders and Act of Parliament are difficult to understand, to ascertain what are proper allowances and fees.

The messenger has been allowed to charge for numerous journeys which he did not take, and he has been allowed to retain the sums charged as if actual payments; have you any explanation to offer?—My explanation is, that I have challenged those journeys, and I was told that they were taken.

The messenger has continually been allowed to retain, as if actual payments, the full sums charged as fees per mile for the journeys of his assistants; have you any explanation to offer?—I followed, as I believed, a rule laid down by Mr. Lucas, taxing master in London.

What rule is that; will you produce some evidence of it?—I produce a copy of a letter and model bill.

If you had looked into the messengers' bills, and asked questions, must you not have discovered that he actually claimed to retain as "payments" more than he paid?—Generally not; the payments he said he made I allowed, regulating myself with Mr. Lucas's directions.

Then is it a fact that you signed the bills as taxed, and that you signed the allocaturs, certifying to the sums proper to be retained as payments, without in fact taxing or ascertaining what sums were actually paid?—Certainly not.

Did you require the messenger to produce vouchers to verify his payments?—I did when I thought they were required.

No. 16 of the General Orders of the 12th of October 1861 says it shall be the duty of the messenger to make the inventories; he has nevertheless been allowed to make a practice of retaining for his own use the fees charged for making inventories; have you any explanation to offer?—I allowed this under direction of Mr. Lucas's letter, who I considered gave me a discretion on the subject.

Did Mr. Lucas's letter say the messenger might retain more than he paid for the inventories?—I inferred that the letter did give a discretion to allow more than mere money paid out of pocket.

Are you under any pecuniary or other obligation to any person connected with this Court?—No, not now; till lately I owed Mr. Needell, messenger, 25 *l.*, and 130 *l.* to Mr. Carrick, official assignee.

Are you under any pecuniary obligation to any solicitor practising in this Court?—Certainly not, nor have I been.

Have you ever taken fees or sums of money for anything done by you as Registrar?—I did at one time, but that was settled with Lord Campbell, who acquitted me of any wrong intent; I have never received any fee since.

Have you ever made orders without the sanction or order of the Commissioner, for your attendance at places within your district?—Certainly not.

Have you ever attended at gaol at other days than the regular monthly visitations appointed by the Commissioner?—Certainly not.

When any point has been referred to you by the Court or the parties, have you ever taken any fee for your decision?—Certainly not.

(signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

W. S. Ayrton, 31 May 1864.

COPY LETTER and MODEL BILL referred to by Mr. *Wilde* in his Evidence.

My dear Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 3 December 1861.

I HAVE gone through and taxed the messenger's bill you sent me for that purpose. You will perceive by the 14th General Order the taxing officer is required to certify separately the amount of allowance for fees and that for payments, consequently the bill must be made out in double columns to distinguish one from the other. I have done that with

with the inclosed bill, and you will find I have kept the fees in the first column and the payments in the second.

With regard to the charges, they seem to be pretty much in accordance with the old scale of allowance. The mileage or travelling expenses, although in all probability amounting to somewhat more than was really paid, I have considered as a payment. The messenger's time and expenses, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*, I have considered partly as a fee; (1 *l.*) for time, and partly (10 *s.*) a payment for expenses; but this charge is only allowed when the messenger is expressly directed by the Commissioner to execute the warrant in person. I have deducted 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, the price of "Gazette," which is never allowed here as against the estate.

The inventories are only to be allowed when directed to be taken by the official assignee. The amount allowed must be in the discretion of the taxing officer, having regard to the time occupied and the nature of the property, and the charge should include copies for the official assignee and to file with the proceedings.

The charge for possession, at 5 *s.* per day, I have divided into 4 *s.* payment and 1 *s.* fee.

The form of allocatur, as I intend giving it (for I have given none yet) I enclose. As to who is to pay the bill after it has been taxed, if there is any estate, of course it must be paid thereout; if not, I presume the messenger must be left to his remedy against the petitioner.

The messengers here refuse to insert advertisements, or make any payments in doubtful cases, without a deposit on account; and the Commissioners here have sanctioned such practice.

I am, &c.

S. Payne, Esq. (signed) *Jno. Lucas.*

THE ESTATE of *James Taylor*.—To the Messenger.

Taxed off. £. s. d.		Fees. £. s. d.	Payments. £. s. d.
	15th October 1861, attending Commissioner to adjudication, filling up warrants, &c.	– 10 –	—
	Serving adjudication	– 6 8	—
	Mileage to Bell Busk, 36 miles, at 10 *d.*	1 10 –	1 10 –
	The like of man, at 7 *d.*	1 1 –	1 1 –
	His expenses, one day	– 5 –	– 5 –
	Special conveyance to Hanlith and Bell Busk, and back	– 10 –	– 10 –
	Executing warrant of seizure at house	– 13 4	—
	The like upon stock and farming implements	– 13 4	—
	Messenger's time and expenses, one day	1 10 –	– 10 –
	Inventory of books and papers	– 5 –	—
	Paid carriage of same to station	– 2 –	– 2 –
	Preparing summons to surrender	– 6 8	—
	Serving same	– 5 –	—
	Preparing advertisement of first meeting for "Gazette"	– 6 8	—
– 2 8	Paid insertion and "Gazette"	– 13 8	– 13 8
	Extra dispatch	– 2 6	– 2 6
	Inventory of household furniture	1 1 –	1 1 –
	The like of farm stock, implements, &c.	1 11 6	1 11 6
– 5 0	Two copies of inventories	– 5 –	– 5 –
	Possession (James Ella) from 15th to 31st October, 17 days, at 5 *s.* a day	4 5 –	3 8 –
	Fee on first meeting	– 5 –	—
	Preparing advertisement of last examination and discharge	– 6 8	—
	Paid insertion and "Gazette"	– 4 –	– 4 –
	Fee on second meeting	– 5 –	—
– 3 –	Postages, parcels, and forms	– 3 –	– 3 –
– – 1	Paid allocatur stamp	– 5 2	– 5 2
	£.	17 13 2	11 11 10
	Taxed off	– 10 9	
	Allowed £.	17 1 5	
	Payments	11 11 10	
	Fees £.	5 10 7	

4th December 1861. Allowed at 17 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

(signed) *Samuel Payne*, Registrar.

THE EXAMINATION of Mr. *Thomas Wallis Needell*, one of the Messengers of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, taken 1 June 1864.

IN your examination before me in April last you were asked this question, "On the taxation of your bills do you produce a voucher for every alleged payment?" To which you answered, "No; I have not been required. Mr. Wilde may have asked for vouchers once or twice." Mr. Wilde having been examined before me on the 31st day of May last was asked this question, "Did you require the messenger to produce vouchers to verify the payments?" To which he answered, "I did when I thought they were required." I now ask you did Mr. Wilde, on the taxation of your bills since 11th October 1861, require you to produce vouchers more than once or twice?—No; I do not recollect that he did.

Mr. Wilde was also asked this question, "The messenger has been allowed to charge for numerous journeys which he did not take; and he has been allowed to retain the sums charged as if actual payments: have you any explanation to offer?" To which Mr. Wilde answered, "My explanation is, that I have challenged those journeys, and I was told that they were taken." I now ask you, did you tell Mr. Wilde that you had taken the numerous journeys which have been disallowed by myself and Mr. Harding, on your admission to us that you had not taken such journeys?—No; I never did tell Mr. Wilde that I had been where I had not.

(signed) *Thomas Wallis Needell.*

W. S. Ayrton.

Mr. *Miller* to Mr. *Wilde.*

Sir, Court of Bankruptcy, 26 July 1864.

IT grieves me much to inform you, that unless I hear in course of post that you mean to apply to be allowed to retire, I have instructions from the Lord Chancellor to serve you with notice to appear before him publicly in open court and show cause why you should not be dismissed from your office of registrar.

It is said that your state of health is such that you can have no difficulty in obtaining such a medical certificate as would entitle you to retire, under the 33d section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861; and if this be so, I sincerely trust for your own sake that you will see the propriety of relieving the Chancellor from the very disagreeable and indeed painful duty which is thrust upon him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John F. Miller.*

H. S. Wilde, Esq.

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller.*

Sir, 28 July 1864.

I HAVE been prevented delivering the certificate, but I have requested Mr. Hubbard, of 18, Bucklersbury, to forward it to you. I requested my cousin, Charles Wilde, to wait upon you. Please write me, Messrs. Wilde, 21, College Hill, solicitors.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

To J. F. Miller, Esq.

Mr. *Wilde* to Mr. *Miller.*

Sir, 21, College Hill, London, E. C., 29 July.

I BEG to enclose petition duly signed.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

J. F. Miller, Esq.

To the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Humble Petition of *Henry Sedgwick Wilde*, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner was appointed a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds district in the year 1851.

That by the 33d section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, it is provided that your Lordship may, on a petition presented for that purpose, order that an annuity be paid to any registrar of

of the Court of Bankruptcy, not exceeding two-thirds of his salary, to be paid out of the Chief Registrar's account when such person shall have served in such office for the full period of 20 years, and shall be above 65 years of age, or who shall have been appointed to such office in or previous to the year 1832, and shall be desirous of retiring; or if such person shall, before the period of 20 years' service is completed, be afflicted with any permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office.

That your petitioner has for sometime past been afflicted with a failure in his sight, and that the same has now become so serious that he is no longer able satisfactorily to perform the duties of his office, as appears by the certificate of Samuel Key, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, practising at Leeds, hereunto annexed, and is consequently desirous of retiring.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that he may be at liberty to retire from the office of registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds district, and that your Lordship will be pleased to order that an annuity, equal to two-thirds of his salary of 1,000 *l.*, be paid to him out of the monies standing in the name of the accountant in bankruptcy to the account intituled, "The Chief Registrar's Account," according to the provisions of the 33d and 34th sections of the Bankruptcy Act 1861.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

I, HENRY SEDGWICK WILDE, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, the Petitioner named in the Petition hereunto annexed, make oath and say, that the several allegations in the said petition are true.

(signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

Sworn at 25, College Hill, in the City of London,
the 29th day of July 1864,

Before me,

(signed) *Geo. Hensman.*
A London Commissioner to Administer
Oaths in Chancery.

Leeds, 28 July 1864.

I HEREBY certify, that I have been consulted by Mr. Henry S. Wilde on account of a failure in his sight, which was a serious hindrance to him in the performance of the duties of his office.

Mr. Wilde first consulted me in August 1863.

At his age, I cannot look for any improvement in his vision.

(signed) *Samuel Key*, F.R.C.S.

Mr. *Wilde*, to Mr. *Miller*.

21, College-hill, London, E.C
30 July 1864.

Sir,

NOT having heard from you, I propose returning to Leeds this afternoon, unless otherwise instructed by you; thanking you for the expression of your sympathy in the misfortune which has overtaken me,—

I remain, &c.
(signed) *H. S. Wilde.*

To J. F. Miller, Esq.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Saturday, the Thirtieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-four.

In the Matter of *Henry Sedgwick Wilde*, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy, acting in the Leeds District, and in the Matter of the Chief Registrar's Account.

WHEREAS, the above named Henry Sedgwick Wilde hath preferred his petition to me, stating that he was appointed a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds district in the year 1851; that, by section 33 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, it is provided that the Lord Chancellor may, on a petition, presented to him for that purpose, order that an annuity be paid to any registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy not exceeding two-thirds of his salary, to be paid out of the Chief Registrar's account, when such person shall have served in such office for the full period of twenty years, and be above sixty-five years of age, or be afflicted with any permanent infirmity disabling him from the due execution of his office; that he had for sometime past been afflicted with a failure in his sight, and that

the same had become so serious that he is no longer able satisfactorily to perform the duties of his office, and praying that he may be permitted to retire, and that I should be pleased to award him such an annuity aforesaid. Now, upon reading the said petition and the affidavit made in support thereof, and the medical certificate therein referred to, and by virtue of the 33d section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and of every authority vested in me, I do hereby give leave to the said Henry Sedgwick Wilde to retire from his said office of registrar as and from this day. And I do order that the Accountant in Bankruptcy, out of the monies and securities standing in his name at the Bank of England to the credit of the account, intituled, "The Chief Registrar's Account," and by draft drawn on the Bank of England for the purpose, do forthwith pay to the said Henry Sedgwick Wilde the sum of 51 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*, being the proportionate part of his salary of 1,000 *l.* per annum, which has accrued due from the 11th day of July last. And I do order that thenceforth an annuity of 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, being a sum not exceeding two-thirds of his said salary, be paid to the said Henry Sedgwick Wilde for the term of his life out of the said Chief Registrar's account; and that, on the 11th day of October next, such Accountant do pay to him the sum of 132 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.*, being the proportionate part of such annuity which will have accrued due on that day; and that from and after the 11th day of October next the said annuity of of 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* be paid, by quarterly payments, on the 11th day of January, the 11th day of April, the 11th day of July, and the 11th day of October in every year, the first of such quarterly payments being made on the 11th day of January next. Provided always, that the payment of such annuity is to be subject to the provisions of the 34th section of the Act, 1861, and to proof being given from time to time to the Accountant in Bankruptcy by affidavit that the said Henry Sedgwick Wilde has not been appointed to or accepted, and is not in the receipts of the salary of any other public office.

J. F. Miller, Chief Registrar,
19 May 1865.

(signed) *Westbury*, C.

LEEDS BANKRUPTCY COURT.

COPY of all Official Letters, Reports, or other Papers relating to the Resignation of Mr. *Wilde*, as Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court at *Leeds*.

(*Mr. Ferrand.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *May* 1865.

295.

Under 4 *oz.*

PATENT OFFICE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 March 1865;—*for*,

COPY "of the REPORTS made to the Commissioners of Patents by Mr. *Hindmarch*, Q. C., and Mr. *Greenwood*, Q. C., the Commissioners appointed to institute Inquiries in reference to the PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNTS, and of any EVIDENCE on which such REPORTS were founded, and of any ANSWERS that may have been made thereto."

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
28 March 1865.

(*Mr. Hodgkinson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *March* 1865.

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COPY of the REPORTS made to the Commissioners of Patents by Mr. *Hindmarch*, Q. C., and Mr. *Greenwood*, Q. C., the Commissioners appointed to institute Inquiries in reference to the PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNTS, and of any EVIDENCE on which such REPORTS were founded, and of any ANSWERS that may have been made thereto.

— No. 1. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

PRELIMINARY REPORT of Messrs. *Greenwood* and *Hindmarch*.

To the Lord Chancellor and to the Commissioners of Patents.

IN compliance with the desire of the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners of Patents, we have proceeded upon the inquiries indicated in their letter of the 3d of May 1864.

We propose to make a full Report upon the subject hereafter, but circumstances induce us to make this Preliminary Report before terminating the whole inquiry.

Mr. Leonard Edmunds was appointed Clerk of the Patents in 1833, under Section 3* of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, and by Section 4 of the same Act he became entitled to a salary of 400 *l.*, and by Section 6 the salary was to be taken in full satisfaction for the duties of his office and of all expenses incident to the performance thereof. He was appointed, in 1852, Clerk to the Commissioners, with a salary of 600 *l.* a year.

From 1852 to 1863 Mr. Edmunds was absent from the office for long periods of every year, and his attendance during the remainder of each year has been little more than nominal.

From 1863 to the present time (after the defalcations of the clerk, John S. Smith, under the circumstances detailed in Mr. Greenwood's Report of 2d January 1863), Mr. Edmunds' attendance has been more frequent, and he has introduced a variety of regulations, and given a variety of orders which have produced great confusion, ill-feeling, and discontent in the office.

The language adopted by Mr. Edmunds, in his letters to the Commissioners, will have prepared them to believe that he is violent and intemperate in transacting the business of the office. We have found that his manner and conduct towards his subordinates is offensive, harsh, and unnecessarily severe; that his orders have been hasty and ill-considered, and that he has allowed the business, as well of the Commissioners' Office as of the Patent Office, to go on from its commencement without any proper system of accounts, or any proper regulations for the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the large sums received in those offices. The business of the office appears to us to require constant and vigilant supervision, and Mr. Edmunds has been guilty of a serious neglect of his duty in this respect.

Upon these grounds alone we were prepared to recommend his removal from his offices, when our attention was drawn to more serious matters relating to the conduct of Mr. Edmunds.

The principal receipts of the Commissioners' Office consist of monies paid daily into the office by applicants bespeaking various documents in proceedings relating to

* Under this section Mr. Edmunds holds his office.

to letters patent on which stamp duties are payable in lieu of fees, under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, as amended by the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 5. While endeavouring to trace the course of monies through the office, we ascertained that Mr. Edmunds, after the passing of the statutes just mentioned, sanctioned the introduction of a practice into the office by means of which he and his chief clerk and cashier, Mr. Ruscoe, were enabled to obtain the discount on stamps allowed to stationers at the Stamp Office, and appropriate the sums thus received to their private use.

We had great difficulty in ascertaining the particulars relating to this practice, and the evidence which Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe gave upon the subject, and the mode in which they gave it, appeared to us to be very discreditable Mr. Ruscoe told us that he purchased the stamps with his own money.

We remarked on the singularity and impropriety of a public officer having to make such advances. How was he to be compensated ? He told us he received discounts ; and first he said he received about 30 *l.* a year. Afterwards he corrected himself, and said he meant only that the discount upon small stamps for certified copies amounted to about that sum, but that he also received discounts upon the larger stamps of 5 *l.* and 2 *l.* each. He was pressed as to the amount of these discounts, and stated that they amounted to about 300 *l.* a year ; 330 *l.* altogether.

All this time Mr. Edmunds stood close to Mr. Ruscoe, taking part in the conversation, and even suggesting reasons to justify Mr. Ruscoe ; namely, the advance of his monies, the risk of sending cash to the Stamp Office, the risk of loss of stamps in returning, and the responsibility of keeping them in the office. On a subsequent day we were informed in writing, by some of the officers who had attended the inquiry, that the discounts were much larger ; they furnished us with an approximate number of stamps issued, and stated that Mr. Edmunds shared in the discounts.

And this we found to be the case. Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe admitted that, in 1853, they had made a verbal agreement to share the discounts, in pursuance of which Mr. Ruscoe was to take the sum of 200*l.* a year out of the discounts, and pay over to Mr. Edmunds the residue, amounting to about 300*l.* a year.

They said that this arrangement continued until 1863, when Mr. Ruscoe's uncle (who will be mentioned hereafter) died, and then the proportion was agreed to be reversed, Mr. Ruscoe taking the larger share and Mr. Edmunds the smaller. We pressed for a reason for this change (since the practice of the office remained unaltered), and then obtained from them, with considerable difficulty, the information that Mr. Edmunds' advance of money to purchase a stock of stamps was at that time repaid to him by Mr. Ruscoe, who was then to make the advances for the purchase of stamps, and therefore, as Mr. Edmunds expressed himself, Mr. Ruscoe should receive the lion's share of the discount.

This was the first that we had heard of any advances by Mr. Edmunds for the purchase of stamps, or of any repayment of money to him.

To prove the repayment they produced a cheque, dated 8th of August 1863, in Mr. Edmunds' favour for 600 *l.*, drawn by Mr. Ruscoe on his private account at the Union Bank, Temple Bar Branch, and paid by him into Mr. Edmunds' private account at Coutts'. The form of the cheque was remarkable, "Pay Leonard Edmunds, Esq., or bearer, return of advance for stamps in 1853, and discount on ditto up to the 30th June 1863, Six hundred pounds."

We called for particulars of the original advance by Mr. Edmunds, and were from time to time promised it. Subsequently, with a view to various other inquiries, we pressed for the production of the Patent Office Account at Coutts' (for Mr. Edmunds had, we found, besides a private account, for many years kept at Coutts' a "Patent Office Account").

Mr. Edmunds said that he was unable to lay his hands upon the books. We insisted very emphatically upon the production of the books, expressing our determination sooner or later to have the pass-books to see the banking accounts relating to the office. On the occasion of our next sitting, Mr. Edmunds produced a small pass-book, which he said he had found after long search. He said that it had not been written up for many years, and had been just made up by the bankers, for the purpose of complying with our request.

We shall have to call attention hereafter to the contents of this pass-book, for many reasons.

But at present we may state that Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe pointed out the 500 *l.* advanced by Mr. Edmunds in August 1853, for the purchase of stamps, and which sum had remained without repayment to him until the death of Mr. Ruscoe's uncle in 1863, as above mentioned.

The entry in the pass-book is, "1853, August 23d, To T. Briscoe, Esq. (meaning Ruscoe), 500 *l.*"

A careful inspection of this book convinced us that this sum of 500 *l.* was advanced out of public money. It was taken from the Patent Office Account, which consisted entirely of monies received for fees and stamps in one or other of the two branches of Mr. Edmunds' office, viz., in the Patent Office proper (of which more will be said hereafter) and the office of the Commissioners of Patents, and of monies advanced to Mr. Edmunds half-yearly by the Treasury upon his requisitions, for the current expenses of the Commissioners' Office.

Thus this sum of 500 *l.*, advanced by Mr. Edmunds for the purchase of stamps, and most relied upon by him for the purpose of justifying his appropriation of the discount, and furnishing the only plausible excuse for doing so, turned out, in fact, to be public money. That sum, therefore, after having been used as a pretence to justify, for 10 years, putting between 500 *l.* and 600 *l.* a year into the pocket of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe, was, when repaid (if it can be so called) in 1863, not returned into the fund belonging to the public, out of which it had been taken, but was paid into Mr. Edmunds' private account.

We find, therefore, that this sum of 500 *l.* was part of the monies received by Mr. Edmunds by virtue of his office, and that by procuring the payment of it to his own use Mr. Edmunds has misappropriated the sum of 500 *l.*, the property of the Crown.

We desire to add that nothing, in our opinion, could justify the appropriation of these discounts to the private use of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe. They both admitted that the practice of obtaining and appropriating the discount upon the stamps in this way was unknown to the Commissioners of Patents, and that they had never applied to the Commissioners of Stamps to entrust them with a stock of the small adhesive stamps which were necessary to be kept in the office.

Mr. Edmunds said, in the first instance, that he had not mentioned to any one at the Treasury that he obtained discount upon the stamps supplied to the office; but at a subsequent meeting he stated that it was known to Mr. Wilson, Secretary to the Treasury, and to Mr. Seton, also of the Treasury, both of whom are now dead.

The public paid ready money for the fees payable in stamps upon the proceedings in the office, and indeed paid their money several days before the stamps were wanted. The office was always largely in cash. It was bad enough in a half-educated person like Mr. Ruscoe, under the control and influence of Mr. Edmunds, to share in the amount of money which they made use of their position in the office to obtain; but, in a high officer like Mr. Edmunds, we think that the practice was without excuse, dishonest, and disgraceful, and the difficulties which they threw in our way, when we were endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of the facts, satisfied us that they were conscious that they had done wrong.

But we now come to still more serious matters relating to the conduct of Mr. Edmunds. And first it may be right to say a little more of the position of Mr. Ruscoe in the office, and of the practice adopted, as well in the Patent Office as in the Office of the Commissioners of Patents.

For many years before the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act, in 1852, Mr. Ruscoe acted as Mr. Edmunds' clerk, and, in fact, performed the duties of Clerk of the Patents. After the passing of that Act, Mr. Ruscoe became cashier of the united offices, and all the accounts (if they can be so called) were kept by him, and all the monies of the office passed through his hands.

He was the nephew of Mr. Ruscoe, of the firm of Sacket & Ruscoe, of Quality-court, who were the stationers doing all the work of the office and supplying the extra hands required there. [Upon these matters we may have to report more fully hereafter.]

The course adopted since the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act has been as follows:—

Persons desiring to take steps in their proceedings for obtaining patents, call

at the office, and leave with Mr. Ruscoe the money for the stamp duties payable in lieu of fees for the desired proceedings.

In printed diaries kept by Mr. Ruscoe in the office, the pages for each day are divided into four spaces, headed respectively "Notices to proceed," "Warrant and Seal," "Warrant," and "Seal," used to designate the four steps in proceedings upon petitions for patents for inventions.

Mr. Ruscoe every day enters in spaces thus left in the page of the diary for the day all the applications for steps to be taken in proceedings for patents, and that he does by entering in each space the distinctive number of each application for a patent, in respect of which a step described in the heading of the space is desired to be taken. Mr. Ruscoe has never made any entry of the actual receipt of the monies thus paid to him, but by counting at the end of a day the number of applications in respect of patents entered in the diary during the day (the amount of each stamp being known), the total amount of the money received would be known, and in practice the total amount was written in figures at the bottom of each page.

The amount of the daily receipts in money varied extremely, from nil up to 300 *l.* or 400 *l.*

We think it a loose and dangerous practice to allow these several monies to be thus received in a public office without any actual entry of the specific sums received in any book in the office.

Each evening the course was to pay the day's receipts into the hands of Mr. Ruscoe the stationer (uncle of Mr. Thomas Ruscoe the cashier), who was represented to us as having acted in substance as the banker of the office, or of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe.

And in truth Mr. Ruscoe the stationer kept an account, which was originally headed "Tom's Account."

In this account he credited T. Ruscoe (the cashier) with these sums paid in or sent daily to him, all of which he paid into his (the stationer's) own private account at the Union Bank of London.

When stamps were required, a Stamp Office form was filled up in the Patent Office, enumerating the required stamps, and that form was then sent to the stationer with the paper and parchment to be stamped; the stationer got the paper and parchment stamped, paid for the stamp (minus the discount) and debited "Tom's Account" with the amount. The stationer paid Mr. Edmunds his share of the discount (charging "Tom's Account" with the amount) by cheques on the Union Bank which he paid into Mr. Edmunds' private account at Coutts'. Thus, for example, in 1857 he paid two sums of 157 *l.* and 156 *l.* 9 *s.* to Coutts' for Mr. Edmunds' share of discount; in 1858, 136 *l.* 4 *s.* and 145 *l.* 1 *s.*; in 1859, 152 *l.* 5 *s.* and 149 *l.* 17 *s.*; in 1860, 145 *l.* 1 *s.* and 145 *l.* 10 *s.*; in 1861 for half a year, 149 *l.* 2 *s.*; and in 1862, 306 *l.* for a whole year.

Mr. Ruscoe's share of the discount was not paid to him in a similar manner, and while endeavouring to ascertain the mode in which he received his share of the discount money we observed, by comparing the diary with "Tom's Account" that the sums carried down in the evening to Mr. Ruscoe (the stationer), though agreeing, as a rule, with the amounts received at the office during the day, did not always correspond.

Sometimes 5 *l.* was kept back, sometimes 10 *l.*, sometimes more considerable sums. And in this way Mr. Ruscoe stated that he paid himself his share of the discounts out of the receipts of the office before they left his hands.

But these sums so kept back by no means correspond with the amounts to which Mr. Ruscoe claimed to be entitled for discount, but were of an irregular amount, at arbitrary intervals; and Mr. Ruscoe admitted that he applied them to his private uses. After some fencing, indeed, he roundly asserted in Mr. Edmunds' presence, and with his apparent acquiescence, that the office might, for the purpose of selling stamps, be fairly denominated a shop, and that the monies received there were not public monies, and that people came there and paid for their wares (viz., stamps), and in due time received them; that so long as they got their stamps it was immaterial who found them, and that while he was responsible for providing the stamps that had been paid for, the monies themselves had become his private monies, and that he might send the whole, or a part, or none at all, of the day's receipts, to his uncle the stationer, as suited his own convenience.

Such was the system of accounts and book-keeping, and such the regulations for

for the receipt, custody, and disbursement of monies (so far as regards stamps) established in the office under Mr. Edmunds' superintendence.

But another branch of the receipts of the office consisted of monies received for the sale of printed copies of specifications (with or without lithographed drawings), journals, indexes, &c. prepared in what is called the specification division of the office.

These copies of specifications are sold in vast numbers at small prices (from a few pence upwards for each), and the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Attorney General well remember the circumstances under which the clerk, J. T. Smith, in 1862, was discovered to have stolen and appropriated to his own use no less than about 800 *l.*, the accumulation of such small sums received by himself over the counter.

The course of office was that these sums were taken at the close of each day to Mr. Duffield, a superior clerk, and by him paid over weekly to Mr. Ruscoe, who forwarded the sums he thus received to his uncle the stationer to the credit of "Tom's Account," and these sums were eventually applied in payment of the current expenses of the office, tradesmen's bills, salaries, &c.

Until recently Mr. Edmunds rendered to the Treasury every half-year an account, or more properly a requisition for money.

On one side he stated the liabilities he had received, *e.g.* the names of the tradesmen and the amounts of the bills that he intended to pay; on the other side he gave credit for any balance that might remain in his hands from the last half-year, and for the amount received from the sale of specifications, &c.

The amount thus required by him, together with a fixed sum of 400 *l.*, for the payment of small disbursements on account of the office during the next half-year, was thereupon, by an order on the Paymaster General, advanced to him (or in Treasury language imprested to him) to be afterwards accounted for.

Mr. Edmunds' receipts for these monies (the usual form for receiving money from the Paymaster General) were generally, but not always, paid by him into the Patent Office Account at Coutts' (an account, however, with which the Treasury had nothing to do, and of which they knew nothing), and were cashed by Messrs. Coutts and entered to the credit of his public account, there called his "Patent Office Account."

But we may say, in passing, that though this was the general course, several advances of large sums from the Treasury in late years do not appear to have been paid into the Patent Office Account.

Neither Mr. Edmunds nor Mr. Ruscoe have given us any reason for this, and without at present imputing it to an improper motive, we observe it is an arbitrary and unexplained exception from the ordinary course of disposing of similar monies.

The money having been thus received from the Treasury, the tradesmen's bills, &c. were paid, and in process of time their receipts were sent to the Treasury and compared (with more or less strictness) with the corresponding items of the requisition, but nobody attended personally, and there ended the audit, if it can be so called, of Mr. Edmunds' half-yearly accounts (or requisitions) with the Treasury. Lately a monthly audit before the public auditors at Somerset House has been substituted for the half-yearly requisitions, &c. to the Treasury.

These considerable sums, therefore, received from the Treasury constituted a large part of the amount from time to time placed to the credit of Mr. Edmunds in his "Patent Office Account" at Coutts'.

But there was still another branch of receipts at the Office, namely, the ancient fees upon Patents (other than Patents of Invention), which were received by Mr. Edmunds or his deputy by virtue of Mr. Edmunds' office as Clerk of the Patents.

These monies were received in the office by Mr. Ruscoe; no contemporaneous entries of the receipt of these fees were made by him, but he alleges that the docquets for the Patents in respect of which the fees were paid enable him to know how much he had received for those fees. The amounts thus received for fees were, like the other monies, sent as a rule to Mr. Ruscoe's uncle, the stationer, and were by him credited to "Tom's Account."

Mr. Ruscoe made up an account relating to these fees for every quarter of a year before and for some time after the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act; once he made up the account for half a year, and afterwards made up such accounts yearly to the present time.

These accounts Mr. Ruscoe made up in books containing the "Patent Office Account," each account containing entries of the amounts of the fees received by him during the period to which the account related, and also containing entries of the several parts of the fees or sums payable to certain persons and to certain accounts according to law, and purporting to show the amount of the money remaining in his hands for the period to which it relates, and for which he was accountable to Mr. Edmunds.

On the right hand side of each of those accounts Mr. Ruscoe states that he gave credit to Mr. Edmunds for the whole amount of all the old Patent Office fees received during the period to which the account relates. On the other side he debited Mr. Edmunds with a few payments (unnecessary to be particularised at present), and carried down the balance into a memorandum below, that balance being payable to Mr. Edmunds as Clerk of the Patents, in order that he might pay over the amount in two sums according to law, and Mr. Ruscoe paid the balance which each such account showed was payable to Mr. Edmunds into Coutts' Bank to the credit of Mr. Edmunds in the "Patent Office Account." Mr. Edmunds was well aware of the existence of these books and of the accounts contained in them.

The sums thus received by Mr. Edmunds as Clerk of the Patents for the old Patent Offices' fees were divisible by Mr. Edmunds into two portions: one portion being for fees payable by him to the Consolidated Fund in pursuance of the Statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, s. 7, and the other portion payable to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of a fee fund account in pursuance of the Statute 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 122, s. 6, and accordingly at the foot of each of the periodical Patent Office Accounts above mentioned, Mr. Edmunds used to add the above-mentioned memorandum, showing the amounts of the two portions so payable into which the balance of the account was divisible. Thus (for example), at the foot of the account for the year ending 31st March 1864, the balance of which is 116 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*, there is the following memorandum:—

	£.	s.	d.
"Consolidated Fund - - -	86	3	4
"Accountant General - - -	30	14	6
	£. 116	17	10"

To show more clearly the nature of these accounts, we append to this Report a copy of the account for the quarter of a year ending 30th September 1852. Mr. Ruscoe stated to us that he furnished Mr. Edmunds with a copy of each of the above-mentioned Patent Office Accounts, and Mr. Edmunds admitted that he received those copies.

Mr. Ruscoe had in the office two draft forms of accounts and affidavits, from which the accounts to be rendered and affidavits to be made by Mr. Edmunds in pursuance of the statute above mentioned were prepared.

On every occasion when a copy of a Patent Office Account was furnished to Mr. Edmunds as above mentioned, Mr. Ruscoe also furnished Mr. Edmunds with an account or statement of the amount payable to the Controller of the Exchequer on account of the Consolidated Fund and the engrossment of an affidavit to be made by Mr. Edmunds for verifying the account. Mr. Edmunds admitted to us that he had received each of those accounts and engrossments of affidavits.

Mr. Edmunds was also on every such occasion furnished with a statement of the amount payable to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, and an engrossment of an affidavit to be made by Mr. Edmunds for verifying the amount.

It seems to have been the practice for Mr. Ruscoe, on behalf of Mr. Edmunds, to pay the sums due to the Accountant General; and Mr. Edmunds appears to have invariably sworn the affidavit verifying the amount to be paid to the Accountant General for the Fee Fund, and thereupon to have given a cheque on the Patent Office Account to Mr. Ruscoe, which was delivered by him with the corresponding affidavit to the Accountant General. And these sums are duly entered in the pass book of the Patent Office Account. Mr. Ruscoe stated (in Mr. Edmunds' presence, and uncontradicted by him) that up to the present time he believed that Mr. Edmunds had as regularly sworn the other affidavits relating

to

to the sums payable into the Exchequer, and to have paid those sums to the Controller General to the credit of the Consolidated Fund.

And, in truth, payments appear to have been made into the Exchequer for many years, not immediately after Mr. Edmunds received sums to be paid by him as above mentioned, nor in amounts exactly corresponding to the sums mentioned in the Patent Office Accounts and in the engrossments of affidavits, but in large amounts paid at intervals from time to time down to the 9th August 1852, when Mr. Edmunds appears by the Patent Office pass-book to have paid the sum of 1,722 *l.* 1 *s.* into the Exchequer; and Mr. Edmunds admitted to us that he has not since that time paid any sums of money received at the Patent Office and payable to the Consolidated Fund.

As to the affidavits, Mr. Edmunds states that when he presented his first affidavit at the office of the Controller General, he was told that they had nothing to do there with accounts or affidavits, that they had only to receive money, and they declined to take his affidavit.

We have not thought it necessary to postpone this Preliminary Report until we could verify this statement of Mr. Edmunds, and a great variety of other statements by him respecting matters which we may hereafter find it necessary to investigate.

Since the time of such first payment, Mr. Edmunds says he has ceased to swear his affidavits, and kept them as memoranda. But he continued, as above mentioned, to make considerable payments at irregular intervals and of variable amounts to the Exchequer, the last payment being on the 9th August 1852, as above mentioned.

From that time to the present he has made no more payments, and we are satisfied he never intended to do so. He has stated that he has no reason to give for not paying over the sums which he ought to have paid into the Exchequer.

In consequence of the irregularities in the accounts, and in the payments by Mr. Edmunds into the Exchequer, we have been hitherto unable to ascertain the exact amount of his defalcations.

But we have clearly ascertained that none of the sums which have become payable to the Consolidated Fund since Mr. Edmunds' last payment on the 9th August 1852, have been paid by him, although he has received the whole of them.

Those sums amount, in the whole, to the sum of 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*

In order to prevent any mistake with respect to the sums which have become payable into the Consolidated Fund since August 1852, we prepared a short account of them as follows :—

" Sums payable to Consolidated Fund.

		£.	s.	d.
" 1852.	Sept. 30, for quarter of a year - -	742	13	4
1853.	March 3, for half a year - - -	411	1	8
1854.	March 31, for one year - - -	184	–	6
1855.	March 31 „ - - -	108	10	2
1856.	March 31 „ - - -	213	17	10
1857.	March 31 „ - - -	400	13	8
1858.	March 31 „ - -	127	18	–
1859.	March 31 „ - - -	53	18	6
1860.	March 31 „ - - -	74	17	8
1861.	March 31 „ - - -	76	13	6
1862.	March 31 „ - - -	71	14	10
1863.	March 31 „ - - -	129	16	2
1864.	March 31 „ - -	86	3	4
		£. 2,681	19	2

The last mentioned account was shown to Mr. Edmunds, and he then admitted it to be correct. We then made an endorsement upon the account, of which the following is a copy :—

" This account, prepared and shown to Mr. Edmunds, 5th July 1864 ; Mr. " Edmunds admits the account to be correct, and that Mr. Ruscoe sent to him " a formal account and affidavit to be sworn as directed by the statute 3 & 4 " W. 4. c. 84, in respect of each of the within items."

That endorsement was then shown to Mr. Edmunds, and he admitted it to be correct.

Mr. Edmunds has frequently drawn considerable sums of money out of the Patent Office account at Coutts' for his private use, and at one period he obtained sums of money from that account, amounting to about 600 *l.* a year.

These sums appear to have been transferred to his private account, and they were duly debited to him in the Patent Office book. From time to time he has promised to give us some explanation of the items relating to these sums, and other entries in the pass-book, but up to this time he has offered us none.

The pass-book shows a balance in his favour of 4,896 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* on the 14th May 1864.

We need hardly say that no such balance, nor anything like it, ought ever to have existed.

The sums deposited were all or nearly all public monies, and ought to have been paid over to their proper destinations at very short intervals after being received. The account, in fact, ought to have been emptied periodically. Some of his private monies may occasionally have been paid into the Patent Office bank account, but Mr. Edmunds admits the balance of the account above mentioned is all public money; and we think it very probable that further investigation will show that other if not larger sums are due from him to Her Majesty.

He has stated his intention to pay the present balance to the Consolidated Fund. We have told him that he must act on his own discretion; that we have no power to control him, or to direct him to make or withhold payment; and that he must not suppose we were of opinion that by paying the balance at Coutts' he would free himself from the consequences arising from having retained money belonging to the public; and we gave him clearly to understand that there remained many other sums of money to be accounted for by him, as, for example, the numerous sums which for years and years appear to have been transferred from his public account to his private account.

He has expressed his sorrow for not having paid over the sums of money belonging to the public, but he says that he can give no reason for what he has done. He has not even said that he forgot them.

Such a plea would, under the circumstances, have been simply incredible; and we are convinced that if our examination of the accounts produced to us (and which were obtained with the greatest difficulty) had not enabled us to detect Mr. Edmunds' defalcations, the sums due from Mr. Edmunds to the Crown would have been lost to the public.

The facts which we have stated throw some light upon Mr. Edmunds' conduct respecting J. S. Smith's defalcations above mentioned, which some of the Commissioners will recollect, and therefore we need only briefly mention the circumstances of the case.

When it was first discovered that Smith had embezzled 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* Mr. Edmunds called upon the other officers and clerks in the Specification Division to make good the amount.

They raised the whole amount, and paid it to Mr. Edmunds, but not a shilling was contributed by Mr. Edmunds himself.

Of this sum he paid over only 350 *l.* to Mr. Ruscoe for the current expenses of the Office (to which the whole was applicable). The rest remained in his Patent Office account, unknown to anybody but himself. Three times he passed his accounts with the Treasury, and as often omitted to give credit for the money thus withheld; the produce, in effect, of the sale of specifications.

After Mr. Greenwood's report in January 1863, Mr. Edmunds sent round a statement to the Commissioners, stating simply that he had forgotton the money.

And the Commissioners perhaps believed him. It was a charitable and not wholly improbable construction of the circumstances.

But now, by the light of subsequent inquiries, we are constrained to disbelieve him.

We believe that he intended to spend it as he pleased, with the bulk of the other monies that he had withheld.

For, in the face of a terrible and almost unanswerable imputation of having kept back monies contributed by the fellow clerks of the delinquent, and of having three times passed false accounts to the Treasury, his attention was forcibly

forcibly called to the Patent Office account, into which he says that by pure mistake he paid the balance of Smith's defalcations.

Under his eyes in the same account lay the large sums and accumulating balance, the produce of the sums due to the Consolidated Fund (diminished only by what he had already taken to his private account).

It is incredible that this small sum (comparatively) of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* was simply forgotten, and conscientiously restored after he was found out (if we may use the expression), and yet that the larger sums before his eyes in his Patent Office account, and the sums paid to him at intervals, with their accompanying affidavits, should at the same time be persistently withheld from the public purse.

We have no doubt that as well as the money, the balance of Smith's defalcations as the money owing to Consolidated Fund, was wilfully misappropriated to his own use; that he intended to keep it or spend it as it suited his private convenience; and unless he can give some very satisfactory explanation of his conduct (and he has told us that he can give none), we think it will be difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that he has fraudulently disposed of money received by him by virtue of his employment.

There are other irregularities and dealings with the public money, gross in themselves, but inconsiderable in comparison with the above, to which we think it unnecessary to draw particular attention at present; dealings, for example, with discounts (long prior to the establishment of the Commissioners' Office), the allowance of a salary out of the public money for a short time by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe, the discontinuance of the salary upon the strength of new adjustments of the discounts, and various other objectionable practices, which in our judgment ought to have been brought to the notice of the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners in this Preliminary Report, if the grave matters which we have mentioned had not compelled us to report them without delay.

The facts we have stated seem to justify, if not require, the immediate removal of Mr. Edmunds from his office of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk of the Commissioners. As to the office of Clerk of the Patents, we find that the 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 49, authorises the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor, or any two of them, by any order, to remove from his office any officer of the Court of Chancery holding office during good behaviour (other than a Master in Ordinary) for some sufficient cause, to be expressed in the order.

If there be any doubt that the Clerk of the Patents is an officer of the Court of Chancery, the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, seems to treat him as an officer of the Court. There are, however, other authorities which show that he is an officer of the Chancery.

Mr. Edmunds was appointed Clerk to the Commissioners under the 5th section of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, and that section provides that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners from time to time to remove any of the clerks and officers appointed under the powers of the Act.

As to Mr. Ruscoe, we have by no means exhausted our inquiries into his conduct; but we have seen enough of his books to detect periodical deficiences in his accounts (of which he offers no denial or explanation), and some very suspicious erasures in his accounts.

We think, therefore, that it is necessary that we should pursue somewhat further the inquiry, as far as Mr. Ruscoe is concerned.

The impediments which have been thrown in our way in conducting the inquiry entrusted to us have prevented us from completing it in the time we have been able to set apart for that purpose, and which would have been amply sufficient if we had been assisted as we ought to have been by Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe.

(signed) *John Greenwood.*
W. M. Hindmarch.

12 July 1864.

— No. 2. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS' STATEMENT in reference to a Preliminary Report dated 12th day of July 1864, and made by *John Greenwood*, Esq., Q. C., and *William Matthewson Hindmarch*, Esq., Q. C.

To the Right Honourable The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

My Lord,

WHILE submitting to your Lordship's favourable consideration the following statement, it may be well that I should recall to your Lordship the precise circumstances under which and the particular object with which it was made.

On the evening of the 25th July last, I received from your Lordship a communication calling upon me to appear, on the forenoon of the 1st day of August following, before your Lordship and two of the Vice Chancellors, to show cause why I should not be removed from the office of the Clerk of the Patents upon some or one of four grounds or charges specifically alleged, and referring me for the particulars of the charges to a Report dated the 12th July 1864, made to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents by John Greenwood, Esq., Q. C., and W. C. Hindmarch, Esq., Q. C., under an inquiry for that purpose directed by the Commissioners.

Your Lordship will probably recollect that so long previously as the early part of 1863, having both attained the age (60), and completed the term of public service (30 years), which were requisite to entitle me to the usual superannuation allowance, I applied to your Lordship for leave to resign my offices of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, requesting, at the same time your Lordship's kind assistance in obtaining from the Treasury the allowance to which I was entitled. Upon the perusal of the Report my previously existing desire for retirement revived with additional force. It was evident to me, for reasons which I will explain more fully presently, that I could not hope to retain, with advantage to the public service, the offices of the Clerk of the Patents and Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents; and an intimation was therefore made to your Lordship that I was prepared to resign those offices. In answer I was informed, by a written communication from your Lordship, that if I thought proper to surrender the offices, and would undertake forthwith to account for and pay over to the Treasury all sums of money due from me as Clerk of the Patents, the proceedings fixed for the Monday following would not be taken. It was, however, added, "The Lord Chancellor will take the opinion of Lord Cranworth and Lord Kingsdown as to the course which, under all the circumstances of the case, it will be the duty of his Lordship to adopt with reference to the office of Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Private Committees held by Mr. Edmunds in the House of Lords."

On the following day (the 30th July), the offices of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents were surrendered to your Lordship, and an undertaking to account given, and at the same time a hope was expressed that your Lordship would think it right not to take the opinion of Lord Cranworth and Lord Kingsdown until your Lordship should be in possession of my answer to the Report of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch. In reply, a communication, dated 8th August, was received from your Lordship's secretary, in which, after explaining that the delay in replying had been caused by your Lordship's illness, it was stated that your Lordship had treated the Report, "being the result of inquiries made in Mr. Edmund's presence, as an admitted document, and transmitted it to Lord Cranworth and Lord Kingsdown;" however, your Lordship added that you would gladly afford me full opportunity of explanation and answer.

While availing myself of your Lordship's permission, I am desirous of stating at the outset, that but for your Lordship's determination to take the opinion of the noble Lords named respecting the course to be adopted with reference to the

the office held by me in the House of Lords, I should probably not have troubled your Lordship with any statement in answer to the charges contained in the Report.

However exaggerated I might consider that Report, it would have seemed to me out of place to expect your Lordship to enter upon the consideration of counter-statements and contradictions respecting matters, the investigation of which might be considered as rendered irrelevant by your Lordship's acceptance of my resignation, coupled with my undertaking to account. But when it is intimated to me that the Report in question may be made the foundation of ulterior proceedings affecting the office which I hold in the House of Lords, and that your Lordship, treating the Report "as an admitted fact," has transmitted copies of it to Lord Cranworth and Lord Kingsdown, I am compelled, in protection of my own character, which cannot but be seriously affected by the transmission of the Report to those noble Lords, and in defence of my own means of subsistence, which may be imperilled by a motion in the House of Lords to remove me from the office which I hold under the House, to make the best answer in my power to the Report in question. Still, in doing this, I shall try to bear in mind that I am meeting charges made against me in reference to offices now resigned, and that (except so far as these charges would, if established, show me to be unfit to continue in the office now held by me under the House of Lords) my proper course towards your Lordship and the noble Lords with whom you have communicated is to abstain from going into details irrelevant for the purposes of this statement.

Before, however, addressing myself in detail to the specified charges, or to the contents of the Report, I may be allowed a few words respecting the nature and character of the Report, and to the circumstances under which it was made, as bearing materially upon the question whether the statements contained in it could properly be regarded as "admitted."

My solicitor, Mr. Leman, has applied to Mr. Greenwood for a copy of the letter or other document under which the inquiry referred to in your Lordship's communication of the 25th July was conducted, and has been informed by Mr. Greenwood, in answer, that he (Mr. Greenwood) had received no directions from the Commissioners of Patents to transmit a copy; nor have I, up to the present time, been furnished with any copy of any evidence upon which the Preliminary Report is founded. Being thus left to rely upon a general recollection of the terms of that letter, and of the effect of that evidence (if any), I can only express my conviction that the letter contemplated no inquiry into such matters as there referred to in the Report. Indeed the Report itself treats the matters there put forward as having come to the knowledge of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch as it were by surprise; so far, indeed, from the Report being in the nature of a judgment or verdict of those gentlemen, founded upon distinct charges laid against me and proved by evidence, it appears, from the tenour of the Report, that these charges never could have been formally made or duly brought to my notice with proper opportunities of defence. In fact, the Report is, as may be collected from its spirit and tone alone, not a report of two gentlemen specially appointed to inquire into grave charges, and delivering the results of their inquiry in a judicial spirit, tempered perhaps with regret at being compelled to announce the irregularities or shortcomings of an old public servant, but a paper betraying the feeling of gentlemen who, annoyed and irritated, apparently, by what they consider either want of due deference towards them, or want of due assistance in the prosecution of the inquiry in which they were engaged, interrupt the due progress of that inquiry, for the special purpose of putting forward a statement which, though called a Preliminary Report, can be regarded as little else than a strongly worded bill of indictment against me. I may add, that so far from considering myself in any way upon my trial before Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch in reference to the charges contained in the letter of 25th of July, I had no previous intimation that any Preliminary Report was proposed to be made by them, and my first knowledge of the Report itself was through the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 25th July last, together with the accompanying copy of the Report; circumstances which, if known to your Lordship, would doubtless have led to a longer time than six days being accorded to me for the perusal of the Report and the preparation of my defence.

For the present purpose, however, I have only to urge strongly that the absence of any distinct previous charge and formal inquiry, and the tone of the Report

itself, equally preclude its being treated "as an admitted document," or indeed as anything but an able and somewhat strong act of accusation.

Passing to the Report itself, the first charge (so vague and general that probably for that reason it was not thought worthy of notice by your Lordship), is in substance, "that my attendance to my duties was irregular, that I had introduced regulations which had produced great confusion, ill feeling, and discontent in the office, and that my manner and conduct towards my subordinates had been offensive and harsh."

Without wishing to recur to old grievances, it is impossible to conceal the fact that this means little more than that Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch consider, that in the differences of opinion and contest for power which arose between Mr. Bennet Woodcroft and myself, that gentleman was in the right and I in the wrong. Looking back on all that has passed, I cannot deny that I may have expressed myself in strong language respecting some of Mr. Woodcroft's acts and proceedings; but the substantial question has been, whether, after being appointed the Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, and having general superintendence and control of the office placed in my hands, my fair authority was to be disregarded by a subordinate officer, whose ambition seemed to be to convert his special employment into an independent department or office held directly under the Commissioners, and to make his activity in reference of matters of science or speculative patent law a stepping-stone towards independence of his administrative superior. The concluding words of a statement addressed by Mr. Woodcroft to the Commissioners of Patents on the 30th January 1864, sufficiently show that this has been the real struggle. Mr. Woodcroft there says, "Mr. Edmunds, I say it with all respect, is incompetent to perform the higher duties we fulfil, if he were so disposed, and it is impossible to make him comprehend them. I venture, therefore, to hope that proper limits may be put upon his authority, and that his and all our duties may be properly defined."

That Mr. Woodcroft should have striven for an independent position is, perhaps, not surprising; that he should have resented my attempts to restrain what I considered to be abuses in his particular branch of the office, I would refer, as instances, to the proposed purchase of books belonging to him, Mr. Woodcroft, and to be added to the library by him, and to the cases respecting abridgments of specifications made by Mr. Zenas Woodcroft and by Mr. Foster, and to the improper retention by Mr. Woodcroft of a portion of the fees payable to the latter gentleman in respect of the abridgments made by him, may perhaps be palliated; but that he should have made private complaints behind my back to one of the Commissioners individually was and is, in my opinion, indefensible, and some allowance will, I trust, be made for the indignation which I felt at this portion of his conduct, an indignation not lessened by my conviction that his complaints were unfounded. When, therefore, Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch say that upon the grounds alone thus vaguely adverted to they were prepared to recommend my removal, they say no more than that they think Mr. Woodcroft and not I was in the right. Upon reading that portion of the Report I felt that all hope of conducting usefully the business of the office was at an end. Mr. Woodcroft might be considered as having attained the object he had so long striven for, and my only course was to retire.

I would submit, however, that this portion of the Report has no bearing whatever upon the real issue before your Lordship, viz., whether your Lordship is to take further steps in reference to my office held under the House of Lords. If it shall be found on inquiry that I have been regular in my attendance at the House of Lords, that I have properly performed the duties of my office there, that I have introduced no regulations there producing confusion or ill feeling or discontent, and that my manner and conduct towards my subordinates there has not been offensive or harsh, I may, perhaps, hope that your Lordship may then entertain some doubt whether what is asserted on this head in the Report must not be regarded as the result of false impressions conveyed to Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch, by statement made under the influence of strong feeling, and without the sanction of an oath. But, however this may be, if my conduct in the execution of my office in the House of Lords should prove to have been free from the imputation of such grave defects as those stated in the Report, then, whether those statements be incorrect or only highly coloured, or even if they could be regarded as true, they must, I consider, be equally treated as irrelevant in reference to the purpose for which I am now addressing your Lordship.

I pass

I pass now to the first specific charge contained in the letter of 25th of July; that relating to obtaining the allowance of discounts upon the price of stamps.

If I am not misinformed, your Lordship felt, upon further inquiry and consideration, that this charge, pressed by the Report with so much harshness, could not have constituted a just ground for depriving me of the offices which I resigned, and I shall therefore touch very briefly upon this first charge. The practice was not introduced by myself. I found it in full force at the time when I succeeded to the office of Clerk of the Patents. It has prevailed, and still prevails, as I am informed, in other public offices, as for instance in the country registries of the Court of Probate. It has always been justified, or been considered to be justified, on the ground that unless there be some statutory or other authority imposing upon the public officer who supplies the stamps the duty of a distributor of stamps, he cannot be expected to assume the burden and risk of that duty without some remuneration. In fact, the machinery provided by the Act for the Relief of Suitors in Chancery (15 & 16 Vict. c. 8, ss. 9 to 13) implicitly recognises the position that, in the absence of that machinery, the officers supplying stamps are not bound to act as distributors. I would further point out that, although it is stated in the Report that the stamps in question were stamps "in lieu of fees," thereby creating an unfair impression that I had sought to obtain indirectly a portion of the fees payable to the office, yet a reference to the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1853 (16 Vict. c. 5), shows indisputably that the stamps were strictly revenue stamps charged upon the instruments therein named (sect. 3), and placed under the ordinary management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, without any provision for keeping a separate account as in the Chancery Act before referred to. And in fact these stamps have been always considered and treated by the Stamp Office as ordinary revenue stamps.

Finally, I would observe that the discounts on the stamps purchased at the Stamp Office were taken openly by me, with the full knowledge of the authorities there, as will, I feel convinced, appear by a reference to the books of that office. The requisitions for stamps have for the last seven years been made in my own name in the following form:—

No. 16 (Patents).

Surname of Applicant, Edmunds.

Address, Great Seal Patent Office, 23, Southampton Buildings.

Number of Stamps.	Stamp Duty.	Total Amount.
	£.	£. s. d.
Seventy - - - -	5	350 – –
	Discount - - -	5 5 –
		344 15 –

It is impossible that the receipts of those discounts should not have been perfectly known in the office and generally.

I earnestly beg your Lordship to contrast this short statement of undeniable facts,—short only for the reason already adverted to,—with the unjustifiably harsh language of the Report, which, after imputing concealment and subterfuge, concludes by stating "but in a high office like Mr. Edmunds', we think that the practice was without excuse, dishonest and disgraceful, and the difficulties which they (that is Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe) threw in our way, when we were endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of the facts, satisfied us that they were conscious that they had done wrong." It will, I am satisfied, be impossible for any candid mind, after comparing the actual facts with the passage of the Report which I have quoted, to resist the conclusion that Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, whether appointed or not to conduct an investigation of a quasi-judicial kind, have, in making their Preliminary Report, acted as accusers rather than as judges.

The second charge contained in the letter of the 5th July is, that I have improperly

properly retained in my hands monies received by me for fees on patents which ought to have been paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer. In reference to this charge, I would say at once, that I am fully conscious that my conduct has been negligent and improper; I ought, undoubtedly, to have paid over from time to time, in accordance with the requisitions of the Act of Parliament, the sums of money payable to the Consolidated Fund, and mentioned in the admitted memorandum referred to in the Preliminary Report, as well as certain other monies not specifically mentioned in the memorandum, but all which were, in fact, duly paid in to my Patent Office account at Coutts & Co. When, however, Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch proceed gratuitously to express their private conviction with reference to the "dishonesty" of my intentions, saying, "From that time (*i. e.* the 9th August 1852), to the present he has made no payments, and we are satisfied he never intended to do so," let me entreat your Lordship to consider whether this cruel imputation is consistent with the facts that the aggregate amounts paid over by Mr. Ruscoe in respect of both classes of fees referred to in the Report, as well those payable into the Consolidated Fund as those payable to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, were all paid into the special Patent Office account kept by me with Coutts & Co.

The simple existence of this account, and the mode in which it has been dealt with, are alone almost sufficient to disprove the existence of the fraudulent intentions imputed to me. Had I intended to misappropriate the money, I certainly should not have ear-marked it by causing it to be carried to the credit of a special account with my bankers, Messrs. Coutts, headed "Patent Office Account," and thus, as far as possible, fixing upon it the character of public money.

Had my relation towards the Crown been that of a trustee of the monies passing through my hands in my official capacity, my only proper course of dealing with those sums would have been to stamp them, as far as possible, with the character of trust monies, by opening as I did a distinct account with my bankers. I feel confident, therefore, that while the fact of non-payment remains undenied, and my fault in this respect only extenuated, the severe imputations of fraudulent intent contained in the Report will, to every unprejudiced mind, appear unwarranted. Nor do I collect from the terms of your Lordship's communication of the 25th July 1864, that those imputations are adopted and charged against me, the second charge being only that I have "improperly" retained.

The third charge is, that I improperly caused to be transferred to the credit of my private account with Messrs. Coutts, from my separate account kept with them for the public purposes of Her Majesty's Patent Office, and applied to my own use, divers sums of public money. In the first instance, I may be pardoned for pointing out the extreme unfairness and inconsistency with which the second and third charges are pressed against me.

By the Report, Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch are careful to state, when they first allude to this Patent Office account, "that it was an account with which the Treasury had nothing to do, and of which they knew nothing." Probably it was felt that a recognition of that account could not fail, in reference to the second charge, to give me the benefit of the fact that the sums received in respect of the aggregate of the two classes of fees payable to the Consolidated Fund and to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery respectively, had been regularly paid in to the credit of this account. But if the Treasury thus refuses to recognise this account, so that, by way of illustration, in the event of the failure of Messrs. Coutts & Co. at the present time, I should be held liable to the Crown for every farthing due from me in respect of my receipts,—upon what ground can such a charge as that last referred to be properly sustained?

The public cannot say, "We refuse to recognise the account, and claim to hold you personally liable as if no such account existed," and yet contend in the same breath that the money standing to the credit of the account is public money. Had I been a trustee and thus ear-marked my trust money, and had Messrs. Coutts & Co. failed, I should have escaped liability. Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch would hold me liable and yet fetter my dealings; would, for instance, while holding me personally bound, have precluded me, in the event of an impending failure of my bankers, from mitigating the severity of an anticipated blow by a transfer from (say) my official account to (let it be supposed) my overdrawn private account. This, I confidently submit to your Lordship, is an untenable position. Upon the question of rectitude of motive and of intention, I am entitled to the full benefit of the fact that I opened an official account, and

paid

paid to the credit of it the sums, the retainer whereof by me is made the subject of accusation under the second charge; but it is impossible that the Treasury can, while refusing to recognise the account, found any legal complaint against me in respect of my dealings therewith. But, my Lord, it may be replied that, admitting that no legal complaint can be so founded, yet that morally the mere act of transfer was in itself improper, and further that the circumstances of my having transferred sums from my public to my private account throws a light upon my general dealings, and fixes me with that *mala mens*, that fraudulent intent, with which the Report so mercilessly tries to brand me. My Lord, upon the question of moral wrong, I might point out that this case is very different from that of a trustee who, having secured himself from personal liability by opening a separate account, receives at least some consideration for the obligation of preserving his trust account inviolate. I might add that there are few trustees, whether acting as bankers, solicitors, or simple trustees (I am sure your Lordship's experience will bear me out in this) who have not occasionally, with perfect innocence, and while perfectly solvent, made transfers from their trust account to their private account. It is a false step, but one which, I believe, taken innocently and without evil result 50 times for once that it is taken fraudulently. But I will not attempt thus to shelter myself; I prefer stating frankly that, whatever may be my legal position, I admit I was wrong in drawing from my Patent Office account the sums referred to in the Report. I deeply regret having done so. But when I pass on, the expression of a conviction contained in the Report of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, that if "their examination of the accounts had not enabled them to detect Mr. Edmunds' defalcations, the sums due from Mr. Edmunds to the Crown would have been lost to the public," let me ask your Lordship how this is reconcilable with the fact complained of in the Report, that my official pass-book showed a balance in my favour of 4,896 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* on the 14th May 1864. I must also claim as evidence of the rectitude of my intentions, the fact, not disclosed by the Report, but which will appear upon an inspection of the pass-book, that while not a single sum had been withdrawn from my public account within the last seven years, yet in February 1863, long before any fear of inquiry can be supposed to have influenced me, I restored to my public account the amount which I then believed to be that which I had withdrawn by previous irregular transfers.

Summing up shortly, my answers to the second and third charges would be, that as to the first I am in default, but stand cleared by the evidence of my own acts from all fraudulent intent; and that as to the second, while no charge can legally be brought against me, I regret, for my own sake, that I should have acted as I have done.

But in reference to both these charges there is one most material consideration to be adverted to. I am ready at this moment to pay into Her Majesty's Exchequer the amount, which, upon an investigation of my books carried out at my request by a professional accountant, now appears to have been received by me and not yet paid over. Endeavours have already been made by my solicitor, Mr. Leman, to procure the requisite Treasury sanction for payment of the amount. Meanwhile my official account at Messrs. Coutts' has been placed in the precise condition in which, according to the report of the accountant employed, it ought now to be. If the Treasury should object to receive the sum which I am now prepared to pay over until after further inquiry, I am willing to pay it at once, without prejudice to any further investigation into the accuracy of the statement of my receipts and payments, and I am prepared (though there appears to be some technical difficulty as to the proper mode of verifying my account, the 7th section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, prescribing an oath before one of the Masters of Chancery in Ordinary) to verify the amount by affidavit in any mode which your Lordship or the Treasury authorities may prescribe. What I am chiefly concerned to point out is, that so long as any delay in paying over the sums which I admit to be due from me rests with the Treasury, I cannot in common justice, for the purpose of determining the course which your Lordship might think it right to take in reference to my office under the House of Lords, be treated as a defaulter. Nor should I be rendering myself justice if I omitted to state that, when applying to your Lordship about 18 months back with a view, as already mentioned, to my resignation, I fully looked forward to a proper investigation of my official receipts and payments such as has recently taken place, and to the

discharge in full of what might appear to be coming from me. I do not ask your Lordship to credit this merely upon my simple assertion, since it is obvious that upon the appointment of my successor, and upon the first payment by him of fees in accordance with the Act of William IV., my omissions, if not previously made good, must inevitably have been discovered.

The fourth charge made by the letter of the 25th July alone remains, that of improperly retaining in my hands the sum of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, part of a sum of 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, paid by or on behalf of John S. Smith, for the purpose of making good monies received by him (Smith) in the Patent Office, and improperly applied by him to his own use. There is a wide discrepancy between the terms of this charge and the statement of its supposed particulars, as contained in the Preliminary Report; but as the letter refers to the Report, I proceed to consider the latter. The Report is evidently founded upon an entire misconception of facts. I received the sum of 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* from Mr. Woodcroft, by a cheque of Messrs. Cunliffe (solicitors), dated the 15th May 1861. This cheque was at once paid in by me to the credit of my "Patent Office Account" with Coutts'. It may be useful to remind your Lordship that this 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* represents monies received on account of sales of specifications, and that the monies so received had, ever since those sales commenced, in 1855, been paid over by Mr. Duffield to Mr. Ruscoe, and applied by Mr. Ruscoe, under my directions, towards defraying the incidental expenses of the office; I accounting for the same to the Treasury. The sum of 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* was properly applicable in the same way.

On the 17th July 1861, I gave Mr. Ruscoe a cheque for 350 *l.* on account of the amount so paid over to me towards defraying the smaller outstanding incidental expenses for the half-year ending 30th June 1861 (these small incidental expenses amounted half-yearly to from 400 *l.* to 600 *l.*), reserving the balance (approximately the other moiety) to be used in payment of the smaller incidental expenses during the following current half-year ending 31st December 1861. I went out of London in August 1861, to the north of Scotland, for the long vacation, and did not return until November, and from that time until November 1862, the existence of the balance of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* wholly escaped my memory. The omission was then discovered, and a cheque on my "Patent Office Account" given to Mr. Ruscoe for the balance towards liquidation of the current expenses, and the amount duly credited in the half-yearly account ending 31st December 1862. It is true that, in the interval between July 1861 and November 1862, I had examined the drafts of the half-yearly accounts ending 31st December 1861 and 30th June 1862, but there was nothing in those accounts to draw my attention to the subject of this balance. Had I occasion to refer to the half-yearly account ending 30th June 1861, in which the 350 *l.* was credited, the existence of the balance would undoubtedly have presented itself to my mind; but I had no such occasion, each half-year's account being complete in itself, and it being not even necessary to refer to the previous account for the purpose of checking my balance brought forward. Nor were the previous accounts referred to by Mr. Ruscoe and myself, on the occasion of my going through the drafts of the two next accounts. Neither had I occasion to refer to my Patent Office account book, an inspection of which will show that the only intermediate entries are, on the credit side, the sum of 101 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*, paid to me on 24th May 1862 by Mr. Ruscoe, in respect of the aggregate amount of old Patent Office fees, payable partly to the Consolidated Fund, and partly to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery; and on the debit side the sum of 30 *l.* 2 *s.*, being a cheque drawn against that account for the apportioned share of the 101 *l.* 16*s.* 10 *d.* payable to the Accountant General. I submit, therefore, that there is nothing in the least difficult to reconcile with what, whether difficult of belief or not, is nevertheless true—that the subject had escaped my memory.

It may perhaps be useful to point out that any fraudulent attempt to withhold the money must necessarily have failed; indeed, the error, if not discovered when it was, would have become apparent a few weeks later, on the audit by the Commissioners of Audit of the accounts of 1861, and in this way:—The particulars of Smith's defalcations, extending over three years, were written up in 1861 by Mr. Duffield, the clerk, with dates of sales, numbers, and prices of specifications, in a supplemental book, apart from the regular sale books of 1861, and this supplemental book was forwarded, with the regular sale books,

to

to the Audit Office. Taking the whole of the sale books of 1861, regular and supplemental, they would show receipts on sales, in excess of the sums credited by me, in 1861, to the amount of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*; and on the other hand, omitting the supplemental sale book, the sums credited by me would be found in excess of the regular sales by 350 *l.* Discovery was, therefore, inevitable. The just result is, that there was an omission in not making the balance available in that half year ending December 1861, towards payment of incidental expenses, but that every ascertained fact confirms my positive statement, that this omission was through oversight; in reference to which, moreover, it must be borne in mind that, during the whole of this interval, the 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* was lying dead in Coutts' as part of my Patent Office account balance, then amounting to upwards of 3,000 *l.*, and that no conceivable advantage could result to me from increasing this balance by the sum in question.

As respects the expression of conviction on the part of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, who, speaking of this sum, say, "We have no doubt that as well the money, the balance of Smith's defalcations, as the money owing to the Consolidated Fund, was wilfully misappropriated to his own use, and that he intended to keep it or spend it as it suited his private convenience," I would submit that, with a copy of my Patent Office account book in their possession, nothing short of a readiness to think evil could have led them to that conviction. The whole 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* was paid in on the 17th August 1861, and the only intermediate drafts besides the 350 *l.* are the two sums for the Accountant General's share of old Patent Office fees in July 1860 and July 1861. How I could, *de facto*, have misappropriated to my own use what was, in fact, lying dead to this special account at my bankers, I am at a loss to conceive. Their expression of conviction respecting my "intentions" I am of course unable to meet, except by reference to inconsistent facts. It certainly would seem that, had my intentions been of the unprincipled description which, in this part of the Report, as elsewhere, they so freely imputed, the payment of the money to the special account, so often referred to, was not the most apt mode of carrying them into effect. Had I held the sum under consideration strictly as a trustee, I should be, dealing with it as I in fact did, have been held in a court of equity to have shown irrefragably my desire and wish to deal properly with my trust monies. It can hardly be suggested that, because my duties towards the Crown were to pay and not to hold upon trust, the careful ear-marking of the amount due is evidence of an intention to spend as might suit my personal convenience.

One minor point remains to be noticed in connection with the fourth charge. It is stated in the Report, as if to increase the abhorrence which my alleged fraudulent conduct should inspire in honest minds, that the sum of 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, of which the 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* formed part, had been, under pressure from me, raised by the clerks in the Specification Division of the office. It would seem intended to hold me up to scorn as a man who, after wringing from the small incomes of his subordinates the amount needed to make good defalcations attributable to general want of good management, had afterwards proceeded to misappropriate to himself a portion of the hardly-raised sum. For the credit of human nature, it is to be hoped that there are few men capable of such conduct, and Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, believing as they did that the sum of 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* had been provided in the mode which they state, might, in common charity, have paused before attributing to me such a depth of baseness, and might have found in the alleged source and origin of the fund an additional reason for giving credit to my positive assurances that the 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* had remained unaccounted for through oversight. But, in truth, the foundation for this increased odium fails. The 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* was, in fact, according to the information which I received at the time, raised by Messrs. Cunliffe, the solicitors before referred to, by a mortgage upon certain house property belonging to Smith, which property was subsequently sold under the provisions of the mortgage deed, and realised the full amount secured.

After the mortgage had been given, it was discovered that Smith and Mr. Duffield had been wrong in the castings, which had not been properly checked, and other small errors were found. These were represented by three sums of 22 *l.*, 21 *l.*, and 76 *l.* The two first sums Mr. Duffield advanced to Smith, taking his chance of repayment on a sale of the property; and on Duffield

subsequently mentioning to me the sum of 76 *l.*, and stating that Smith could not pay it, I lent that sum to him (Duffield), giving him my cheque on my private account at Coutts', with directions to pay it over to Mr. Ruscoe, and thus finally to make good Smith's defalcations, taking a promise from Duffield and my chance of repayment upon a sale of the property, I standing, so to speak, as third mortgagee therein. About 12 or 14 months afterwards, the property having been sold, Duffield repaid me the 76 *l.*, and, as I was informed, out of the proceeds of the sale.

And now, my Lord, I have gone through the charges and Report, so far as seems to me necessary, in reference to your Lordship's avowed intention of consulting Lord Cranworth and Lord Kingsdown; I have also appended in the margin of the copy of the Report herewith sent, made from that forwarded by your Lordship, a few notes and observations upon points of minor importance either touched upon or less fully gone into in this general statement.

It remains only that I should express my earnest hope that, in the statement here made, accompanied by payment in full of the monies due from me in respect of my official receipts, and in the fact that my duties in the House of Lords are in no way connected with the receipt or payment of monies, your Lordship and the noble Lords whom you have consulted will find abundant justification for taking no further step in reference to the office held by me under the House of Lords. Should you consider my faults greater than I have ventured here to represent them, let me beg you to remember that they have already been severely punished by the mental suffering inflicted upon me by the terms of the Preliminary Report, and by the circumstances of my resignation of the offices held by me under the Crown and the Commissioners of Patents. Let me also point out that the loss of my office under the House of Lords would bring with it absolute destitution. Were I a man of independent pecuniary means I might, on this occasion, shrinking perhaps from public discussion, inform your Lordship that if, in the opinion of your Lordship and the noble Lords named, any resignation of the office held under the House of Lords ought to be tendered, I would take that step. But my position does not permit my taking this high course, and though fully sensible of the impropriety of my conduct, I am equally strong in the conviction of any absence of fraudulent intention, and almost equally sanguine that, if the real facts of the case be fully explained to the House, they will meet with a more charitable consideration than that given by the framers of the Preliminary Report.

I have, in fact, no choice; and should your Lordship and the noble Lords consulted consider it to be your Lordship's duty to proceed further, I must make the best defence I can, and cast myself, as an old public servant, upon the generosity of the House.

In the earnest hope that your Lordship may find it consistent with your sense of your duty to the public not to drive me to this extremity,

I have, &c.

20 September 1864. (signed) *L. Edmunds.*

— No. 3. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

OBSERVATIONS upon Mr. EDMUNDS' STATEMENT of 20 September 1864.

My Lord, Treasury, 29 October 1864.

I HAVE attentively read Mr. Edmunds' statement of the 20th September 1864 (forwarded by your Lordship), in answer to the Preliminary Report of Mr. Hindmarch and myself of 12th July 1864.

In that Report there were five principal charges.

1stly. That Mr. Edmunds had, from the year 1852, withheld from the public purse large sums of money which he ought to have accounted for and paid quarterly in every year from that time to the present.

2ndly.

2dly. That he had in 1853 advanced 500 *l.* out of public monies for the purchase of stamps, and had in 1863 taken 500 *l.* (in purported repayment) out of public monies and put it into his private pocket.

3dly. That he had purchased stamps at wholesale prices, sold them in the Patent Office at retail prices, and put the difference into his own pocket instead of crediting the amount to the public, the purchase having been made out of public monies.

4thly. That he had drawn large sums out of the public monies of the Office to his own use, and had given no account of such sums.

5thly. That he had withheld a sum of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, for which he ought to have given credit to the Treasury, and had three times passed his accounts, while that sum was in his hands, without noticing it.

Not one of these charges is denied by Mr. Edmunds.

And, at the present stage, perhaps, this single remark might have been sufficient, yet, upon reflection, I have thought it better to enter into some particulars on each of the above heads.

Mr. Edmunds calls the report exaggerated.

He does not say in what respect.

2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* was the amount admitted by him to have been received by him from Mr. Ruscoe since August 1852 for the Consolidated Fund, and to have been withheld by him to the present time, and we so reported.

He has now (26th September 1864) paid into the Exchequer nearly three times that amount, that is to say (not 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, but), 7,872 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

This he has been permitted to do by the Lords of the Treasury, in accordance with the undertaking which he gave your Lordship with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls.

This large misappropriation of public money, undenied by Mr. Edmunds, has not even been attributed to forgetfulness.

It was impossible; for the circumstances (referred to below) preclude it. And when we discovered, on the 28th of June 1864, the non-payment of these sums one after the other, in the presence of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Woodcroft, and other officers of the establishment, Mr. Edmunds wrote and handed to us a paper, of which the following is a copy:—

"I admit the wrong in relation to the non-payment with sorrow. I hope no further remark will be made *at this moment*" (so underscored by himself, in the presence of the audience. Woodcroft is talking much out of doors on these subjects."

And he afterwards assisted us to cast up the admitted sums, making up the 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, mentioned in our report.

Now, it must be remembered that he was periodically reminded of the payments that he ought to make, for these sums were paid to him by Mr. Ruscoe yearly, or oftener. They ought to have been paid quarterly to the Consolidated Fund, as directed by the Statute.*

The periodical payments by Mr. Ruscoe to Mr. Edmunds were accompanied by corresponding amounts for the Accountant General, and two forms of affidavit† were on every occasion handed by Mr. Ruscoe to Mr. Edmunds, that he might verify the amount to be paid to the Consolidated Fund and to the Accountant General respectively. Continually, but not regularly, from 1852, Mr. Edmunds declared his affidavits and paid his money to the Accountant General, but has withheld all payments from the Consolidated Fund from that time.

It cannot, therefore, be doubted, even if Mr. Edmunds had not in effect admitted it, that this money was voluntarily withheld, not forgotten.

But Mr. Edmunds says that, though not paid into the Exchequer as directed by the Act, the amounts were duly paid into the Patent Office account at Messrs. Coutts, by Ruscoe.

The observation upon this is twofold: 1st, that the amounts paid by Ruscoe ought to have been paid over by Mr. Edmunds to the Consolidated Fund.

2dly.

* *See* Stat. 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 84. † Stat. 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 122; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 84. s. 12.

2dly. that upon examination of the pass-book it appears that the monies in that account corresponded in no way with the monies which ought to have been there.

It is true that what remained of the monies in that account were public monies, but the account itself was drawn upon by Mr. Edmunds, large and arbitrary amounts, from an early period, for his private use.

Possibly, when it was opened by him in 1833, it was intended to be a sort of public account, but it ceased to be so, in any just sense, almost directly.

Mr. Edmunds opened it at his own will; it was unknown at the Treasury. It was free to him to fill it, to empty it, to close it, at any moment. It had a name that imported a public account, but he used it as a private account.

For example, he drew on it in 1834 for his private use, 846 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, in 1835, 1836, and 1837, for various other sums; for some years, namely, from 1838 to 1845, this practice for some reason was discontinued; from 1846, he began again to draw on this account for his private use, and he so continued to do.

In 1852 (it will be remembered) he made his last payments to the Consolidated Fund, and in the following year, 1853, he drew no less than 930 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* for his private use.

On the whole, upon the face of the pass book, he drew from 1834 to 1857, 5,869 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* for his private account.

But, besides these items, which, on the face of them, passed to his private account, there are others which have the same appearance.

For instance, sums "to bearer," 50 *l.*, 50 *l.*, 50 *l.*, 50 *l.* 10 *s.*, total 200 *l.* 10 *s.*, and three sums to James Leman, 300 *l.*, 200 *l.*, 100 *l.*, total 600 *l.*

These three sums Mr. Leman says were in repayment of loans of money which he had made to Mr. Edmunds.

So that (besides other drafts of which we have received no explanation) a sum of 6,671 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.* appears to have been drawn for his private purposes by Mr. Edmunds out of this account.

Yet Mr. Edmunds now represents this account as being so essentially a public account, that the existence of monies there was in some sort equivalent to their being in the Exchequer, or at all events sufficient to disprove any fraudulent intention.

But even if it were so (as it in no sense is), the proper amounts have at no period been there.

For example:—In February 1863, it appears that Mr. Edmunds transferred from his private account to his "Patent Office Account" a gross sum of 1,450 *l.*

This he said was "to complete the balances."

And this, it will be recollected, was after the "Patent Office Account" had for the first time been made known to the Commissioners in Mr. Edmunds' written statement to them (dated 28th January 1863), in explanation of the fact mentioned in Mr. Greenwood's report (of January 1863), viz., the withholding by him from the Treasury the sum of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* (mentioned below).

Before this large sum of 1,450 *l.* was thus restored, namely, at the end of the year 1862, there was only a sum of 3,230 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* in the "Patent Office Account."

It seems of itself a gross dereliction of duty, to allow such a sum of money to be there (which ought to have been paid quarterly, as it accrued, into the Exchequer, or disbursed for public purposes); but, considerable as that sum is, it was inconsiderable as representing the money due from Mr. Edmunds, who has now paid 7,872 *l.* to the Exchequer (as above mentioned).

Therefore, the allegation that the money withheld for so many years from the Consolidated Fund was at all events safe in a public account, seems, in every view, groundless.

Upon the first charge therefore, of witholding 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* from the public for varying periods, from 1852 to the present, "the non-payment remains undenied" (as Mr. Edmunds says in his statement*); and the amount so withheld from the public is now augmented by what Mr. Edmunds has thus lately refunded.

* Page 16.

2dly. As to the specific sum of 500 *l.*, taken from the public monies in 1853, and transferred to his private account in 1863, the fact remains undenied, and even unnoticed in "the statement."

3dly. As

3dly. As to the appropriation of the difference between the price at which the stamps were bought by Mr. Edmunds, and the price at which he disposed of them to the public (called "Discounts"), Mr. Edmunds says that such difference of price (in the buying by wholesale and disposing of in retail) is publicly well known, and that the practice of buying for a less sum what is retailed to the public at a greater sum, is common at many public departments, and is well known at the Stamp Office itself (for which he vouches the form of his own requisitions).

But no such practice was objected to by us; what we objected to was the practice of buying stamps at wholesale prices with the public money, and putting the profit into the private pocket of a public salaried officer.

4thly. As to withdrawing large sums from the Patent Office account for Mr. Edmunds' private use, such remarks as occur to me have been already made.

These drafts are neither denied nor excused, nor have been explained.

5thly. As to withholding 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, though passing his accounts three times with the Treasury (without noticing it), that charge remains also undenied.

Mr. Edmunds repeats that he forgot the sum. If it had stood alone, such an excuse might have been entertained.

But, linked as it is with the rest, larger and numerous sums, all withheld and none forgotten, the alleged forgetfulness of this particular amount seems incredible, and we (who have heard him and seen him) disbelieved him, which I am now constrained to repeat.

One small matter remains.

Mr. Edmunds has made it a matter of complaint that Mr. Greenwood withheld from him a letter from the Lord Chancellor of the 3d of May, and in his statement he complains that the Commissioners' letter of that date has been withheld from him.

As to the first he was informed that no such letter ever existed, yet he has repeated the complaint.

As to the Commissioners' letter, it was read to him and to the other officers of the Patent Office at the opening of the inquiry, and it was clearly intimated to him since, that if he desired a copy he should apply to the Commissioners.

In his statement, therefore, he suggests (what he thinks he could show by the production of the letter), that the matters upon which we have reported were not the subjects upon which we were instructed to make inquiry.

I need hardly say that if our inquiries had been wholly alien, and such matters as the above had been accidentally disclosed to us, we should have made them known.

In conclusion I wish to repeat that our report was preliminary only.

The facts there stated seemed fully established, and we thought it imperative on us to make them known at once, before Mr. Hindmarch was compelled to leave town for the Summer Circuit.

The inquiry into Mr. Edmunds' account is at present by no means exhausted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Greenwood.*

The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor,
&c. &c.

— No. 4. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

OBSERVATIONS of Mr. *Hindmarch*, in Answer to Mr. EDMUNDS' STATEMENT of 20th September 1864 to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord,

I HAVE attentively read the statement of the 20th September 1864, forwarded to Mr. Greenwood and me by your Lordship, in which Mr. Edmunds has made some observations in answer to our preliminary report of the 12th July 1864.

And in order to enable me to give a more satisfactory answer to the allega-

tion contained in Mr. Edmunds' statement, I have read all the short-hand notes of our proceedings, which Mr. Greenwood, by reason of his other engagements, has been unable to do.

That report states that Mr. Edmunds has made himself liable to some very serious charges, which were in substance as follows :—

1st. That from 1853 to 1863, Mr. Edmunds (in conjunction with Mr. Ruscoe, a clerk in his office) had used public money in his possession for the purpose of purchasing stamps to be used in the office of Clerk of the Patents, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, so as to obtain the discount (so called), being the difference between the wholesale and retail prices, which is allowed at the Stamp Office to persons purchasing stamps, and that he had divided the discounts thus obtained between himself and his clerk, instead of paying the full amount of the stamps to the Stamp Office, or crediting the amount of the discounts to the public in his accounts with the Treasury.

2d. That the sum of 500 *l.* of the public money, which Mr. Edmunds had for 10 years so used for purchasing stamps, as above-mentioned, was by him in 1863 applied to his own use.

3d. That Mr. Edmunds had withheld from the public purse, and kept in his hands, various large sums of public money, which from time to time since the year 1832 he had received by virtue of his office as Clerk of the Patents, and which he was bound by statute to account for and pay into the Exchequer.

4th. That Mr. Edmunds had from time to time drawn large sums out of the public monies thus withheld, and in his hands, and applied them to his own use.

5th. That he had also withheld from the public Exchequer a sum of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* of public money, which came into his hands as Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, and for which he ought to have given credit to the Treasury in his accounts, and had three times passed his accounts as such clerk with the Treasury whilst that sum was in his hands without including or noticing it.

It appears to me that Mr. Edmunds' statement does not contain any distinct denial of the material facts stated in our preliminary report relating to those charges, but I nevertheless proceed, in pursuance of your Lordship's request, to make such observations as occur to me respecting that statement.

Mr. Edmunds says the charges in our report are exaggerated, but he fails to show in what respect they are so, and the distinct admissions made by Mr, Edmunds himself, and the information given to us in his presence and not contradicted by him, are sufficient to show that the charges are far from being exaggerated.

The inquiry which we have conducted thus far into the management of the Patent Office and the conduct of the officers in it, has been carried on under the authority of the letter of instructions of the 3d May 1864, which we understood as emanating from your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, as well as from your Lordship and the other Commissioners of Patents.

At the commencement of the inquiry that letter was read aloud in the presence of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Woodcroft, and several clerks in the Patent Office. We understood Mr. Edmunds to say that he was aware of the contents of that letter, and had a copy of it, and then and throughout the whole of the inquiry it has been considered as authorising us to pursue our investigations into every department of the Patent Office.

As Clerk of the Patents, Mr. Edmunds was an officer of the Court of Chancery, and was not at all under the control of the Commissioners of Patents.

But it is clear to us that Mr. Edmunds was aware that we had the authority of the Lord Chancellor to inquire into the management of the business of the office of Clerk of the Patents, for a very large portion of our investigations had relation to that office. Except during a portion of the examination of Mr. Ruscoe, the inquiry was conducted altogether in the presence of Mr. Edmunds, and afterwards his then solicitor had a transcript of that portion of Mr. Ruscoe's examination in order to make a copy of it. Mr. Edmunds was frequently himself examined upon matters relating to the office, and he never intimated

intimated any objection to our authority to investigate the management of the business of that office or the conduct of its officers.

Mr. Leman, as Mr. Edmunds' solicitor, nevertheless, after our preliminary report was made, addressed a letter to Mr. Greenwood asking for a copy of the letter or other document received from your Lordship under which our inquiry was conducted, and Mr. Edmunds' "statement" shows that the application was made with the view of contending that our inquiries as to the matters comprised in our preliminary report was unauthorised.

It is hardly necessary to say that even if our authority had not extended to an inquiry relating to the office of the Clerk of the Patents, and the matters mentioned in our report had been accidentally disclosed to us, we should have forthwith made them known to your Lordship, but the business and proceedings of the two offices of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk to the Commissioners are so intimately connected that the limitation of the inquiry to the office of the Commissioners of Patents would have rendered it nugatory.

Mr. Edmunds also states that he has not been furnished with any copy of any evidence upon which our report is founded, and that he was driven to rely upon a general recollection of the effect of the evidence, "if any," thus even seeking to intimate a doubt as to whether we had any evidence in support of the facts we reported.

This complaint is as groundless as many others of Mr. Edmunds' statements.

During each of the first four or five of our sittings upon the inquiry directed by your Lordship and the Commissioners, Mr. Edmunds was attended by a person whom he represented to be Messrs. Linklaters' clerk, and that person appeared during each of those sittings to take full notes of the evidence and of everything that passed.

At the end of the third sitting, we found that our inquiry was likely to develope important and serious matters relating to the interests of the public and the conduct of some of the officers, and we secured the attendance of a short-hand writer to take notes of the proceedings at each of our subsequent sittings, in order to preserve evidence of the various statements made to us, and to enable us to pursue our inquiry more rapidly.

Mr. Edmunds was informed that he might if he pleased have a copy of all or any part of the short-hand writer's notes, and Mr. Edmunds availed himself of this permission to some extent, for at his request his solicitor was allowed to have (in order to copy it) so much of the transcript of the short-hand writer's notes as related to the examination of Mr. Ruscoe in his absence (on the 17th June), as above mentioned.

Mr. Edmunds might have obtained a copy of all the other notes of the short-hand writer, but we have been informed by the short-hand writer that Mr. Edmunds has not applied for any copy of any part of the notes except the part above mentioned, and he has not applied to us for any copy of them.

Transcripts of the whole of those notes have been furnished to us by the short-hand writer, and are ready to be produced when required.

Mr. Edmunds also states that it appears from the tenor of our report that the charges against him never could have been formally made or duly brought to his notice with proper opportunities for defence, and he also says in his statement that he had no previous intimation that any preliminary report was proposed to be made.

These assertions of Mr. Edmunds are opposed to the truth. From time to time when we obtained admissions from Mr. Edmunds himself, or proofs from any other source of the facts upon which the several charges mentioned in our report are founded, we called Mr. Edmunds' attention to them, telling him that the matters were of a grave and serious character, that we were bound to report the facts, that our report would probably lead to proceedings elsewhere, and we repeatedly requested him to furnish us with any explanations he had to give.

We had 11 sittings, each of several hours' duration, for the purpose of proceeding with the inquiry, but in consequence of the difficulty with which we obtained the information which we required we were not able during those sittings to do more than inquire into the general nature of the business of the offices, the nature of the duties to be performed by the officers and clerks, and investigate the matters mentioned in our preliminary report. Some of the matters comprised in our report did indeed come upon us by surprise, for we

did not anticipate, nor do we suppose that your Lordship or the Commissioners of Patents anticipated, that Mr. Edmunds had been guilty of the misconduct which we have discovered.

We have not, therefore, commenced that part of our inquiry which relates to the differences between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Woodcroft, and we are not yet in a position to form any opinion respecting those matters.

Mr. Edmunds, under the pretence that he intended to furnish detailed accounts relating to the Patent Office, repeatedly endeavoured to divert us from pursuing our inquiry into the matters mentioned in our preliminary report as affecting him, and to induce us to enter into an investigation of the differences which he mentions in his statement rather than into the money matters of the office, of which he said he would give detailed accounts hereafter. But we refused to abandon the course of inquiry which we were pursuing, informing him, however, that we should be glad to receive the detailed accounts.

The detailed accounts have never been furnished to us, and it is nothing more than a gratuitous assumption on the part of Mr. Edmunds to persist in his statement that a portion of our preliminary Report respecting his attendance at the office and conduct means no more than that we think Mr. Woodcroft, and not he, was in the right.

Mr. Edmunds' statement that he had no previous intimation that a preliminary report was proposed to be made by us, is also at variance from the truth. For at one of our sittings, held on the 16th June last, when Mr. Edmunds sought to postpone for a time the further progress of our inquiries, on the alleged ground of the inability of his solicitor's clerk to attend on the following day, we expressed a fear that we should not get through the matters of the inquiry before the commencement of the circuit, and also stated to Mr. Edmunds, that unless we did so we should be obliged to make a preliminary report, and this statement to Mr. Edmunds is recorded in the transcript of the short-hand writer's notes.

That intimation of our intention was made to Mr. Edmunds before we had discovered his misappropriation of the monies belonging to the Consolidated Fund, mentioned in our report, and when we had made such important discoveries as those which we have brought before your Lordship and the Commissioners of Patents, and the circuit being close at hand (on the 5th July, the last day of our sitting before the vacation), Mr. Edmunds could not reasonably suppose that we would abandon the intention to make a preliminary report, which we had so clearly intimated to him.

I now come to the charges mentioned in our report above mentioned, none of which, in our opinion, has been answered by Mr. Edmunds' statement.

With respect to the first of those charges, that Mr. Edmunds had for 10 years made use of public money in order to obtain profit for himself and his clerk upon the purchase of stamps for the use of the Patent Office, and the second charge, that he had at the end of 10 years appropriated that public money, amounting to the sum of 500 *l.*, to his own use, he is without defence.

It was clearly proved before us that the sum of 500 *l.*, advanced by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe in 1853, was drawn out of the public money in his Patent Office banking account, that he and Mr. Ruscoe had divided the profit or discount which was obtained between them, and that the 500 *l.* at the end of the 10 years was paid into Mr. Edmunds' private account, instead of being restored to the public.

And the proofs of those facts, which we obtained ultimately, became so conclusive, that Mr. Edmunds was driven to admit the truth of them (although he had previously asserted that he had advanced the 500 *l.* out of his own means), and he then sought to justify or excuse his conduct by alleging that it was necessary to purchase and provide the stamps for the public use in the manner which was done, that his predecessors had taken the discount upon stamps in the same way as he had done, and that the discount had been taken openly and with the full knowledge of the authorities at the Stamp Office.

Mr. Edmunds has repeated in his "statement" nearly the same assertions as those which he made to us by way of justification or excuse, and those assertions, I will show, are not grounded on fact.

Mr. Ruscoe acted as the deputy or clerk of Mr. Edmunds, and also of Mr. Edmunds'

Edmunds' predecessor, in the office of Clerk of the Patents, but Mr. Ruscoe was not paid any salary either by Mr. Edmunds, or, as we believe, by his predecessor.

Patents, before the Patent Law Amendment Act, were engrossed by a stationer employed for that purpose by Mr. Ruscoe, the stationer procuring the stamps, and obtaining the discount upon them. By an arrangement between the stationer and Mr. Ruscoe, the discounts upon the stamps (for several years amounting to less than 100 *l.* a year) were paid over to Mr. Ruscoe, and those discounts, together with some small gratuities, formed the emolument received by Mr. Ruscoe for the duties which he performed.

This continued down to the year 1844, when some different arrangement was made between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe, the precise nature of which we have not been able to ascertain.

But it appears that the number of patents annually passing the Great Seal had been gradually increasing; in the year 1844 they amounted to 450, and the annual amount of the discount upon the stamps in that and the succeeding years exceeded 200 *l.*

It appears by the books in the Patent Office that in the year 1840 Mr. Edmunds allowed Mr. Ruscoe a salary of 130 *l.* out of the public money coming to his hands, and although we did not obtain conclusive proof of the fact, we inferred from the statements made to us that Mr. Edmunds in that year took the discounts, which would amount (on 450 patents) to more than 200 *l.*

The books in the Patent Office also show that in the year 1845, and for some years afterwards, Mr. Edmunds was paid the sum of 100 *l.* a year out of the discounts annually received by Mr. Ruscoe from the stationer, in manner above-mentioned.

After Mr. Edmunds had asserted to us that his predecessors had taken discount on stamps in the same way as he had (of which he gave us no proof), we called for, and examined Mr. Ruscoe on the subject.

Mr. Ruscoe stated to us in Mr. Edmunds' presence, that before the year 1844 he had always taken the discounts for his own benefit, and that after 1844, in consequence of the large increase in the number of patents, Mr. Edmunds required Mr. Ruscoe to allow him something out of the discounts on the Patent Stamps, and that Mr. Edmunds was afterwards annually paid an agreed sum (for some time 100 *l.* a year) out of those discounts.

Mr. Edmunds did not contradict this statement of Mr. Ruscoe's, and yet he has ventured to repeat, what must be deemed his groundless assertion, that his predecessors took discount in the same way that he is accused of having done from the year 1853 to the year 1863.

As already stated in the preliminary report, there was no necessity for providing a stock of the 5 *l.* stamps for the various documents prepared in proceedings for obtaining patents, the money being always obtained for such stamps in sufficient time for the documents to be sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped, and Mr. Edmunds does not in his statement assert the contrary.

The stamps, we were told, have always since 1852, been obtained in Mr. Edmunds' name, and, as he asserts, the authorities at the Stamp Office, and the clerks in the Patent Office, must have known that he received the discounts.

If the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or any of the superior officers in the Stamp Office ever became aware that Mr. Edmunds obtained the discount from the money which he paid for stamps (of which he gave us no proof, and which we very much doubt), they could not know that the money he paid belonged to the public, or that he had not the authority of the Commissioners of Patents for obtaining the stamps in that way, nor could they know that he did not account to the Treasury for the discounts which he obtained.

Many officers in the Patent Office were not aware that Mr. Edmunds paid less than full price for the stamps which he obtained for the office, and those who did know that the discount was deducted from the price paid at the Stamp Office were ignorant of the amounts of the discounts being appropriated to the private use of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe; and, indeed, there was no account kept in the office which could give any information to the clerks on

that subject, and the mode in which the discounts were appropriated remained therefore secret from all but Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe themselves.

It appears, therefore, that the assertions made by Mr. Edmunds in his statement by way of justification or excuse, are untrue, and it is to be observed that, even if they were true, they would not amount to any justification or excuse for making use of the public money in order to make profit for the benefit of himself and Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe stated in Mr. Edmunds' presence, and without being contradicted by Mr. Edmunds, that until the Patent Office pass-book was produced before us, he (Mr. Ruscoe) was not aware that the 500 *l.* had been taken out of the public money by Mr. Edmunds.

This concealment from Mr. Ruscoe of the misappropriation of the 500 *l.*, which was known to none but himself, and the misstatement to us that the money had been provided out of his own means, seems to afford strong, if not conclusive evidence (if indeed it be necessary) that Mr. Edmunds was aware that he was acting fraudulently.

With respect to the third charge above-mentioned (in Mr. Edmunds' statement called the second charge), the sum of 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, mentioned in our report, was the amount of several specific sums of money which Mr. Edmunds admitted he had received from Mr. Ruscoe since August 1852, to be paid into the Consolidated Fund, and which he had ever since withheld from the Exchequer. Mr. Edmunds also admitted that the balance appearing at the end of his banking account, amounting to 4,896 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* (more than enough to cover the 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* above mentioned), was public money; and it was therefore evident that Mr. Edmunds had also withheld from the Public Treasury other sums, but the precise amount of those sums we have not yet been able to ascertain.

A comparison of Mr. Edmunds' pass book with some of the Patent Office books also induced us to believe that the amount of money which Mr. Edmunds had withheld from the Treasury would be found upon investigation greatly to exceed the balance which the pass-book showed to be remaining in the bank account.

Having, however, obtained from Mr. Edmunds the specific admission as to the sums, amounting to 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, mentioned in our report, and finding it impossible to complete the inquiry before the long vacation, we deemed it expedient to report the facts in our possession without delay to your Lordship and the Commissioners of Patents.

It now appears that we were right in supposing that Mr. Edmunds had withheld a much larger sum than the balance in his Patent Office banking account from the public exchequer, for he has since our report paid into the Exchequer 7,872 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* on account of public money in his hands.

This he has been permitted to do by the Lords of the Treasury, in accordance with the undertaking which he gave to your Lordship with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls.

He has been directed by the Lords of the Treasury to furnish an account, and if he has done so we have not yet seen the account.

This large misappropriation of public money, not denied by Mr. Edmunds, has not even been attributed to forgetfulness; that was indeed impossible, for the circumstances preclude it, and when we discovered (on the 28th of June 1864) the non-payment of the monies into the Exchequer (in the presence of Mr. Woodcroft and other officers of the establishment), Mr. Edmunds wrote and handed to us a paper, of which the following is a copy:—

"I admit the wrong in relation to the non-payment with sorrow. I hope no further remarks will be made *at this moment* in the presence of the audience. Woodcroft is talking much out of doors on those subjects."

The words "at this moment" were underscored by Mr. Edmunds himself.

He afterwards assisted us in comparing the sums making up the 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, mentioned in our report, with the books from which those sums were extracted, and he also examined the addition of those sums, and admitted it to be correct.

Mr. Edmunds was periodically reminded of the payments which he was bound to make to the Exchequer, and at the same time received the whole amount of the monies which were payable.

The

The sums so payable, it will be remembered, were paid to him at first quarterly, and afterwards yearly (they ought always to have been paid quarterly), by Mr. Ruscoe, together with the amounts so payable to the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery, and at the same time statements of the amounts payable to the two funds respectively, and engrossments of affidavits to be sworn by Mr. Edmunds for verifying the statements, were handed to him by Mr. Ruscoe.

We were informed that Mr. Edmunds has continually (but at irregular intervals) made the affidavits relating to the sums payable to the Fee Fund, and paid those sums to the Accountant General, and the pass-book satisfied us that those payments had been made, but we are not at present able to say that the correct amounts have been paid.

Mr. Edmunds has retained the statements of account and affidavits relating to the sums payable by him to the Consolidated Fund, and he admitted to us that he had them in his possession, and promised to produce them, but has not done so.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that the sums mentioned in those statements of account and affidavits as payable to the Consolidated Fund were duly paid into the Patent Office account by Mr. Ruscoe, and that none of them have been paid by him into the Exchequer.

Mr. Edmunds contends that the Patent Office Account was a public account, and that although the detention of the money there was negligent and improper, the existence of the amount was sufficient to disprove the existence of any fraudulent intention on his part.

It is true that the monies paid into that account were public monies, but the monies in it did not at any time correspond with the amounts detained by Mr. Edmunds in his hands. The account was from an early period drawn upon for large and arbitrary amounts by Mr. Edmunds for his private use.

If the account when it was opened in 1833 was intended by Mr. Edmunds to be a sort of public account, it soon ceased to be so. Mr. Edmunds opened it at his own pleasure, it was unknown to the Treasury, it was free to him to increase or decrease the amount deposited in it, or to close it at any moment when it might please him to do so. It had a name which might be supposed to impart that it was Mr. Edmunds' banking account for monies which he had to pay and receive in relation to the Patent Office, but he used it as a private account.

Thus, for example, he drew on the account in 1834 for his private use 846 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, and in 1835, 1836, and 1837, various other sums. For some years, namely, from 1838 to 1845, that practice was discontinued, but in 1846 he began again to draw on the account, and so continued to do.

In 1852 (it will be remembered) he made his last payment to the Consolidated Fund, and in the following year, 1853, he drew no less than 930 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* out of the account for his private use. And the sums which he drew out of the account from 1834 to 1857 for his private account, amount to upwards of 6,000 *l.* But, besides these various sums which, on the face of them, passed to Mr. Edmunds' private account, there are others which have the appearance of having been drawn out for his private use. For instance, 50 *l.*, 50 *l.*, 50 *l.*, and 50 *l.* 10 *s.*, sums paid to "bearer," amounting to 210 *l.*, and three sums, viz., 300 *l.*, 200 *l.*, and 100 *l.* paid to "James Leman," amounting to 600 *l.*

These three latter sums, Mr. Leman says, were given to him in repayment of loans of money which he had made to Mr. Edmunds; so that (besides other sums of which we have received no explanation) sums in the whole exceeding 7,000 *l.* in amount appear to have been drawn for his own private purposes by Mr. Edmunds out of his Patent Office account.

Yet Mr. Edmunds now represents this account as being so essentially a public account that the existence of the account and the payment of the monies into it are sufficient to disprove any fraudulent intention on his part.

Payments into that account were in no sense equivalent to payments into the Exchequer, but even if that were so, to draw the money out of that public account for any but a public purpose, would be a grave offence.

It has been shown what large sums were in fact drawn out of the banking account by Mr. Edmunds for his private purposes, and at no period has the proper amount of public money in Mr. Edmunds' possession been in the account.

Mr. Edmunds appears to have transferred three sums from his private account into his Patent Office account: thus, in 1834, he thus transferred into his

Patent Office account 210 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*; in 1851, also a sum of 1,120 *l.* 12 *s.*; and lastly, on the 3d February 1863, the sum of 1,450 *l.*, but these sums did not at any time amount to a repayment of the sums he had previously drawn out of this account for his private purposes.

The last-mentioned sum, it will be observed, was paid by Mr. Edmunds into his Patent Office account soon after Mr. Greenwood's report of January 1863, disclosing the fact of Mr. Edmunds having withheld the sum of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, as mentioned in our report, and also below.

Before the payment of the sum of 1,450 *l.* into the account, namely, at the end of the year 1862, there was only a balance of 3,230 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Patent Office account, and even after the payment of the 1,450 *l.* into the account, Mr. Edmunds had public money in his possession far exceeding in amount the balance of the money in his Patent Office account; for now, by his own admission (by the payment which he has made into the Exchequer), the sum due from him to the Crown exceeded by upwards of 3,000 *l.* the balance which (after payment of the 1,450 *l.*), he had in his Patent Office bank account.

With reference to the 4th charge against Mr. Edmunds (in his statement called the 3d charge), which is in substance that he had taken public monies in his hands and applied them to his private purposes, Mr. Edmunds admits that he has done so, but he alleges that he did so without any fraudulent intention, and he refers to the fact of his payment of the sum of 1,450 *l.* into his Patent Office account above mentioned, as evidence of the rectitude of his intentions.

Mr. Edmunds states that he made that payment before any fear of inquiry could be supposed to have influenced him, but it is difficult to believe his statement, because he had had the bulk of the money in his possession for several years, and did not make the payment into the bank until almost immediately after he found that he was charged by Mr. Greenwood's report in January 1863, with having withheld from the Treasury the sum of 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, part of the money paid to him in respect of Smith's defalcations.

Nor can anyone credit Mr. Edmunds' statement that at the time when he paid the sum of 1,450 *l.* into his Patent Office account he believed that sum to be the amount of the money withdrawn from the account by what he calls irregular transfers, for it is now clear that the sums misappropriated by Mr. Edmunds amounted to at least 3,000 *l.* more than the sum paid into the account, and it is impossible for us to believe that he under-estimated the amount of his misappropriations of public money by so large a sum as 3,000 *l.*

And I am bound to add that I still retain, and I believe Mr. Greenwood still retains, the opinion expressed in our preliminary report, that, but for the inquiry directed by your Lordship and the Commissioners of Patents, the sums of money withheld from the Treasury by Mr. Edmunds would have been lost to the public.

During the course of the inquiry we frequently called upon Mr. Edmunds to produce his Patent Office pass-book, but he did not produce it until after the 27th June last, when we intimated our determination either to see the pass-book or to have a transcript of the account.

Before we were able to examine the pass-book, when it was produced by Mr. Edmunds, viz., on the 28th June last, he stated that he proposed to put in "a detailed account from the beginning, that is from 1833 to the present time, of the receipts and expenditure, with regard to the Patent Office. He said further that he had received fees, giving a portion to the Exchequer, a portion to the Hanaper, and another portion to the Suitors' Fund, and that runs all the way through," thus leading us to believe that his payments to the Exchequer, as well as the other payments which he mentioned, ran all the way through the accounts, whereas we afterwards found that to be untrue, so far as regarded his payments to the Exchequer.

When we first called Mr. Edmunds' attention to the sums appearing in the pass-book to have been transferred to his private account, he said that he believed them to be sums which had got into the Patent Office account by mistake; he afterwards alleged that they were sums for discounts on stamps to which he was entitled, and which had been wrongly paid into the Patent Office account instead of his private account; and he subsequently denied that the sums transferred from his Patent Office to his private account in the years 1853 and 1854 had gone into his private pocket.

In

In all these particulars Mr. Edmund's assertions were found to be anything but correct, and it is evident that his object was to deceive us.

Taking into consideration the concealment by Mr. Edmunds from Mr. Ruscoe of the non-payment of the money into the Consolidated Fund, the false assertions Mr. Edmunds made to us on the subject, the wilful violation of his duty to pay the money, of which he was so frequently reminded, by receiving the accounts and affidavits to be rendered to the Exchequer, and all the other circumstances of the case, I find it impossible to credit Mr. Edmunds' statement to your Lordship with respect to his intentions, or to acquit him of the fraudulent intent which all the facts of the case seem to me so clearly to establish with reference to the public monies which he had withheld from the Exchequer.

The 5th charge (in Mr. Edmunds' statement, called the 4th charge) is with respect to withholding 399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* of the money paid to him (as clerk to the Commissioners) in respect of Smith's defalcations. Passing his accounts with the Treasury three times without accounting for, or even noticing, the money in his hands, Mr. Edmunds has not denied the facts stated in the preliminary report.

The sum paid to him originally for Smith's defalcations amounted to 749 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, and he accounted for 350 *l.* of that money, but not in such a way as to disclose the fact that the money accounted for was only part of a larger sum, and he has given no good reason for not accounting for the whole of the money at the time when he accounted for the 350 *l.* Mr. Edmunds now repeats the statement which he made to us, that he forgot the sum.

If that sum had been the only money withheld from the public treasury it might have been possible to entertain such an excuse; but, linked as it was with the numerous other sums, many of them larger in amount, all withheld, and not pretended to have been forgotten, the alleged forgetfulness of this particular sum seems incredible, and having heard him, and seen him, when endeavouring to make the same excuse to us, I am constrained to repeat that I disbelieve him.

Your Lordship will now, I trust, be in a position to judge whether our preliminary report is exaggerated, as alleged by Mr. Edmunds.

The facts disclosed to us during our investigation compelled us to make known to your Lordship and the Commissioners of Patents the charges against Mr. Edmunds mentioned in the report; and all the material and important facts upon which those charges are grounded have been admitted by Mr. Edmunds or established by conclusive evidence.

The violation of his duties to the Crown and public, and the gross misconduct of which Mr. Edmunds has been guilty, appears to me to deserve the severest reprobation, if no greater punishment.

The Statute 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (the Larceny Act), by Section 70 provides (amongst other things), that whosoever, being employed in the public service of Her Majesty, and entrusted by virtue of such employment with the receipt, custody, management, or control of any money, shall embezzle any money entrusted to, or received or taken into possession by him by virtue of his employment, or any part thereof, or in any manner fraudulently apply or dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to his own use or benefit, or for any purpose whatsoever except for the public service, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same from Her Majesty.

Mr. Edmunds will have great reason to congratulate himself if, through the leniency of the Crown, he shall not be deemed to have acted with a fraudulent intent of such a description as to make him chargeable with offences against the provisions of the statute above cited.

Temple, 1 November 1864. (signed) *W. M. Hindmarch.*

— No. 5. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

Mr. EDMUNDS' REPLY to Observations of Mr. *John Greenwood*, dated 17 December 1864.

To the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

My Lord, 17 December 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Lordship's consideration the following answers to the observations or replies of Mr. John Greenwood, Q.C., dated the 29th October 1864, addressed to your Lordship by him, and professing to be observations or comments on my statement addressed to your Lordship on the 20th December 1864, in reference to a preliminary report of the 12th July 1864, signed by the said Mr. John Greenwood and by W. M. Hindmarch, Esq., Q.C.

As your Lordship has been good enough to forward to me a copy of these observations or replies, I must be permitted, in the first instance, to remark that these observations or replies are signed by Mr. Greenwood alone; that he does not directly implicate Mr. Hindmarch in any of them, or in any of the new statements or charges made therein; and that such statements or charges are not to be found in the preliminary report, but are volunteered by Mr. Greenwood alone, and for which he must alone be held responsible.

I will state my answers to Mr. Greenwood's observations, replies, and new charges as shortly as possible. But I feel it my duty, in the outset, to state that though your Lordship has been informed that Mr. Greenwood promised to furnish me with a copy of the authority under which he and Mr. Hindmarch prosecuted their investigations relative to the Patent Office, yet I have never been furnished with such copy; and, to my great regret, your Lordship has stated, within the last few days, that, notwithstanding that promise, I am not entitled to such copy.

In the absence of the above-mentioned document, I have no means of knowing whether Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch possessed legal authority or were in any way justified in the course they pursued in interrogating me, and in forcing me, by threats and intimidation, to give up to them the pass-books of my private accounts with Coutts. And here it may be remarked that Mr. Greenwood still persists in denominating and treating the Patent Office account as in every respect a private account.

Mr. Greenwood founds the new allegations and charges set out in the observations or replies under consideration upon a wrong reading of what he is pleased to term "the face of the pass-book."

I had shown no unwillingness to disclose the accounts, as is untruly stated by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch in their preliminary report. I dealt candidly and openly with them. I undertook and distinctly promised at their last meeting (if allowed a week or ten days for the purpose) to employ a professional accountant thereon, and to render a full and true balance sheet, showing all receipts and payments on account of the Exchequer from 1833. They gave me no time, no opportunity, to fulfil this undertaking. They did not again meet, but they thought proper to precipitate an uncalled for preliminary report, without hearing one word from me on the subject of the pass-book, or on the subject of any one of the accounts.

This course of proceeding is totally alien to the fair, equitable, and well understood modes of administering justice in England.

Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch devote 11 pages of their preliminary report (pages 4 to 15) to the subject of discounts on stamps; 11 pages of vituperation, misstatements, and insinuations, in ignorance of the subject with which they affected to deal; closing their long and laboured complaint, in this respect, in applying to me the terms "*disgraceful and dishonest.*" They have used the terms "fraud and wilful falsification of accounts" plentifully all through their preliminary

nary report; but they applied the words and terms "*disgraceful and dishonest*" exclusively to the *practice and mode of taking the discounts* on stamps, and *not* to the fact of 500*l.* being used for the purchase of stamps, as is now put forward by Mr. Greenwood *as the sole complaint.* Such use or misuse of the 500*l.* in question, improper or not, belongs to an entirely different subject, and to a totally different charge. The question of alleged misappropriation of this 500*l.* for the purchase of stamps is disposed of in the 11 pages of the preliminary report devoted to the question of discounts, in comparatively very few words, and that question was not there made subject of vituperation.

Mr. Greenwood, in his observations and replies, avoids the question of discounts altogether. He endeavours to escape from the injustice he and his colleagues have inflicted on me, and he ventures to state this: "But no such practice was objected to by us; what we objected to was the practice of buying stamps at wholesale prices with the public money." *

The preliminary report speaks for itself; and it was quite clear that the complaint in that report against me was, that I improperly took discounts on the stamps, and that it was *to this practice alone* that they applied the terms "*disgraceful and dishonest.*"

Mr. Greenwood was well aware at the time when he wrote the above paragraph; he has been well aware of the fact since August last, that the practice of taking discounts, to which he and Mr. Hindmarch had thought proper to apply such uncalled for terms of vituperation, is now practised, and has been practised in the Patent Office, without intermission, since July last, with, it is presumed, the full concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Mr. Greenwood knows that the discounts are and ever have been lawfully taken; he knew that they were taken in other offices; at least, he might have known the fact if he had made inquiries at the Stamp Office, and had read the Acts of Parliament dealing with the subject.

A simple admission of wrong, and retraction of the unjustifiable terms of abuse used by him and his colleague—even silence on the subject—would have been becoming. But the expedient resorted to is not becoming—it is not honest; and I am well entitled to apply to his conduct in this respect his own vituperative terms "disgraceful and dishonest."

Mr. Greenwood states, at page 5 of his Observations or Replies, that I wrote and handed to him a paper of which he states the following to be a copy:—

"I admit the wrong in relation to the nonpayment with sorrow. I hope no further remarks will be made at this moment (so underscored by himself) in the presence of this audience. Woodcroft is talking much out of doors on these subjects."

I have no recollection whatever of this paper. If any such memorandum was written at all, it was hastily written at the moment, and was obviously never intended to be used in evidence of admissions or in any way; and a most improper use is here made by Mr. Greenwood of a trifling matter, evidently for the sole purpose of creating a prejudice against me. It, however, proves nothing whatever.

I threw no difficulties in the way of the investigation, as before stated.

I objected, as I reasonably might, to answer questions roughly put to me, on particular items, taken at haphazard, in accounts and on pass-books 25 or 30 years old.

I objected, as I also reasonably might, to a rough overhauling of my private affairs and private banker's accounts, in the presence of an assembly of clerks brought in by Woodcroft for his own ends and gratification, from day to day, and every day, during the sittings of this inquisition, in neglect of their proper employment in the office. I requested a somewhat more private investigation and hearing.

This most reasonable and proper request was met by Mr. Greenwood in these words: "This is an open court." *It was not an open court*, in any sense; and it was never considered an open court by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch *until that moment*; for, from the first day, and on each succeeding day, they inquired and

* The actual passage thus misquoted is, "but no such practice was objected to by us; what we objected to was the practice of buying stamps at wholesale prices with the public money, and putting the profit into the private pocket of a public salaried officer."

and took careful notes of the names, occupations, and supposed business there of each person present.

Mr. Ruscoe was examined in the same haphazard and rough manner, on *items in accounts* of the same ancient date of 20 to 25 years. He was subsequently examined in the same way on the question of discounts on stamps, producing in him the natural effect of confused admissions, answers, and seeming contradictions, although he had nothing to conceal, any more than I had, on the question of discounts.

Perceiving that he was browbeaten and confused, and that he did not correctly understand the questions put to him *as to the accounts*, I did from time to time interfere to put him in the right direction. This gave great offence, and I was desired by Mr. Hindmarch, with extreme violence and passion, to hold my tongue (or words to that effect), and not to interfere with the witness. He was backed by his colleague in this, but with less violence.

I insisted on my right, and that Mr. Ruscoe should be allowed to understand the questions put to him; and thereupon a violent altercation ensued.

For these reasons, and being as it were, put to silence (and more than once) subsequently, and when the question of discounts (raised by Woodcroft) in private communication with Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch came *suddenly* on the carpet, I held my peace; and conceiving (in which I was mistaken) that they could not avoid ultimately hearing me and my statements on the subject, I left them to deal with Mr. Ruscoe without interruption on my part.

My non-interference on this occasion has been made subject of unfounded comment and misrepresentation in the 11 pages of the preliminary report devoted to the subject of discounts.

They never heard me at all, in any sense, on the subject of the discounts. They prejudged the question. They overlooked, or never looked at the Acts of Parliament; they made no inquiry whatever of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and they *flatly contradicted* every word that I had to say on the subject.

I state these facts in illustration of the animus with which this inquiry has been conducted; sufficiently evidenced, however, by the vindictive, abusive, and highly exaggerated tone of their preliminary report, and the mis-statements, vituperative epithets, surmises, and pretended beliefs so plentifully interspersed through its 47 pages.

Their manifest duty was simply to ascertain and report facts; not to vituperate, distort, exaggerate, speculate, or express their own violent opinions.

The Patent Office account with Coutts was opened on the 20th September 1833. Mr. Greenwood states (at page 8 of his observations or replies), that I drew on it in 1834, *for my private use*, 846 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*; and he thus tortures a simple fact into matter of accusation, asserting that I improperly took and applied this sum from the monies or fees belonging *to the Consolidated Fund.*

Mr. Greenwood has taken the pass-book "Patent Office Account" in hand, and he founds this accusation on his own speculations.

He here broadly charges that the several sums set out by him in detail, answering to the sum of 846 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* stated by him, were improperly taken by me from the public monies, *i. e.*, the Exchequer monies.

This is not the fact.

The sums in question were drawn upon the Patent Office Account, an account that contained the monies belonging to the Exchequer, the suitors' fund, the sealer, the chaff wax, and the private fee account of Mr. Thurlow, the clerk of the Hanaper; as also sums paid from time to time, and particularly in the early state of the account, 30 years back, belonging to myself and others, in no respect belonging to any public fund.

	£.	s.	d.
The sums received for, payable and paid to the Exchequer during the first 18 months of the account (30th September 1833 to the 1st April 1835), amounting to - - - - -	*2,582	10	4

£.	s.	d.
* 467	11	4
448	–	–
340	19	8
398	5	–
927	14	4
£. 2,582	10	4

were all duly paid over to the Exchequer within that period, in five different sums, as the pass-book itself proves.

The sums received during the same above-named period of 18 months on account of the suitors' fund, amounting to - -	565	1	10

were also in like manner all duly paid over.

The

	£.	s.	d.
The sums received during the same period, on account of the sealer and chaff wax, amounting to - - - - - - - were also in like manner all duly paid over.	246	14	–
And the sums received during the same period, for Mr. Thurlow, the clerk of the Hanaper, in a private account, amounting to - were also in like manner all duly paid over.	2,692	9	8
The sums paid into the Patent Office Account to my credit during the above-named period of 18 months, in 40 different payments, for the most part entered "By received," amounted to the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,431	16	7

I have no private accounts of any description, dealing with the year 1834 (30 years back), and for that reason I am unable to follow any of the sums set out in detail by Mr. Greenwood. These sums were, no doubt, transferred from the General Patent Office Account; but as the monies due to the various public accounts were all duly paid over, as above mentioned, no one can imagine that the sums so transferred in any way represented public monies. It is impossible that it could be so. The same sum of money cannot be paid in two directions.

Mr. Greenwood has erred. He has studied the pass-book "*on the face of it*," with the hope of eliciting therefrom matter of accusation, and not for the purpose of eliciting the truth. He makes no inquiry; he asks for no explanation; and he arrives at the conclusion, by some extraordinary arithmetical operation, that although I DULY paid over to the Exchequer the whole sums received on account of the Exchequer, as also the whole sums received on the several accounts of the suitors' fund, the sealer and the chaff wax, that I did, at the same time, improperly withdraw from the *Exchequer Fund* (for *he* deals with no other fund or account), no less a sum than 846 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* "*for my private use.*"

Mr. Greenwood states, at page 9 of his observations or replies, "In the following year, 1853, he drew no less than 930 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* *for* "*his private use.*" Here again Mr. Greenwood ventures to found an altogether *new* and unfounded charge upon his own perverse reading "on the face of the pass-book." He makes no inquiry for explanation of any one of the items or entries dealt with by him; and upon such cursory and erroneous reading, he distinctly charges me with having drawn within the year 1853, no less a sum than 930 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* from public monies "*for my own private use.*" He reads certain items or entries, and upon such entries he evidently frames his charges.

It is evident he points to the following entries, though he does not set them out in detail. There are none other that he could possibly have perverted to his use.

8 June 1853, to Bearer 50 *l.* 10 *s.*

A particular payment through Ruscoe for a particular purpose: viz., fees due to a clerk of one of the Scotch law officers, and credited in the official accounts of the year.

19 July, to your account 136 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

A quarter's salary, clerk of the Commissioners of Patents, less income-tax. All the salaries of the year 1852-3 were paid by me under order of the Treasury, as the accounts show.

19 August, to your account 445 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.*

In drawing a cheque in favour of Ruscoe for several office payments to this amount, I had accidentally omitted the words "Patent Office Account" after my signature; consequently that sum was charged by Coutts against my private account, and the mistake was subsequently rectified by an order transferring that sum from the Patent Office Account to the private account.

On account of discounts on stamps:

20 August, Do. 204 *l.* 8 November, To paid your account 145 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

No such sum has been credited in my private account, either within the year 1853 or in any other year. The words, "To paid your account" is a mistake of Coutts. I have neither received nor taken any such sum "for my own private use." The face of the pass-book shows that this sum was an office payment.

Mr. Greenwood states, at page 9 of his observations or replies—

"On the whole (upon the face of the pass-book), he drew from 1834 to 1857 5,869 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* for his private account;" and he afterwards increases this estimate to 6,670 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.*

Mr. Greenwood has here again studied "the face of the pass book" only on one side; and he has arrived at this grossly exaggerated result upon no inquiry or evidence whatsoever, but simply upon a speculative reading.

He has evidently enumerated among others, the sums stated and charged by him, as before mentioned, to have been drawn "for my private account," viz., 846 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* in 1834, and 930 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* in 1853. He has enumerated various large sums standing exactly and glaringly opposite to each other "on the face of the pass book," and telling their own tale; and he has enumerated all the various sums properly drawn and transferred from one account to the other to rectify mistakes, as also all sums properly drawn on account of discounts.

At page 9 of his observations or replies, Mr. Greenwood states, "and three sums to James Leman—300 *l.*, 200 *l.*, 100 *l.*; total 600 *l.* These three sums, Mr. Leman says, were in repayment of loans of money which he had made to Mr. Edmunds."

In the month of October last, Mr. Greenwood wrote to Mr. Leman requesting him to explain these three sums of 300 *l.*, 200 *l.*, and 100 *l.*

Mr. Leman answered Mr. Greenwood's letter immediately, as follows:—

"Sir,

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date referring to certain monies paid by Mr. Edmunds to me.

"On looking at my banker's book, I find that the monies mentioned on the other side were transferred to my account at Messrs. Coutts & Co., by order of Mr. Edmunds, in repayment of certain loans I had previously made him. These are, I presume, the monies referred to in your letter; but as they seem to have been paid by transfer from one account to the other, and not by cheque, I cannot, of course, say from what account Mr. Edmunds drew the money.

"Acting, as I am, as Mr. Edmunds' solicitor, I thought it right to show your letter to him.

1840.—January 31. By L. Edmunds, Esq., 300 *l.*
1841.—June 25. By L. Edmunds, Esq., 200 *l.*
1842.—January 10. By L. Edmunds, Esq., 100*l.*

"J. Greenwood, Esq. (signed) *James Leman.*"

The relations between Mr. Leman and myself were well known to Mr. Greenwood at the date of his letter of inquiry, and nothing could be more improper or more unprofessional than thus to interrogate Mr. Leman.

These transactions and payments took place in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842. There is no pretence whatever to set up or allege defalcations in any one of these years, or in any preceding year; and Mr. Greenwood ought, therefore, before he ventured upon an application to Mr. Leman of a nature so obviously improper and unprofessional (using his name in connection with these proceedings and accounts), to have clearly ascertained, which he had the means of doing by proper inquiry, that on and previous to the dates of these payments to Mr. Leman there had or had not been omissions on my part in paying over monies to the Exchequer. His interrogations or insinuations have, however, borne no fruit; but it affords another proof, if any were wanting, of the animus and anxiety to convict actuating the whole of his proceedings.

The letter of instructions to Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch (according to the best of my recollection and belief) was not signed by the Commissioners of Patents. It had, I believe, but one signature attached to it, and it directed Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch to inquire into the *Office of the Commissioners of Patents.*

It was shown to me by Mr. Greenwood at the opening of the inquiry. It was not *read* aloud by him, or by *anyone.* Mr. Greenwood promised to furnish me with a copy, or I should have sent it to the outer office, for a copy to be made, on the instant.

Mr. Greenwood never gave me the copy he promised, and, for reasons best known to himself, he still persists in refusing it.

I desire to know the authority, and the terms of the authority, on which he

and

and his colleague proceeded to constitute their inquisitorial court, conducting their proceedings therein in a manner contrary to all the rules governing the lawfully constituted courts of the country.

Mr. Greenwood's guesses and surmises, as to my motives in requiring the copy in question, can signify nothing.

Mr. Greenwood states, at page 15 of his observations or replies, repeating and reiterating the charges of the preliminary report contained:—"Fifthly, as to withholding 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, though passing his accounts three times with the treasurer without noticing it, *that charge remains also undenied.*"

"Mr. Edmunds repeats that he forgot the sum. If it had stood alone, such an excuse might have been entertained. But linked, as it is, with the rest, larger and numerous sums, all withheld and none forgotten, the alleged forgetfulness of this particular amount seems incredible, and we who *have heard him* and seen him, disbelieved him (which *I* am now constrained to repeat)."

"That charge remains also undenied !!! *I* am now constrained to repeat !!!" that is, he is constrained to repeat *a disbelief* in the statements in my replies, addressed to the Lord Chancellor on the 20th September last, relating to this particular subject.

Mr. Greenwood appears to be incapable of reading or understanding a plain statement, or of understanding documentary evidence the most conclusive.

Every charge, every false imputation, every false insinuation, every word contained in the preliminary report relating or in reference to the disposal of the balance of Smith's payments (399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*) has been fully and distinctly refuted and disproved in my answers thereto addressed to the Lord Chancellor on the 20th September last. No unprejudiced person, in reading the answers and documentary evidence adduced in support thereof (particularly the evidence of the pass-book itself, so much studied by Mr. Greenwood), can possibly doubt the truth of my statements in explanation.

Mr. Greenwood ventures to reiterate and repeat his utterly unfounded guesses, suspicions, and *pretended disbeliefs*, in the most offensive and most unjustifiable terms. He had no right in any shape to state or to insinuate beliefs, disbeliefs, or suspicions; his manifest duty, and the duty of his colleague, was to ascertain and to state facts, not to try and condemn.

I venture to say that he does *not* now disbelieve my statement, or any part of it. I venture to say that he never did disbelieve it; and I venture to say that no other person, having read and considered my statement, can be found to concur with him in such pretended disbelief.

He repeats the charge contained in the Preliminary Report—a distinct charge of *wilful, fraudulent, and intentional* falsification of accounts, "in three times having passed false accounts to the Treasury;" "*that I misapplied to my own use the balance of Smith's defalcations, and that I intended to keep it and spend it as it suited my private convenience.*"

This is the charge which Mr. Greenwood thinks it decent and proper again to repeat and reiterate in the face of the evidence adduced, all pointing to one conclusion, and particularly to the evidences "on the face of the pass-book," showing distinctly and clearly that the balance in question (399 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*) was *lying dead* in the Patent Office Account at Coutts'; and that neither that sum, or one single sixpence of the large balances there standing, had ever been touched or transferred, or used by me for any private purpose, for an uninterrupted period of eight years *preceding and succeeding the payment of this sum into the account and the drawing out of the same*, one twelvemonths later, for payment of incidental expenses in the Patent Office; but that, on the contrary, the balances had, during that time, been largely increased. (*See* Answers to Preliminary Report, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, 20th September 1864.)

It is to be remarked that Mr. Hindmarch does *not* sign this second Report or Observations, and that Mr. Greenwood does not venture to implicate him in the reiteration of his pretended disbeliefs, or in the reiteration of a charge of *wilful falsification of accounts.* Mr. Greenwood speaks for himself singly in this matter, repeating the offensive words of the Preliminary Report, and adding at the end seven words of his own: "and we (who have heard and seen him) disbelieved him, *which I am now constrained to repeat.*"

He is undoubtedly constrained, as an honest man, to retract, *not* to repeat; and I am again obliged to retort upon his conduct in this respect his own words "disgraceful and dishonest."

Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch undoubtedly "*saw*" *me*, but the allegation that they "*heard*" me is utterly untrue. They did not hear me. They did not ask one single question of me, or of any other person, or make an inquiry of any description whatever, on the subject of or in reference to the written explanation of this transaction, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, and other Commissioners of Patents, in 1862, and again repeated verbatim in my answers to the Lord Chancellor of the 20th September last. Nothing passed whatever thereon. Mr. Greenwood took the paper in question out of his bag, showed it to me, and asked me simply whether "I held to it," or words to that effect. I answered that "I did hold to it, and that it contained the simple truth, clearly and distinctly proved thereon by evidence." Nothing more passed; he made no further remark; he put the paper back into his bag, and proceeded at once to some other subject. Mr. Hindmarch said nothing on the occasion.

Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch gave me no notice whatever, either on that or on any other occasion, that they had so serious a charge in contemplation to be conveyed in such furious and exaggerated terms. I had no suspicion that any such charge was impending; indeed, no one could surmise that any two gentlemen, gifted with ordinary and reasonable understanding of the difference between right and wrong, could be guilty of such a proceeding.

No man could suspect or imagine that this charge by *comparison* in *effect and in intensity*,—the serious charge in the whole Preliminary Report,—should have been composed confessedly upon mere surmises or guesses, and not upon evidence.

The charge is that of *wilful and fraudulent falsification of accounts* in respect of this sum of 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The charge stands alone in that respect; for no charge of falsification of accounts is made, even by the implication, in respect of any other subject of complaint in the Preliminary Report contained.

The monies passed through my hands in the Patent Office Account, and received and disbursed by me in the several accounts, the Exchequer, the Suitors Fund, the Hanaper, the Sealers and Chaff Wax, and for *which I have been answerable*, have within the 19 years (September 1833 to October 1852) amounted, in the aggregate, to the sum of 147,000*l.*

Of this sum of 147,000*l.*, not one-third was received on account of the Exchequer.

The monies imprested to me from time to time by the Treasury for the incidental expenses of the office under the *Patent Law Amendment Act of* 1852, and disbursed by me, have, within the 12 years from October 1852 to August 1864 (including the comparatively small sums received on sales of printed specifications), amounted in the aggregate to the sum of 108,000*l.*

Altogether I have, within the 31 years above mentioned, received in cash, disbursed, *and been made answerable* for the enormous sum of 256,000*l.*, over a quarter of a million of money.

In respect of the monies received and disbursed in the last 12 years (108,000*l.* for incidental expenses under the Act of 1852) I have rendered half-yearly accounts to the Treasury. Such accounts have all been duly investigated and audited by the Commissioners of Audit. They have all been passed; no difficulty has ever arisen on any one of them; and not one sixpence expended by me has ever been disallowed.

In respect, however, of the large sums of money received on account of and paid to the Exchequer *under the Act* 3 & 4 *Will.* 4, *c.* 84, unfortunately I was never put under audit. I never rendered, or was called upon to render to the Treasury, to the Commissioners of Audit, or to any authority whatsoever, any account of receipts and payments of any description, although for 19 years in succession large sums on this account were paid by me half-yearly through the Office of the Comptroller of the Exchequer to the Bank of England; the specification paper, on each payment, stating that the money was paid on account of fees received in the Patent Office under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84.

If yearly accounts had been required, rendered, and duly audited in relation to this account, it is obvious no mischief or difficulty could ever have taken place.

In the receipts, disbursements, and payments of the above-mentioned large sum of 256,000*l.* running over 31 years (the first-mentioned proportion of 147,000*l.* having been received in the office in small sums ranging from 30*s.* to 10*l.* or 20*l.*), I have undoubtedly sustained losses to a very considerable amount, 1,400*l.* to 1,500*l.*, and from the monies I have paid over I have made no deduction whatever in this respect from any one of the above-mentioned accounts. It cannot

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be maintained that in any transfers that may have been made from the Patent Office Account to my private account, that such transfers were made exclusively from the monies received on account of the Exchequer, as asserted by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch.

There was no separate account of Exchequer monies; and such Exchequer monies did not in any one year amount to one-third of the monies passed through the account; to barely one-fifth of the 256,000 *l.*

I have never received any emolument or pay, in the character of treasurer or accountant, in remuneration for the great burthen, great risks, certain losses, and responsibilities imposed upon me in respect of the receipts and disbursements of this large sum of 256,000 *l.*

The sum of 53,925 *l.* has, in the aggregate, been received on account of the Exchequer within the 31 years 1833 to 1864, and that sum has been paid over. In dealing through the whole period of 31 years with the General Patent Office Account, averaging 8,000 *l.* per annum, and amounting altogether to 256,000 *l.*, I have not borrowed, transferred, or used in any shape, for my own purpose, a sum amounting in the aggregate to over 2,500 *l.*—not one per cent. on the account.

I never drew one farthing at the counter; all the borrowings were made in fixed sums of small amounts, 400*l.*, 300 *l.*, 100 *l.*, 50 *l.*, so as to mark them for retransfer. I can fix every sum.

In no one year did I borrow or transfer any sum exceeding 400 *l.*, and such sum of 400 *l.* *only* on two occasions in two separate years; 300 *l.* on three occasions in three separate years; in other years sums not exceeding 200 *l.*, 150 *l.*, 100 *l.*, 50 *l.* At intervals of six, three, and four years I did not transfer or borrow any sum whatever.

For the last eight years I have *not* borrowed or transferred one farthing.

	£.
In February 1863 the balance *to the credit* in the Patent Office Account stood at - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,896
In June last the 500 *l.* that had been invested in the stamp account was repaid into the Patent Office Account, with a further sum of 494 *l.*, increasing the balance to - - - - - - - - - -	5,890
Leaving at that time a deficiency, ascertained on going through the whole accounts of the 31 years with a professional accountant, of - - -	1,982

For the first 19 years (in which years 147,000*l.* was received and disbursed, as above mentioned), my whole salary and emoluments in remuneration for the duties of my office, and for the great burthen and risk in money, never exceeded 400*l.* in any one year, and for two-thirds of that period it did not exceed 300*l.*

The Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, granting the salary of 400 *l.*, burthens the officer with the expenses of the office.

Of this deficiency, however, at least 1,450 *l.* is to be placed to the account of losses readily to be understood, considering the heavy and voluminous character of the accounts running over 31 years, and amounting to over a quarter of a million of money, and considering that such accounts, to the amount of 148,000*l.* (as above mentioned), have never in any year been required or rendered to the Treasury, or have had the common advantage of an audit by the Commissioners of Audit, or any other authority.

Estimating the losses at 1,450*l.*, that sum would not much exceed a half per cent. on the whole account.

The balances have been paid over in full *on all the accounts*, and no deduction whatever has been ever made on account of losses.

Before I conclude this statement I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the extraordinary remarks and accusations contained in the first four pages of the Preliminary Report of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, imputing gross misconduct on my part in the business and duties of the Patent Office, under the requirements and enactments of "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852."

They there state that my attendance to the *business* of the office "has been little more than nominal," that I have introduced a variety of regulations, and given a variety of orders which have produced great confusion, ill-feeling, and discontent in the office.

That I "have been violent and intemperate in transacting the business of the office." That "my manner and conduct towards my subordinates have been

offensive, harsh, and unnecessarily severe." That " my orders have been hasty and ill-considered." That " I have allowed the business of the *Commissioners' Office* to go on from its commencement without any *proper system of accounts.*" And that I " have been guilty of serious breaches of duty in neglecting the constant supervision required in the business of the office."

To all and each these allegations, charges, and imputations *I give a distinct denial.* I say that they are unfounded, and based upon no evidence whatever worthy of the name of evidence, and that they are, upon the face of them, contradictory.

Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch do not pretend to set out *one single case* in support of these monstrous allegations.

The charge of having " allowed the business of the Commissioners' Office to go on without any proper system of accounts, &c.," is totally unfounded, and is moreover a somewhat uncalled-for attack on the conduct of the Treasury and Commissioners of Audit in their system of taking accounts, inasmuch as all my accounts from 1852 to the present time have been made out and passed in the form prescribed by the Treasury and Commissioners of Audit.

It is not my business to defend either Treasury or Audit Office, indeed, if I ventured so to do I should commit a gross impertinence ; but I must be allowed to state that the inspection of these large accounts by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch (accounts running over 12 years, and dealing in the aggregate with 180,000 *l.*) was of the most cursory description ; in fact, they never investigated them at all.

The statement of Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, " that my attendance to the *business of the office* has been little more than nominal, and that I have neglected the constant and vigilant supervision required in the office," is a totally false statement, unsupported by evidence of any description, unless indeed the unfounded complaints and allegations of Mr. B. Woodcroft, conveyed in *secret letters*, in the years 1862 and 1863, to one of the Commissioners of Patents, can be held to be evidence.

Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch had these *secret* letters before them, with my answers and evidences in refutation of the complaints and statements therein contained. They made no sort of inquiry into either one or the other ; they never asked of me one question thereon, and publicly they never asked one question of Mr. B. Woodcroft.

If the allegations above mentioned had been in any way based upon truth or evidence, if *I had totally neglected my duty* and the *business of* the *office*, as alleged, or even if I had *partially neglected* such duties, it is obvious that such *total neglect*, or even *partial neglect*, must have infallibly borne fruit in endless difficulties and confusion, indeed in total disorganisation of the Patent Office.

The facts are exactly in the opposite direction.

The whole business of the office in respect of the patents under the Act of 1852, in every stage from the first application for provisional protection up to and including the filing, record, and custody of the specification thereon, was conducted in the *Patent Division* of the office under my sole superintendence and control.

The business of Mr. Woodcroft in the *Specification* division of the office, under *the requirements* of the Act of 1852, was confined simply and *solely* to the printing of the specifications and the keeping up of the indexes, the material for such indexes being supplied to him from the Patent Division. He never placed his foot within the *Patent Division*, or had any business there of any description.

Mr. Woodcroft has for many years totally set aside his duties in respect of the printing of the specifications and the indexes (the sole duties for which he was appointed in 1852, with a salary of 1,000 *l.* per annum) ; he has not himself for many years, from one end of the year to the other, examined one sheet of letter-press of any description, or one sheet of drawings, or one entry in the indexes ; he has totally lost sight of this important business, leaving it, uncared for by him, entirely in the hands of clerks employed by him thereon, more or less capable, for it was proved before Messrs. Greenwood & Hindmarch that in numberless cases the examinations had been left altogether in the hands of occasional writers.

All this was distinctly proved by the evidence of the several clerks in the Specification division, employed on the particular business, but Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch have taken no notice whatsoever of the flagrant neglect of duty.

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They have made no report whatever thereon; they passed the subject by without comment or reproof.

No evidence was taken by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, of *any kind* or *description*, in respect of the business *transacted by me*, and under my sole guidance and superintendence in the *Patent Division* of the office, in fact the whole business *of the office*, under the requirements of the Act, except the printing and indexes as above mentioned. No one of the 14 clerks employed in the Patent Division was examined in respect of the business there transacted, no record book was looked at, no inquiry was made of any description of any patent agent or other person attending the office and having business therein.

It is to be observed that Mr. Woodcroft's *secret letters* of complaint have reference only to the comparatively insignificant business of the Specification Division, and that he has never mentioned by word of mouth, or in writing, at any time, or on any occasion, to make any sort of complaint in respect of the Patent Division, and the important business therein transacted in accordance with the numerous requisitions of the Act of 1852.

I had but little business in the Specification Division of the office. The business there (comparatively unimportant) was conducted by Mr. Woodcroft under my *general guidance* and *superintendence*, such guidance and superintendence being, however, exercised at all times greatly to his discomfort and under his constant opposition and protest, his avowed object of ambition being to set himself up as an independent officer beyond the control of any one. He had, and has, much ill-feeling towards me; he always felt that I was in his way; he could not forgive or put up with the checks I was obliged to put upon him in respect of his dealings and *ridings* upon the fees of Messrs. Foster, Walean, Coryton, and others employed by him, upon the abridgments of specifications, his transactions in respect of the secret employment of his brother on the abridgments, and his various transactions deceiving the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office in the large purchase of books for the public library made by him of private tradesmen, directly contrary to the orders of the Treasury, and many others of a like nature. Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch have hitherto avoided all inquiry into these questions as affecting Mr. B. Woodcroft. The Commissioners of Audit, however, will necessarily reopen my passed accounts, in so far as they relate to these subjects and questions, and the papers, bills, certificates, and other evidences relating thereto, will necessarily go before them. On one occasion during the inquiry, Mr. Greenwood ventured to suggest, under the safe *cover* of a question to Mr. Ruscoe, whether I, Mr. Ruscoe, or both, took discounts, for our own gratification, in paying the several tradesmen's bills. Comment upon so indecent an insinuation is not necessary, but it shows the animus with which these gentlemen embarked in and conducted the inquiry.

The prints of specifications, under the provisions of the Act of 1852, are taken in evidence in all courts, and for that reason it is obvious the prints, especially in the drawings, ought to be strictly accurate in the smallest particular.

It was for this reason deemed necessary, in 1852, that a skilled mechanical draftsman should be appointed to the responsible duty; but as that duty has been for many years altogether abandoned by the officer appointed thereto, it is clear a remedy is called for, and a remedy is at hand.

The Queen's printers print the specifications, they print the Acts of Parliament, the Reports of Royal Commissioners, the Reports of Parliament, and all official Government papers, entirely upon their own responsibility, without examination of any description being made in the office of either House of Parliament or other Government office. They employ competent people for the work, and no reason can be assigned why the responsibility of the examination of the prints of specifications should not be thrown upon them; they would do the work willingly, and at less than half the cost of the so-called examination these prints receive in the Specification Division of the Patent Office.

This ought to have been done, in the first instance, in 1852.

The sale, custody of the stock, and distribution of the prints of specifications ought also to be placed in the hands of the Queen's printers. It is the business of a tradesman, and it would, no doubt, be well conducted by them at half the present cost; and the business would, in such case, be conducted under the guidance and management of Her Majesty's Comptroller of Stationery, in the satisfactory way in which the sale, custody, and distribution of Parliamentary

Papers, Acts of Parliament, and all Government prints and papers is conducted.

Holding at that time the office of Clerk of the Patents, I was appointed by Lord Chancellor St. Leonards, in September 1852, Clerk of the Commissioners of Patents, and I was directed by his Lordship to take charge of, and to organise the new office of Commissioners of Patents, under the requirements of the Patent Law Amendment Act, shortly coming into operation, viz., the 1st October following.

No formal attendance at the office, wherever it might be, was prescribed or required, either by Lord St. Leonards or by the then acting Commissioners of Patents, nor have any such been prescribed or required by any succeeding Lord Chancellor or Commissioners of Patents. I was directed to organise the new office, to take the charge and superintendence of the business, and to carry into operation the several requirements and enactments of the Act.

I did so organize the new office, in conformity with the various enactments in the Act contained, upon a system that not only met with the concurrence and approbation of Lord St. Leonards and the then other acting Commissioners of Patents, but upon a system that has subsisted all through the 12 years, since October 1852 to the present time, without alteration or amendment in the most trifling particular. The several rules and orders of the Commissioners under the Act, approved and adopted by Lord St. Leonards, as also by Lord Cranworth and the several Commissioners, were all drawn by me, and the same are now in full force and operation, and unaltered.

The system then established by me has worked well and smoothly, and no sort of complaint has ever been made to any one Lord Chancellor, or to any one Commissioner of Patents in succession, within the whole 12 years by any one having business in the office, patentee, patent agent, or other person, in respect of any conduct of the business, or in respect of the conduct of any one clerk employed in the *Patent Division*. I assert that no person can be found who will venture to state *one single instance* of difficulty, delay, or misconduct in any one particular.

Lord Cranworth was Lord Chancellor for upwards of six years (out of the 12 years since 1853). Mr. Spring Rice was his principal secretary during the whole of the time; he was also one of Lord Campbell's secretaries during his term of office (two and a half years). I was in constant communication with Lords Cranworth and Campbell on the business of the Patent Office, and in taking their instructions and orders thereon (for the most part through their respective secretaries) at the House of Lords during the sessions, and at other seasons at the court in Lincoln's Inn. I transacted the correspondence and other general business of the office, for the most part, in my room at the House of Lords, *as I conveniently might*. I never lost sight of the office. I never left Great Britain. I never was more distant from the office at any time than the return of one post. I was always within reach, and in constant communication; *and could it signify one straw* in what room, or in what place, the business was transacted by me, so that *it was done effectively*, and the *public service did not suffer?* As I have above stated, the *public service never did suffer*.

I am confident Lord Cranworth will, if called upon, speak to the fact that, during the whole of his Lordship's tenure of office he was perfectly content with my performance of my duties in the Patent Office, and with the organisation of the office under my superintendence and control; that he never had occasion, in any one instance to complain of neglect or miscarriage; and that he never had a complaint made to him by any one.

I am confident that Lord Chelmsford will, if called upon, speak to the same facts.

Mr. Johnson, Lord Campbell's late principal secretary, and Mr. Spring Rice, one other of Lord Campbell's secretaries, will depose to the like effect, and to the same facts as relates to Lord Campbell's tenure of office.

I can confidently state that (with the exception of the secret, unfounded, and unsupported allegations and complaints of Mr. B. Woodcroft) no single complaint has been made by any one to your Lordship.

If required, the whole body of patent agents will depose to the like effect, and to the same facts.

The several enactments and requirements of the Act of 1852, the mode in which they have been carried into operation, the duties and the business of the office

office have been fully set out in detail by me in my evidence before the Royal Commission of Inquiry in the Law of Patents, in November 1863. I beg respectfully to refer your Lordship to that evidence, printed in the Blue Book accompanying the Report of the Commission.

It is to be remarked, as a fact worthy of note, that not one of the numerous witnesses examined by that Commission, the great majority of them interested in patents and patent law, and frequenting the office, has ventured to pass a censure or complaint, or even to suggest a censure on the conduct of the business of the office as respects the granting of the patents, and the various stages and operations thereon, or to propose any amendment or alteration of the system established in the office.

Do these facts indicate neglect in the officer having the guidance and superintendence of the office?

The allegation that my "attendance to the business of the office has been little more than nominal" is not true in any sense.

The allegations that "I have introduced a variety of regulations, and given a variety of orders which have produced great confusion, ill-feeling, and discontent in the office," are altogether and in every respect untrue.

The allegations that I have been "violent and intemperate in transacting the business of the office," "that my manner and conduct towards my subordinates has been offensive, harsh, and unnecessarily severe," "that my orders have been hasty, harsh, and ill-considered," are one and all untrue and unsupported by evidence, unless the secret and uncorroborated statements of Mr. Woodcroft can be called evidence.

It is evident that all these violent and (as I maintain) unfounded allegations were inserted in the Preliminary Report hastily and inconsiderately. They have produced, however, the effect of highly colouring that document, and I cannot doubt that, if due inquiry had been made, no such allegation would have found place in any report emanating from Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch.

I am, &c.

17 December 1864. (signed) *L. Edmunds.*

— No. 6. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

SECOND REPORT of Messrs. *Greenwood* and *Hindmarch*, respecting the Conduct of the late Clerk of the Office, and his Deputy, in dealing with the Public Monies; dated 31 January 1865.

To the Lord Chancellor and to the Commissioners of Patents.

WE have completed our inquiries into the conduct of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe, in the Patent Office, and we have now to report the result.

To make our Report intelligible, we will first mention the statutes which prescribe the duties of the Clerk of the Patents, which Mr. Edmunds has failed to perform.

The offices of Clerk of the Hanaper, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Clerk of the Patents, and several other offices were abolished by the statute 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 111, with an exception in favour of the then holders of any of the offices appointed before 1st June 1832. Passed 15 August 1832.

By the statute 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 122, s. 6, the Clerk of the Patents and other officers and their deputies were authorised to receive the fees which had been accustomed to be paid to them for the use of the Lord Chancellor, and the same section required that such fees should be accounted for and paid once in every three months into the Bank of England, in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to an account to be entitled "An Account of Fees formerly paid to the Lord Chancellor," and that such payment should be verified on oath and certified by the Accountant General to the Lord Chancellor. Passed 16 August 1832.

Passed 5 August 1842.

By the statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 84, s. 12, the fees formerly paid to the Lord Chancellor, and thenceforth to become payable and be paid into the Bank of England, were directed to be placed to the account of "The Suitors' Fee Fund Account" of the Court of Chancery.

Passed 28 August 1833.

By the statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, s. 3, the offices of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Clerk of the Patents were revived, and Mr. Edmunds was

29 August 1833.

appointed Clerk of the Patents immediately after the passing of the Act.

By section 4 of the same Act there was to be paid to the Clerk of the Patents a yearly salary of 400 *l.*, which, by section 8, was charged on the Consolidated Fund.

And by section 6 the salary was to be taken in full satisfaction for the duties of the office, and of all expenses incident to the performance thereof.

Under section 7 of the same statute, the person who by virtue of the Act should hold or perform the duties of Clerk of the Patents was authorised to receive and take all "and every of the fees and emoluments" which had been accustomed to be paid to him, his deputy, or clerk; and the same section also provided that such fees and emoluments should be accounted for and paid once in every three months into the receipt of the Exchequer, and carried to the Consolidated Fund; and that the account of the party so paying such fees should be verified by his oath made before one of the Masters in Chancery.

If any doubt could have existed as to the intent of this statute (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84), it is shown by a Return made to the House of Lords by the Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, on the 29th August 1833 (the day after the passing of the Bill), of offices abolished and created in the Court of Chancery during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. That Return states, in effect, that prior to the change effected by the statutes above mentioned, the gross income of the Clerk of the Patents was 1,205 *l.*; the income and expenses of his deputy amounted to 395 *l.*, and that the future income and expenses of the Clerk of the Patents would be, income 250 *l.*, and expenses 150 *l.*, making together the 400 *l.*; which, in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, was to be paid to the Clerk of the Patents in full satisfaction for the duties of the office and all expenses incident to the performance of them.

Mr. Edmunds must have been well aware of this Return, for he was one of the officers of the Lord Chancellor (purse bearer) in 1833, previous to his appointment as Clerk of the Patents.

Upon charters, patents, and other instruments prepared by the Clerk of the Patents, and passing the great seal fees, were anciently payable to the Clerk of the Patents and his deputy, and it was Mr. Edmunds' duty at the end of every quarter of a year, in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, to pay the amount of those fees received during that quarter into the Exchequer. There were also other fees formerly received by the Clerk of the Patents for the use of the Lord Chancellor, and it was Mr. Edmunds' duty, at the end of every quarter of a year, in pursuance of the 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 122, to pay the amount of the last-mentioned fees received during that quarter of a year into the Bank of England to the credit of the Accountant General.

There were also other fees payable upon charters, patents, and other instruments passing the Great Seal, and which were in practice paid to the Clerk of the Patents or his deputy, for which he had to account to officers entitled to receive them. The whole of the fees thus annually payable to Mr. Edmunds, as Clerk of the Patents, amounted to large sums of money. In 1834 the fees amounted to 4,921 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*, in 1844 to 9,510 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.*, and in the year 1851 (that immediately before the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act) they amounted to 9,322 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*

Still larger sums were paid into the office every year for stamp duties upon the instruments which were prepared for the Great Seal, and in this way public money in one year (viz., 1845) amounting to 30,554 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* passed through the hands of Mr. Ruscoe, acting for Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds (as we stated in our first Report) has never performed in person the duties of his offices of Clerk of the Patents and Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents.

When he was appointed Clerk of the Patents he employed Mr. Thomas Ruscoe, nephew of a stationer in Quality-court, to perform all the duties and to receive the fees and stamp duties payable to the Clerk of the Patents as above mentioned.

But

But Mr. Edmunds has never out of his own pocket paid Mr. Ruscoe any salary or given him any remuneration for his performance of the duties of the office, and his only emolument (so far as we can discover) before the Patent Law Amendment Act came into force consisted of the discounts or allowances 1 October 1852. which (up to October 1849) he obtained at the Stamp Office upon the stamps purchased by him for the charters, patents, &c., which he prepared, some small gratuities from some of the patent agents, and the profit upon the boxes which he sold for containing patents.

Nor did Mr. Edmunds ever pay any portion of the cost the parchment or of the expenses attending the preparation of the charters, patents, &c., or any of the other expenses of the office.

All those expenses were defrayed by Mr. Ruscoe out of the discounts on stamps which he received and the sums which he deducted from the amounts of the fees paid over to Mr. Edmunds as hereinafter mentioned.

In the performance of the duties and powers entrusted to Mr. Ruscoe he was subjected to little or no superintendence or control by Mr. Edmunds, and no proper accounts of the receipts and payments of the money passing through the office have been kept.

The only books in the office from which we could derive any information respecting the money transactions in the office were—Firstly, Docquet books, in which are entered in chronological order the dates and descriptions of the charters and letters patent from time to time prepared in the office and which have passed the Great Seal. Secondly, Fee books professing to contain entries in appropriate columns of all the charters, patents, &c., and the various fees paid upon them.

The fee books previous to 1839 have been lost or destroyed, and we were informed that no fee book was kept between the years 1852 and 1857 (but no sufficient reason has been given to us for the omission).

Lastly, two small books containing accounts called Patent Office Accounts, commencing in 1842, of at first quarterly accounts, and after 1852 yearly accounts, between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe.

We were informed that no other books had been kept.

The entries relating to fees in those books were found to be so little to be relied upon for accuracy, that we have had the greatest difficulty in discovering the amounts of the fees which Mr. Edmunds has failed to pay to the Exchequer and to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery respectively.

We have consequently been compelled since our first Report in July last to have prepared in the best way we could, but with the utmost care for the purposes of our inquiry, an account of all the fees paid to Mr. Edmunds, as Clerk of the Patents, or his deputy, from the time of his appointment in August 1833 to the time of his resignation on the 31st day of July 1864; and having to do this without any assistance from Mr. Edmunds, and with very little from Mr. Ruscoe, we have been driven to seek the necessary information from other sources. Although the preparation of this account, and consequently the completion of the inquiry into the dealings of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe with the public monies, has been greatly delayed, we think that the accounts of the receipts and payments in the Patent Office which we have had prepared are as accurate as they can be made with the materials at our disposal.

We are confident that Mr. Edmunds is chargeable with sums for fees to a greater amount than what appears by the account which we have had prepared; and that fees must have been received of which no account has been kept in the office, because, during some of the yearly periods comprised in the new account, Mr. Edmunds has, by an account recently sent to the Treasury (in December last), acknowledged the receipt of fees to a larger amount during those periods than the fees of which we can obtain any particulars.

The greatest care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the account which has been prepared for us, and we have no doubt that Mr. Edmunds is at least chargeable with every sum the new account shows that he has received.

In our first or Preliminary Report we stated that we had discovered that Mr. Edmunds had retained in his hands large sums of money which he ought to have paid into the Exchequer; and although we had not at that time been

able to ascertain the full amount of the public monies which Mr. Edmunds had thus kept in his hands (on account of which he has since paid 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* into the Exchequer), we deemed it necessary without delay to report to the Lord Chancellor and the Commissioners of Patents the misconduct of Mr. Edmunds which we had discovered.

We have now to report the result of the whole of our inquiry into the dealings of Mr. Edmunds with the public monies which have come to his hands as Clerk of the Patents. And first as to the money which he, or Mr. Ruscoe on his behalf, received for fees payable to the Consolidated Fund.

When we questioned Mr. Edmunds previously to our first Report respecting the payment into the Exchequer of these fees, in pursuance of the statute 3 & 4, Will. 4, c. 84, s. 7, he stated in the first instance, that as the Controller of the Exchequer or his clerk would not receive any affidavit, he had never made any as required by the statute. This he repeated more than once, but afterwards he varied his statement, and alleged that he had made an affidavit upon the first occasion when he made a payment into the Exchequer, and that because it was not received at the Exchequer he never made another. Mr. Edmunds was closely questioned upon this subject, and he answered our questions in such a way as to preclude the possibility of a mistake on his part respecting the affidavits. Our inquiries at the Treasury respecting his payments and the mode of making them have enabled us to obtain information which shows Mr. Edmunds' statements to be untrue.

The affidavits were not indeed required at the office of the Controller of the Exchequer, but they were required at the Treasury.

We have ascertained at the Treasury that in January 1834 Mr. Edmunds paid into the Exchequer 467*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* as the amount of the fees received by him up to the end of the year 1833, and payable to the Consolidated Fund, and made an affidavit before Master William Brougham verifying the amount.

In April 1834 he paid into the Exchequer 448*l.* for fees for the quarter of a year ending 31st March 1834, and made an affidavit before Master Roupell verifying the amount.

These two affidavits he transmitted in a letter, dated 22d April 1834, to the Treasury, where the affidavits were filed and now remain.

In a letter dated 26th March 1834 Mr. Edmunds transmitted his appointment as Clerk of the Patents to the Treasury, requesting a warrant for the payment of his salary of 400*l.* a year.

Mr. Edmunds' appplication was taken into consideration on the 9th May 1834, when his request was complied with, and he was directed to make his affidavits respecting the fees payable to the Exchequer, in a form which was furnished to him for verifying his future accounts, and to transmit the Exchequer receipts with his accounts to the Treasury.

A copy of the letter to Mr. Edmunds (signed by Sir Alexander Spearman, then Assistant Secretary to the Treasury) containing this direction has been preserved at the Treasury.

In August 1834 Mr. Edmunds accordingly made an affidavit (sworn before Master Wingfield) in the form thus prescribed by the Treasury, verifying his account of fees for the quarter of a year ending 30th June 1834, as amounting to 340*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and that affidavit with the account was transmitted to the Treasury, and there filed.

Since that time no affidavits have been sent to the Treasury, and Mr. Edmunds' assertion made to us formerly, that he did not make any affidavits, is probably true with respect to the accounts rendered subsequently to August 1834. The way in which it will be seen that the money payable to the Exchequer was afterwards dealt with by Mr. Edmunds will explain why he did not make the affidavits which were prepared for him by Mr. Ruscoe for that purpose, although he left Mr. Ruscoe in ignorance of this neglect of his duty, as mentioned in our first Report.

We have been furnished by the Treasury with an account of all the sums of money which Mr. Edmunds has ever paid into the Exchequer, and we have compared that account with the detailed account of fees received in the office which we have prepared, and in this way we have been enabled to discover numerous defalcations and irregularities with respect to the fees payable to the Exchequer.

The sums which have been paid on account of fees to the Consolidated Fund were

were never paid into the Exchequer by Mr. Ruscoe, but always by Mr. Edmunds himself.

In order to show more clearly the irregularities and deficiencies of Mr. Edmunds' payments into the Exchequer, we have prepared an account, marked A. and appended to this Report, containing on the debit side of it the whole of the fees payable to the Exchequer, which we have ascertained that Mr. Edmunds has received in every quarter of a year during his continuance in office, and (where necessary) grouping together the fees received by Mr. Edmunds during two or more quarters of a year, so as to accord with the payments made by Mr. Edmunds from time to time into the Exchequer, which are placed on the credit side of the same account. Account A.

After the year 1834 (as shown in this account) Mr. Edmunds began to make his payments into the Exchequer at irregular intervals, sometimes making payments for two, three, and even five quarters of a year, at one time, instead of making them quarterly, as required by the Act of Parliament.

Soon after the end of every quarter of a year, until after the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation (after which the old Patent Office accounts were made up yearly) Mr. Ruscoe made up a quarterly account purporting to be an account of his receipts on account of fees and payments in the Patent Office during the quarter, and sent or gave a copy of it to Mr. Edmunds. Copies of these accounts have been preserved in books since 1842, but we have not seen any of an earlier date. Mr. Ruscoe paid to Mr. Edmunds, or into his Patent Office Account at Coutts & Co.'s Bank, the money which the accounts showed to be payable to him. (This is the banking account, headed Patent Office Account, which was mentioned in our Preliminary Report, and in our observations on Mr. Edmunds' answer to it). 1 October 1852.

The money which Mr. Ruscoe thus paid to Mr. Edmunds for 10 years, namely, until the end of the year 1844, was generally paid for each month's fees soon after the expiration of the month, and after that time, until the year 1852, the payments were generally made quarterly. But the whole of the fees for a quarter of a year were in every case in the hands of Mr. Edmunds within a few days after the end of the quarter in which the fees were received.

Mr. Ruscoe also prepared and transmitted or delivered to Mr. Edmunds engrossments of affidavits to be made by him for verifying the amounts of fees received during the quarters to which the accounts related.

Mr. Edmunds has stated that the engrossments of these affidavits are in his possession.

In the way we have described, Mr. Edmunds received from Mr. Ruscoe from time to time the amounts of all the fees payable to the Consolidated Fund (occasionally minus some deductions, hereafter to be mentioned), but Mr. Edmunds delayed his payments of the fees into the Exchequer for longer and longer periods of time after he had received them from Mr. Ruscoe.

Thus, for example, the payment into the Exchequer on account of fees received in the three quarters of a year ending December 1837 was made by Mr. Edmunds in July 1838; his payment on account of fees received in the five quarters ending in March 1839 was made in August 1839; his payment on account of fees for the two quarters ending in March 1840 was made in August 1841; his payment on account of the two quarters ending in December 1846 was made in April 1848; his payment on account of the two quarters ending in June 1851 was made in August 1851; yet the payment on account of two earlier quarters, viz., two quarters ending in June 1850, was not made until April 1852, and for the two quarters ending in December 1850 was not made until August 1852, which was the last payment made to the Exchequer by Mr. Edmunds previously to the discovery of his defalcations mentioned in our first Report.

The delay in accounting for the fees for the last quarter of a year included in any of these payments was unjustifiable. The fees for the earlier quarters (included in the same payment) were of course detained for still longer periods.

And with regard to the amounts of the sums which Mr. Edmunds has paid into the Exchequer on account of fees, we find that the first three or four payments were correct or nearly so, but afterwards the sums paid on account of fees were frequently less in amount than the fees actually received, and occasionally the deficiencies in the sums paid into the Exchequer were very considerable.

considerable. Thus the fees payable into the Consolidated Fund for the three quarters of a year ending December 1837 amounted to 1,634 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.*, but the sum of 1,402 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* only was paid into the Exchequer, being 232 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* less than the sum which ought to have been paid.

£.	s.	d.
1,634	17	2
1,402	7	8
£. 232	9	6

The sum of 1,402 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* paid at this time did not correspond in amount with the fees payable to the Exchequer during any other one or more previous quarters of a year, and it appears to us impossible to ascribe the withholding of the 232 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* to any good or honest intention, or to any mistake.

The fees for the two quarters of a year ending June 1844, amounting to 1,642 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* (minus only 13 *s.* 6 *d.*) were paid, but the fees for the two quarters ending December 1844, amounting to 1,444 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.*, were not paid, and had not been paid at the commencement of our inquiry, although various sums were afterwards paid into the Exchequer by Mr. Edmunds for the fees received during the ensuing six years. And in an account recently sent into the Treasury by Mr. Edmunds, he admits that the fees for the year 1844 amounted to 3,086 *l.* 5*s.*, being only 11 *s.* 6 *d.* less than the accounts which have been prepared show that the fees actually amounted to.

£.	s.	d.
1,642	15	8
1,444	–	10
£. 3,086	16	6

The conclusion seems to us to be almost irresistible that Mr. Edmunds intended to deprive the public of the money which he thus for about 20 years withheld from the Exchequer.

The fees payable to the Consolidated Fund for the two quarters of a year ending June 1849 amounted, according to the account we have had prepared, to the sum of 1,738 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*, but the sum paid into the Exchequer by Mr. Edmunds was only 1,197 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*, the sum of 540 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* being withheld by Mr. Edmunds from the public purse.

£.	s.	d.
1,738	14	6
1,197	17	4
£. 540	17	2

Mr. Ruscoe, after making some deductions which we shall have occasion more particularly to mention, appears, by his "Patent Office Account," to have paid into Mr. Edmunds' Patent Office Account at Coutts', on the 26th April 1849 (with other monies) the sum of 962 *l.* 0*s.* 6 *d.* for the fees payable to the Consolidated Fund received during the quarter of a year ending 31st March 1849, and on the 27th July 1849 (with other monies) the sum of 774 *l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for fees received during the quarter of a year ended 30th June 1849. The two sums so paid amounted together to 1,736 *l.* 2*s.* 0 *d.* for the fees received during the two quarters of a year.

£.	s.	d.
962	–	6
774	1	6
£. 1,736	2	–

Copies of these Patent Office Accounts, showing that the sums were respectively payable to the Consolidated Fund, must have come to Mr. Edmunds' hands, for at a meeting held before our first Report, Mr. Edmunds stated to us that a copy of the Patent Office Account for every quarter of a year before the Patent Law Amendment Act was delivered or sent to him by Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds cannot allege as an excuse, therefore, that he was misled by Mr. Ruscoe's account, and thus induced to pay the wrong amount into the Exchequer, for he did not pay the 1,736 *l.* 2 *s.* which Mr. Ruscoe's accounts showed to be payable, but 1,197 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* only, being 538 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* less than the sum which, according to Mr. Ruscoe's accounts, ought to have been paid. Thus it appears that in either case Mr. Edmunds committed a gross fraud upon the public Treasury.

£.	s.	d.
1,736	2	–
1,197	17	4
£. 538	4	8

The last payment into the Exchequer by Mr. Edmunds, previous to the commencement of this inquiry, was made on the 9th August 1852.

During the whole of the period from 1834 to 1852, in which Mr. Edmunds continued to make payments into the Exchequer in the irregular way we have mentioned, he continued to be largely in arrear.

The two accounts which Mr. Edmunds, in December last, rendered to the Treasury, viz., an account of the fees received in every year by him whilst he was in office, and an account of the sums paid every year by him into the Exchequer, when placed side by side in a debtor and creditor account, show that at the end of the period we have named (the date of his last payment into the Exchequer previous to this inquiry) he had, according to his own account withheld a large sum of money from the Exchequer, and it is to be observed that the account of fees received comes down to the 31st March 1864 instead of the 31st July last, when he resigned the office of Clerk of the Patents.

Account B.

We have appended to this Report an account, marked B., which contains the whole of Mr. Edmunds' two accounts which he has rendered to the Treasury as

as abovementioned, but arranged on the opposite sides of the Account B., in the form of a debtor and creditor account.

According to the debtor (left hand) side of that account, it will be seen that the sums which Mr. Edmunds admits he had received up to the end of the year 1851, for fees payable to the Exchequer, amount to the sum of 49,341 *l.* 2 *s.*, and if to that sum be added the two sums of 1,031 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* and 872 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* for fees received for the first and second quarters of the year 1852, which the Patent Office account and his own pass-book show that he received (the last of them on the 6th August 1852), and which amount together to the sum of 1,904 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, it will be found that the whole amount of his receipts up to the 9th of August which he admits (they were in fact, larger) amounted to the sum of 51,245 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

£.	*s.*	*d.*
1,031	19	8
872	5	10
£. 1,904	5	6

£.	*s.*	*d.*
49,341	2	–
1,904	5	6
£. 51,245	7	6

And according to the credit (right hand) side of the same account it will be seen that the payments into the Exchequer by Mr. Edmunds up to and inclusive of the sum paid on the 9th August 1852, amount to 46,055 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*, leaving a balance of 5,190 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* then detained in his hands, so that at that date according to his own accounts, Mr. Edmunds had failed to pay that considerable sum, and continued to withhold it from the Exchequer for a period of 12 years, viz., until after the discovery of his defalcations during the present inquiry in 1864.

£.	*s.*	*d.*
51,245	7	6
46,055	1	2
£. 5,190	6	4

And it is a curious fact, that having made no payment into the Exchequer for several months, he did not make his last payment in August 1852 until three days after he had received the whole of the fees for the two preceding quarters ending 30th June 1852, amounting together to a still larger sum.

At any time during the long period we have mentioned, he might have restored the money to the Exchequer if he had chosen so to do.

Shortly after the last payment by Mr. Edmunds into the Exchequer, on the 9th August 1852, viz., on the 1st October 1852, the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation and abolished all the fees which were previously payable on patents for inventions, and some of which were payable into the Exchequer in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, as above mentioned.

But there were still charters and patents, other than patents for inventions, which continued to be prepared by the Clerk of the Patents. Upon those documents fees continued to be payable, and some of those fees ought to have been paid into the Exchequer as required by the statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84.

At the commencement of our inquiry, however, Mr. Edmunds had not only failed to pay any part of the sum which remained in his hands after his last payment in August 1852, as above mentioned, but also allowed the subsequent sums payable by him to the Exchequer for fees to accumulate in his hands, as we discovered in June last, when those accumulations amounted to the sum of 2,681 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*, which he admitted to us he had withheld from the Exchequer as mentioned in our first report.

The various sums thus detained from the Exchequer by Mr. Edmunds remained in his possession unknown to every person but himself.

Upon such conduct it is not necessary that we should express any opinion.

We shall show presently how Mr. Edmunds disposed of the large sums o public money which he retained in his hands.

The number of documents prepared in the old Patent Office after October 1852, was comparatively small, and soon after that date the Patent Office account began to be made up (without any legitimate excuse) yearly instead of quarterly as required by the Act. Copies of those yearly accounts, however, were given by Mr. Ruscoe to Mr. Edmunds, showing the sums payable to the Consolidated Fund and also to the Chancery Fee Fund in the same way as had been done with the quarterly accounts before the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act. Mr. Ruscoe also continued to prepare and send to Mr. Edmunds engrossments of affidavits for verifying the amounts to be paid according to the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, and he paid to Mr. Edmunds, or into his Patent Office banking account at Coutts & Co.'s bank, the balance of each year's account (retaining some sums hereafter to be noticed), part of which balance was payable to the Consolidated Fund, and part of it to the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery.

By a careful examination of the books in the Patent Office and also of the books kept by the late Mr. Ruscoe (the stationer in Quality-court), who acted as the banker as well as the stationer of his nephew Mr. T. Ruscoe, who was

in the Patent Office, we have found that nearly all, if not quite all, the sums of money received by Mr. Edmunds and paid into his Patent Office banking account at Coutts & Co.'s, were received by Mr. Edmunds from Mr. Thomas Ruscoe or his uncle, the stationer, on account of fees paid into the Patent Office, and Mr. Edmunds has stated to us that the monies paid into that banking account were all public monies.

And we have found that some, at least, of the sums of money which Mr. Edmunds received from Mr. Thomas Ruscoe, or his uncle the stationer, for the fees, never were paid into that banking account.

Thus it appears by the Patent Office accounts between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Thomas Ruscoe for the quarter of a year ending 30th June 1845 (kept in books in the Patent Office, as already mentioned), corroborated by an entry in the books of Mr. Ruscoe, the stationer, that a sum of 433*l.* 4*s.* for Patent Office fees was paid to Mr. Edmunds or to Messrs. Coutts & Co. (with whom he kept a private account), but that sum never found its way into his Patent Office account there.

Upon examining the pass-book of that Patent Office banking account, we found that Mr. Edmunds had, from time to time, up to August 1857, transferred large sums from that account to his private banking account, and the sums of money thus transferred from 1834 to 1857 amounted to 5,869*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Other sums also appear to have been taken from that account for Mr. Edmunds' private purposes. Thus, on the 31st January 1840, a sum of 300 *l.* appears to have been paid out of the account to Mr. James Leman, a further sum of 200 *l.* appears also to have been paid out of the account to the same gentleman on the 25th June 1841, and another sum of 100 *l.* also to Mr. Leman on the 16th December in the same year. Mr. Leman has, in answer to a note from Mr. Greenwood (which Mr. Edmunds has seen) stated that he had received the above-mentioned sums in repayment of loans made by him to Mr. Edmunds.

We have shown that after the payment into the Exchequer which Mr. Edmunds made on the 9th August 1852, he still retained in his hands 5,190 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* of the money payable to the Exchequer.

£.	s.	d.
5,190	6	4
2,777	8	4
£. 2,412	18	–

Upon examining his Patent Office pass-book, we found that, after the payment which he made on that day into the Exchequer, the balance of money remaining in that account was only 2,777 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*, and therefore it is clear that he had misappropriated (by applying to his own use) 2,412 *l.* 18 *s.* of the money payable to the Exchequer, besides the sum of money which we shall show that he ought to have paid into the Suitors' Fund of the Court of Chancery.

From August 1852 down to August 1857 Mr. Edmunds continued to transfer money from his Patent Office banking account to his private account at Coutts & Company's bank; and it appears upon examining his Patent Office banking account, that at the end of 1862 the balance of money remaining in that account was only 3,230 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*, although large sums had in the meantime been paid into the Patent Office banking account every year, for fees received in the Patent Office.

And at the end of the year 1862, as shown by his own accounts rendered to the Treasury in December last (contained in the Account B. appended to this Report), he had detained 7,656 *l.* 6 *s.* from the Exchequer, and he had therefore used 4,426 *l.* – *s.* 7 *d.* of that money for his own purposes, retaining 3,230 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* only in his Patent Office banking account.

£.	s.	d.
7,656	6	–
3,230	5	5
£. 4,426	–	7

We observed in the pass-book of that banking account (soon after it was produced to us in June last), that within a few days after Mr. Greenwood had completed his inquiry and report in January 1863, into the defalcations of a clerk in the Patent Office, mentioned in our first report, viz., on the 3d February 1863, Mr. Edmunds had transferred 1,450 *l.* from his private account to his Patent Office banking account. We had not at that time discovered the extent of Mr. Edmunds' defalcations, and we questioned him respecting the meaning of that payment.

He told us that he paid the money into his Patent Office banking account, in order to make up the balances due to the Exchequer, evidently intending us to believe what he must have known to be contrary to the fact, viz., that after payment of that sum of money into the banking account, it contained all the money in his hands which ought to have been paid into the Exchequer. But he did not in February 1863, or at any time before our inquiry, make any payment

payment to the Exchequer, nor did he give us any reason for neglecting so to do.

Judging from his manner and his answers to our questions, we think that the money was in fact paid into the Patent Office banking account, to increase the balance appearing in it in case any inquiry should be made respecting the fees payable to the Exchequer, an event apparently rendered probable by the then recent inquiry of Mr. Greenwood above mentioned.

We now find that even after the payment of the 1,450 *l.* into the Patent Office banking account, the balance of money in that account only amounted to 4,680 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*, which fell far short of the 7,656 *l.* 6 *s.* which, according to his own accounts (contained in Account B.), was then due to the Exchequer.

Therefore, after this repayment into the banking account fees to the amount of 2,976 *l.* – *s.* 7 *d.* payable to the Exchequer, are by Mr. Edmunds' own accounts proved to have been detained by him, and to have been kept in his private pocket over and above the sum paid into the Patent Office banking account as above mentioned.

£.	*s.*	*d.*
7,656	6	–
4,680	5	5
£. 2,976	–	7

The sums which Mr. Edmunds had withheld from the Exchequer, however, amounted in February 1863 to a much larger sum than he has admitted by his accounts. He had besides, as we shall show, withheld a considerable amount of the fees which he ought to have paid into the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery, and all this is without taking into account the sums of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* per skin which we shall show have been deducted from the fees payable to the Exchequer ever since the 1st January 1845.

In fact, Mr. Edmunds appears to have dealt with the money in his Patent Office banking account precisely as if it were his own.

We were desirous of affording Mr. Edmunds an opportunity to explain the irregularities in his accounts and payments, and to furnish such excuse as lay in his power for dealing with the public money in the manner we have mentioned, in contravention of the Act of Parliament.

On the 9th December 1864, Mr. Woodcroft, at our request, gave notice to Mr. Edmunds that we should meet at the Patent Office on the following day to proceed with the Patent Office inquiry, when we should be glad if Mr. Edmunds would attend.

"Mr. Edmunds did not attend our meeting on the 10th December 1864, but during that meeting Mr. Woodcroft received a letter from Mr. James Leman, as Mr. Edmunds' solicitor, in which after acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Woodcroft's note, Mr. Leman says, "I have already applied for information respecting the precise nature of the inquiry which Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch are directed to conduct, but without effect; however, I venture to assume, that so far as Mr. Edmunds is concerned, the meeting relates to an office which he has since resigned, and to monies due from him as the holder of that office, which he has since made good. Mr. Edmunds is prepared to give the fullest information on any points to which his attention may be directed in writing by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, but having regard to the painful altercations which occurred on previous occasions of his attendance before those gentlemen, and to his own sense of the treatment which he has met with from them, I have ventured to advise him not to appear personally before them, unless of course he were satisfied that his attendance is authoritatively required, in which case he would of course appear."

"Mr. Edmunds desires to be informed, by Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch, whether, if he does attend those meetings upon their summons, he will be allowed to attend with his legal adviser.

Mr. Edmunds was well aware of the nature of our authority to pursue this inquiry (the letter of 3d May 1864 from the Lord Chancellor, and the Commissioners of Patent to ourselves, having been read aloud in his presence, at the commencement of our inquiry on the 1st of June 1864), and before the resignation of his office, he had attended all our meetings without objection, and we were satisfied that the statements in Mr. Leman's letter were merely pretences set up for the purpose of enabling Mr. Edmunds to avoid answering any further questions respecting his conduct whilst in office.

On the 22d December 1864, we sent to Mr. Edmunds a notice that we should meet at the Patent Office on the 24th December, in order to proceed with the Patent Office inquiry, in which we stated, "We shall be glad if you will attend and give us the further explanations which we deem to be requisite respecting

respecting the fees received by you as the late Clerk of the Patents, and which were payable by you to the Exchequer, and to the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.

"We wish you to bring with you to the meeting the affidavits or engrossments of affidavits, respecting the sums or fees payable by you to the Exchequer, which were from time to time sent to you by Mr. Ruscoe, in order to be sworn by you, and which at a former meeting you stated to us you had in your possession."

During our sitting on the 23d December last, we heard that Mr. Edmunds was then at the chambers of his solicitor in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and we wrote a note to him there, again asking him to produce the forms of affidavits sent to him by Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds did not attend us on the 24th December, nor did he send us the affidavits, but on that day we received a letter from Mr. Leman, stating that until he received a satisfactory answer to his letter of the 10th December to Mr. Woodcroft, he must continue to advise Mr. Edmunds not to attend our meetings.

We then, on the 24th December, addressed another letter to Mr. Edmunds, as follows:—

"Sir,

"Further investigation into the accounts of the Patent Office appears to show that large sums are still in your hands belonging to the public.

"Mr. Ruscoe has also informed us that considerable sums belonging to the public have been retained by him for expenses, and for remuneration by your direction.

"We are desirous of affording you full opportunity of denying or explaining these matters, and others, very important, both as regards the subject of our inquiries, and your own responsibility; and for this purpose, we informed you by our letter of 22d December, that we should be glad if you would attend here this morning.

"We have just received an answer, signed by Mr. Leman, stating that he shall continue to advise you not to attend until he receives a satisfactory answer to a letter which he wrote to Mr. Woodcroft on the 10th December.

"That letter stated that Mr. Edmunds would not be advised to attend unless he should be authoritatively required.

"So far as we have authority to require your attendance we hereby do so.

"Mr. Leman's letter to Mr. Woodcroft further asks whether you will be allowed to attend with your legal adviser.

"You have already frequently attended with Mr. Linklater's clerk as your legal adviser, and no objection has been made by us.

"We propose to be here on Tuesday, the 27th of December, at 11 o'clock, a.m., and request your attendance."

Mr. Edmunds did not attend us on the 27th of December, nor did he send the forms or engrossments of affidavits which we had requested him to produce; but after our meeting, we received from Mr. Leman, his solicitor, a letter, dated the same day, as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

"Mr. Edmunds has placed in my hands your letter, dated the 24th instant, in which, after referring to certain statements made by Mr. Ruscoe, which I am instructed to deny on Mr. Edmunds' part, you say that, so far as you have authority to require Mr. Edmunds' attendance, you thereby do so.

"I beg to represent that I have repeatedly asked for the information requisite to enable me to determine whether you have authority to require Mr. Edmunds' attendance, and without effect.

"Although most anxious to avoid saying anything that might be considered wanting in courtesy or respect towards yourselves, I must state that, for the protection of Mr. Edmunds, I have advised him not to appear further before yourselves, unless he is bound to do so. Judging from the reports already signed by yourselves, I cannot but feel that, however desirous you may be to act

act fairly in the discharge of a very onerous duty, fairness and freedom from prejudice are not to be expectedin any investigation conducted by you relating to Mr. Edmunds. If Mr. Edmunds is bound to accept you as judges, and you will satisfy me to that effect, of course he must bow to circumstances, and attend before you. If not, he would prefer that his conduct and dealings should be examined and sifted otherwise than by yourselves."

Mr. Edmunds has therefore, in effect, declined to produce the affidavits, or to give us any explanation of his dealings with the public money beyond the unsatisfactory statements which he made to us previously to our first report.

Upon discovering the discrepancies between the payments into the Exchequer and the amounts of fees actually received in the Patent Office, we called upon Mr. Ruscoe for an explanation. He stated to us that soon after Mr. Edmunds' appointment (the precise time he could not remember), Mr. Edmunds authorised him to deduct from the fees payable into the Exchequer small sums to defray some of the expenses of the office, and that he (Mr. Ruscoe) accordingly did deduct small sums, of varying amount, at irregular intervals, from the money which was to be paid into Mr. Edmunds' Patent Office banking account for every quarter of a year.

Mr. Ruscoe then explained to us how the expenses attending the execution of the duties of the Patent Office were defrayed, and the funds which he had at his command for that purpose.

In 1834, the first year after Mr. Edmunds' appointment, the discount on stamps received by Mr. Ruscoe amounted to about 150 *l.*

The stamp duty on each patent for an invention under the old law was 30 *l.*, upon which Mr. Ruscoe received a discount, or allowance, of 9 *s.* That was all the money which Mr. Ruscoe had to buy the parchment, and to pay for engrossing the patent; and but for the circumstance that through his uncle, the stationer in Quality-court, he was in a position to get the work done at trade price, the parchment and engrossing would have cost him more than the 9 *s.* which he received for discount; probably about 12 *s.*

But being enabled to get the work done at trade price, the actual cost of each patent paid by Mr. Ruscoe was 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, and he had, in addition, to pay 1 *s.* porterage on each patent to the Lord Chancellor's porter, thus leaving no more than 6 *d.* profit on each patent for an invention.

There were charters and other patents (although comparatively few in number) upon which much higher stamp duties than 30 *l.* were payable, and upon the amount of those stamps, as well as the others, Mr. Ruscoe received the discount. Whenever the stamp duty amounted to a large sum, the discount upon it which Mr. Ruscoe obtained was enough to pay the cost of preparing the instrument, and leave a surplus for his remuneration. Some, however, of the patents prepared in the Patent Office were subject to stamp duties of very small amount (some as low as 2 *l.*), and some (in rare cases) were not subject to any stamp duty. In those cases Mr. Ruscoe suffered loss, for he received little or nothing in the shape of discount to enable him to defray the cost of preparing the instruments.

According to the best information we can obtain, the parchment and engrossing of all the charters, patents and other instruments prepared in the Patent Office in the year 1834 would cost about 104 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, which, being deducted from the 150 *l.* Mr. Ruscoe received for discounts in that year, a balance of 45 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* only would remain to remunerate him for performing the duty of the Clerk of the Patents.

£.	s.	d.
150	–	–
104	4	6
£. 45	15	6

At that time, however, Mr. Ruscoe also acted as clerk to the Lord Chancellor's secretary, and the 45 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* was probably a welcome addition to his salary.

The patents for inventions went on increasing in number year by year, and the amounts received by Mr. Ruscoe for discounts on stamps for those instruments increased in proportion, but as the increase in the number of patents caused a corresponding increase in the amount of money expended for the preparation of them, the increase in the number of patents did not cause Mr. Ruscoe to obtain any material increase of remuneration.

The number of patents for invention in the year 1844 had increased to 450, but the number of other patents and charters was considerably less, and the

total amount received by Mr. Ruscoe for discounts on stamps amounted to about 216 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

£. s. d.
216 8 6
201 16 –
£. 14 12 6

According to the information we have obtained, the cost of preparing the charters, patents, and other instruments in that year would amount to about 201 *l.* 16 *s.*, leaving only 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for Mr. Ruscoe's remuneration.

Mr. Ruscoe's remuneration, therefore, in that year would have been less than in previous years, if he had not obtained money from some other source.

But in the year 1844 Mr. Ruscoe appears to have been allowed by Mr. Edmunds to deduct from the money which he received for fees in the office a salary of 130 *l.*, which he did by giving himself credit for 32 *l.* 10 *s.* by an entry of that sum for a "quarter's salary" in each of his four quarterly accounts with Mr. Edmunds for that year.

When we discovered this abstraction of the public money (previously to our first report) we called for an explanation, when Mr. Ruscoe stated, in Mr. Edmunds' presence, that it was done with Mr. Edmunds' authority; and the copies of Mr. Ruscoe's quarterly accounts, which were always rendered to Mr. Edmunds, made him aware of this misappropriation of public money.

In the year 1845 the number of patents for inventions again so much increased that the discount on stamps received by Mr. Ruscoe in that year amounted to 283 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.*

In 1845, when the discounts on the stamps had increased to the amount we have mentioned, Mr. Edmunds began to take from Mr. Ruscoe a share of the money he received for those discounts, and it appears by the books called "The Patent Office Account," that from the year 1845 until October 1849 (when the statute 12 and 13 Vict. c. 80, abolished the discount on stamps of 10 *l.* and upwards), Mr. Edmunds continued to receive from Mr. Ruscoe 100 *l.* a year for his share of the discounts.

Passed 1 August 1849.

And, as showing the character of Mr. Edmunds, it is worthy of notice, that from about the same period until the 1st October 1852 (when the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation), Mr. Edmunds charged a commission or per-centage of 2½ per cent. upon the fees collected by Mr. Ruscoe for the Clerk of the Hanaper, and in that way obtained for his own use about 100 *l.* a year, for which he literally did nothing, because the money for the Hanaper fees at that time never came into Mr. Edmunds' possession, but was received by Mr. Ruscoe, and was by him paid over to the Clerk of the Hanaper, or his agent.

£. s. d.
283 2 9
259 19 –
£. 23 3 9

According to the best information we can obtain, the preparation of the charters, patents, &c., in the year 1845 would cost about 259 *l.* 19 *s.*, which deducted from the 283 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* received by Mr. Ruscoe, would leave for him a surplus of only 23 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

The abstraction of 100 *l.*, therefore, by Mr. Edmunds from the amount of the discounts received in 1845, as above mentioned, would have left Mr. Ruscoe without the means of defraying the expenses of the office if he had not obtained money from some other source. And from the commencement of the year 1845, we find that the salary of 130 *l.* a year was discontinued, and another mode adopted for remunerating Mr. Ruscoe out of the public purse.

The amount of the fee payable to the Consolidated Fund upon every charter, patent, and other instrument prepared in the Patent Office varies (as it always has done) according to the number of the skins of parchment upon which it is engrossed. If the instrument consists of one skin a particular fee is payable, varying in amount according to the nature of the instrument; and a further fee is payable for every additional skin, if the document be written upon more than one skin.

Since the end of the year 1844 these fees have continued to be taken in the same way as formerly, but in entering the amount of fees paid upon every instrument in the fee books in the office, the sum of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* has been deducted by Mr. Ruscoe for each skin of parchment upon which the instrument was engrossed, and these sums of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* each have ever since the 1st January 1845 (when Mr. Edmunds began to take 100 *l.* a year out of the discounts), been deducted from fees received in the office, the whole of which were payable to the Consolidated Fund.

Thus the fees anciently payable to the Clerk of the Patents and his deputy, upon a patent for an invention (and after the 3 & 4 William IV. c. 84, payable to the Consolidated Fund), amounted to 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*, and that sum was entered in

in the fee books as received upon every patent for an invention down to the end of the year 1844. From that time until the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation (1st October 1852) the fee entered in the books, as the amount of the fee upon such a patent, for which the Clerk of the Patents is accountable to the Exchequer, was 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* only, although the full fee of 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* was always received, the 12 *s.* 10 *d.* being retained by Mr. Ruscoe, as he says, in order to purchase the parchment, and to pay for engrossing the patent. *See* Account (D).

The fees upon charters and other descriptions of instruments were and still are different in amount from the fees paid upon patents for inventions; but ever since 1st January 1845, the same deduction from the fees, namely, 12 *s.* 10 *d.* for every skin, has always been made in the same way as in the case of patents for inventions.

We inquired for the authority for this abstraction from the fees payable into the Exchequer, but we have not been furnished with any.

Mr. Ruscoe, indeed, stated that he made the deduction with the authority of Mr. Edmunds, and the statement was made in Mr. Edmunds' presence, and apparently with his assent. We intended to have questioned Mr. Edmunds upon this subject when entering into the inquiry respecting the details of the accounts during our recent sittings, but we have been prevented from doing so by Mr. Edmunds' refusal to appear before us since the resignation of his office.

Mr. Edmunds is, however, responsible for the money thus misappropriated, and we think that a plea of ignorance would be of no avail, because he must have known that after payment to him of 100 *l.* a year out of the discounts, Mr. Ruscoe would not have had the means of paying the expenses of the office if he did not obtain money from some other source.

In the way which we have described, Mr. Edmunds not only avoided making any payment out of his salary for the expenses of his office (as required by the statute), but also put into his pocket an additional 100 *l.* a year out of the discounts upon stamps, but that had the effect of abstracting every year large sums of money from the public purse; and thus instead of receiving 250 *l.* a year for his remuneration and 150 *l.* for his expenses, as contemplated by the Act, he took the whole 400 *l.* for his remuneration as well as an additional sum of 100 *l.* a year from the discounts, and left Mr. Ruscoe to do the duties of the office and incur the expenses, and to repay himself by abstracting the 12 *s.* 10 *d.* per skin above mentioned, and also (as it will be seen) additional arbitrary sums (for remuneration and expenses together) from the monies payable to the Consolidated Fund.

In the year 1845 (for example) about 624 skins of parchment were used in the preparation of charters and patents of various kinds in the Patent Office. For each of those skins Mr. Ruscoe deducted 12 *s.* 10 *d.* from the fees payable to the Consolidated Fund, and the sum of money in that way abstracted from the public purse during the year 1845 amounted to the sum of 408 *l.* 8 *s.*

We have caused an account to be prepared of all the sums of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* each thus abstracted and misappropriated, and they amount in the whole to the sum of 3,033 *l.* 16 *s.*, for which Mr. Edmunds, in our judgment, is now liable.

We have not caused any separate account to be taken of the other small sums above-mentioned) abstracted by Mr. Ruscoe from the fees payable to the Exchequer, because they are included in the account of the other sums for fees for which Mr. Edmunds is liable.

By virtue of the statute 12 & 13 Vict. c. 80, s. 1, all the allowances or discounts upon stamps authorised by previous statutes ceased on the 10th October 1849, and since that time no allowance or discount could be obtained upon any stamps except those of less than 10 *l.* value. Passed 1 August 1849.

The stamp duties payable upon charters, patents for inventions (under the old law), and upon nearly all other patents, exceeded 10 *l.*, and therefore Mr. Ruscoe ceased in effect to obtain any discount upon stamps after the 10th October 1849, for the stamps upon which he could have obtained any discount were so few in number that it was not worth while for Mr. Ruscoe to purchase stamps to such an amount at any one time as was necessary to enable him to obtain any discount.

A material source of Mr. Ruscoe's emolument was therefore taken away by the statute just mentioned, and he has informed us that Mr. Edmunds authorised

rised him to deduct annually out of the money payable to the Exchequer on account of fees, such sums as would be an equivalent for the annual amount which he lost by this abolition of discounts. And Mr. Ruscoe alleged that Mr. Edmunds justified himself in giving such an authority on the ground that as the Government had allowed so absurd an Act as that above mentioned to pass, and had therefore themselves obtained the discounts on the stamps, it was only proper that an equivalent should be taken out of the fees payable to the Exchequer, and for this purpose Mr. Ruscoe informed us that Mr. Edmunds gave him authority to take from the public receipts, and appropriate to his private use, a sum varying from about 40 *l.* to 45 *l.* every year.

But, upon examining the accounts in the office and also those which we have had prepared, we find that although sums have been from time to time deducted by Mr. Ruscoe from the sums paid by Mr. Ruscoe to Mr. Edmunds, or into his Patent Office banking account, since the year 1849, but not to anything like the extent in the aggregate amount which might have been inferred from Mr. Ruscoe's statement.

The deductions which were made from the sums paid over to Mr. Edmunds by Mr. Ruscoe were, in fact, made in the same way as those which were made at an earlier period, viz., in varying sums at irregular intervals.

Thus Mr. Ruscoe appears, according to his own accounts, to have kept back 23 *l.* of the fees which he had to pay over to Mr. Edmunds for the quarter of a year ending December 1850, but no part of the other fees for that year. And Mr. Edmunds paid into the Exchequer for the two quarters of a year ending December 1850, 23 *l.* less than the proper sum. Mr. Ruscoe also retained 50 *l.* of the fees for the quarter ending June 1851; and the payment by Mr. Edmunds into the Exchequer on account of the fees for the first two quarters of the year 1851, was 50 *l.* less than he ought to have paid.

Mr. Ruscoe was, however, not aware that Mr. Edmunds withheld the whole of the fees which became payable into the Exchequer after June 1851, and he went on paying money to Mr. Edmunds, or into his Patent Office banking account, up to the time of the commencement of our inquiry.

And during the whole of that period Mr. Ruscoe continued year by year to keep back from the amount of fees to be paid into the Patent Office banking account sums of money varying in amount, apparently at his own discretion. When the fees for a year amounted to a large sum the sum abstracted was proportionally large, and when the amount of fees to be paid was small, the sum abstracted was small also.

The largest sum abstracted in this way by Mr. Ruscoe was 64 *l.*, taken in the year 1858; and it is curious to observe that in 1862, the year in which Mr. Greenwood made an inquiry into the defalcations of a clerk in the Patent Office, as already mentioned, the abstractions by Mr. Ruscoe from the fees payable to the Exchequer entirely ceased.

The manner in which these sums were kept back by Mr. Ruscoe was, to say the least, very disgraceful.

Instead of entering the deductions in the books so that the sums deducted would be apparent, the entries of fees or the castings up were falsified in the fee books or in the Patent Office Account; and, occasionally, accurate entries made in the first instance, were afterwards erased in order to insert false ones in lieu of them.

This misconduct of Mr. Ruscoe we clearly made out in his presence from an inspection of the books, and he admitted the facts, and therefore we refrain from going into any details upon the subject.

The abstraction of money in this way, before Mr. Ruscoe became a salaried officer of the Commissioners of Patents, would not have been so surprising considering the wretched remuneration he had for the performance of his duty, and that at that time, so far as we can ascertain, the sums abstracted from the fees, beyond the 12 *s.* 10 *d.* per skin above mentioned, were very small; and we are strongly inclined to think that all the abstractions were effected with the connivance, if not with the authority, of Mr. Edmunds.

But

But after the time when Mr. Ruscoe became, in October 1852, an officer of the Commissioners of Patents, receiving a salary of 400*l.* a-year, the abstraction of money in the way we have described was without palliation, for he admitted to us that he was aware of the provisions of the statutes, in pursuance of which the fees were to be paid into the Exchequer, and into the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery, and that he knew Mr. Edmunds could not authorise him to take the money.

He also admitted to us that he knew that the affidavits which he prepared for Mr. Edmunds to verify the amounts, the fees payable into the Exchequer, would be false; but he said that Mr. Edmunds also knew them to be false; and Mr. Edmunds clearly allowed Mr. Ruscoe to believe that he actually made the false affidavits year by year down to the present time.

Mr. Ruscoe, however, contends that Mr. Edmunds was master of the office, and had the actual control of the money passing through the old Patent Office, and that he, Mr. Ruscoe, is not responsible for anything done by him in pursuance of Mr. Edmunds' directions; and, perhaps, with such an example before him, it cannot be wondered that Mr. Ruscoe should have followed such a course.

We have been informed, indeed, that Mr. Ruscoe has in all respects, except in dealing with the money of the office, performed his duties diligently; and he has avowed to us his readiness and desire to refund the whole of the money abstracted by him from the fees; but it appears to us that gross misconduct, such as we have described, cannot be overlooked, and that he ought no longer to remain in the office which he holds under the Commissioners of Patents.

We are not in a position to say precisely how much of the money withheld from the Exchequer has been taken by Mr. Edmunds, and how much by Mr. Ruscoe. Vastly the larger amount has been taken by Mr. Edmunds.

In the preparation of the accounts of fees from the docquet-books and other sources, which have been prepared (as above mentioned) for this inquiry, it was found more convenient, in order to facilitate the comparison of the new with the old accounts, to take the fees payable to the Exchequer since 1st January 1845, as being the same as those which Mr. Ruscoe had entered in the fee-books, viz., 12 *s.* 10 *d.* less per skin than was actually paid by the public in each case.

It has been found that the amount of the fees for some years, as stated by Mr. Edmunds in his recent account sent to the Treasury, are correct; but Mr. Edmunds has in that account stated the amounts of the fees during many years less, and in some cases much less, than the true sums.

The result is, that (without taking into account the deductions of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* per skin) the fees payable to the Consolidated Fund during the period when Mr. Edmunds was Clerk of the Patents, amounted to 54,819*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

£.	s.	d.
54,819	4	8
53,927	6	8
£. 891	18	–

He has paid into the Exchequer 53,927*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (including the sum of 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* paid by him 24th September 1864, in consequence of the discovery made in the present inquiry), leaving a balance of 891*l.* 18*s.* still unpaid to the Exchequer; and, if to that sum be added 3,033*l.* 16*s.*, the amount of the sums of 12*s.* 10*d.* each unlawfully deducted from the fees, the balance of fees payable to the Exchequer, and for which Mr. Edmunds is still liable, amounts to 3,925*l.* 14*s.*

£.	s.	d.
891	18	–
3,033	16	–
£. 3,925	14	–

We now come to the fees which, in pursuance of the 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 122, were to be paid into a special fund, in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, and which, after the passing of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 84, were payable to the "Suitors' Fee Fund" Account.

Passed 16 August 1832.
5 August 1842.

We find that these fees were hardly ever paid quarterly, as required by the statute; the payments being made for varying numbers of quarters at a time, and at irregular intervals.

In order to show more clearly the irregularities and deficiencies of Mr. Edmunds' payments into these two fee funds, we have prepared an Account, marked

Account (C).

marked (C.), and appended to this Report, containing on the debit side of it the fees payable to the Fee Funds, which the accounts recently taken under our direction show that Mr. Edmunds has received in every quarter of a year during his continuance in office, and (where necessary) grouping together the fees received by Mr. Edmunds during two or more quarters of a year, so as to accord with the payments made by Mr. Edmunds from time to time into the two Fee Funds respectively, which are placed on the credit side of the Account (C).

In August 1852. Affidavits were in fact made by Mr. Edmunds upon every payment which he made on account of these fees, but the affidavits up to the passing of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 84, appear to have been lost.

We have, however, been furnished with copies of all the subsequent affidavits, and also with copies of the entries in the books of the Accountant General of the fees paid by Mr. Edmunds into both funds, and we find that a very considerable amount of the fees has not been accounted for by Mr. Edmunds.

The fees from the date of Mr. Edmunds' appointment, up to the end of the year 1833, amounted to 113*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and on the 14th March 1834, Mr. Edmunds paid 111*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* into the Account, 1*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* being deducted either for passing the Account, or for some reason we have not ascertained.

£.	s.	d.
608	18	2
210	6	4
£.398	11	10

The fees for the four quarters of the year 1834, and the first two quarters of the year 1835, amounted to 608*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, but the only payments on account of that amount of the fees appear to be two sums, amounting together to 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, paid in the month of March 1835, leaving a balance of 398*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* withheld, and still due on account of those fees.

£.	s.	d.
706	8	4
608	15	2
£.97	13	2

The fees for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1835, and the four quarters of the year 1836, amounted to 706*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; and Mr. Edmunds, on the 8th February 1837, paid 608*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* on account of those fees, leaving a balance of 97*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* which also has never been paid.

From that time the sums frequently kept back upon payments made by Mr. Edmunds to the Accountant General were much smaller in amount, varying from a little more than a pound to nearly 10*l.*

The sums which have been retained since 1850 appear to be very small; some of the amounts paid appear, so far as we can ascertain, to have been nearly accurate, and during the last two years quite so.

It was very desirable that we should have been enabled to call Mr. Edmunds' attention to the deficient payments of these fees, which we have mentioned, and to obtain his explanation, if he had any to give, more particularly bearing in mind that he has made oath to the accuracy of all the sums which he has paid to these funds.

The greatest care, however, which we could insure has been taken in the preparation of these accounts, and we have entire confidence in their accuracy.

Whether Mr. Ruscoe has taken any part of the sums thus kept back, we have no means of ascertaining.

After giving Mr. Edmunds credit for all the sums he has paid, he is still accountable for the sum of 560*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* due from him to the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery.

In our first Report we stated that in August 1853, Mr. Edmunds advanced to Mr. Ruscoe, out of the public money in his hands (deposited in his Patent Office banking account), the sum of 500*l.*, for the purpose of purchasing stamps for use in the Patent Office, in such a way as to get the discount allowed at the Stamp Office upon the stamps, and that the money so advanced continued to be employed in that manner until 8th August 1863, when the 500*l.* was returned to Mr. Edmunds, and paid into his private account at Messrs. Coutts & Company's bank, and thus appropriated to his own use.

We need not now repeat the statement of the facts relating to this improper use and misappropriation of the public money, which are detailed in our first Report.

Report. By that use of the public money, sums amounting to from 500 *l.* to 600 *l.* were for 10 years annually obtained for discounts, which Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe divided between them.

We have had an account taken of the sums of money thus improperly obtained for discounts, and they amount in the whole to 5,131 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, which we think belongs to the public, and ought to be paid into the Exchequer.

Upon the whole, we are satisfied and find that the following sums payable to the Consolidated Fund and the Suitors' Fee Fund respectively, and for which Mr. Edmunds is responsible, were withheld by him at the commencement of our inquiry (and had been withheld during the varying periods above mentioned), viz:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Balance of money due for fees payable to the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of the amounts of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* deducted per skin - - - - - - - - - - -	8,764	3	6
Aggregate amount of sums of 12 *s.* 10 *d.* per skin abstracted from the monies received in the office for account of the public - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,033	16	-
Amount of discounts taken for the private use of Messrs. Edmunds and Ruscoe, for stamps purchased with public money - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,131	13	6
Deficiency in payments due to Suitors' Fee Fund - -	560	7	10
	17,490	-	10
Of this Mr. Edmunds has refunded (videlicet, in September last) the sum of - - - - - - - - - -	7,872	5	6
Leaving a balance of - - - - - - - £.	9,617	15	4

for which he is still liable.

These sums have been withheld by him for very many years, and, if they are to be treated as a debt, ought to be augmented by compound interest.

In prosecuting the long and tedious inquiries into the facts mentioned in this Report (and numerous other incidental matters), we have received the greatest assistance from Mr. Woodcroft and the other officers in the Patent Office, who have one and all worked early and late to further the objects of our investigation; and we were fortunate in finding a gentleman in the office (Mr. Pemberton Gipps) who is an able accountant, and by whom we have been assisted in the preparation of the accounts, which we found it necessary to take of the fees received in the Patent Office during Mr. Edmunds' continuance in office.

Patent Office,
31 January 1865.

(signed) *John Greenwood.*
W. M. Hindmarch.

ACCOUNT (A.) prepared in the PATENT OFFICE for the purposes of this ENQUIRY, showing the Sums which Mr. *Edmunds* has received for Fees payable to the EXCHEQUER, and the Payments which he made into the CONSOLIDATED FUNDS.

Mr. *Edmunds* in Account with the TREASURY.

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1833	Fees to 31 December -	-	-	-	467	11	4
1834	Ditto 31 March -	-	-	-	448	–	–
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	-	-	-	341	12	8
,,	Ditto 30 September -	-	-	-	398	5	–
,,	Ditto 31 December	-	-	-	929	14	4
1835	Ditto 31 March -						
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	-	-	-	540	19	–
,,	Ditto 30 September	-	-	-	805	19	8
,,	Ditto 31 December						
1836	Ditto 31 March -						
,,	Ditto 30 June -	-	-	-	1,586	7	10
,,	Ditto 30 September						
,,	Ditto 31 December	-	-	-	993	9	10
1837	Ditto 31 March -						
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	518	10	10			
,,	Ditto 30 September -	349	18	8			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	766	7	8			
					1,634	17	2
1838	Ditto 31 March -	559	17	4			
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	769	5	–			
,,	Ditto 30 September -	736	9	2			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	700	2	2			
1839	Ditto 31 March -	685	14	–			
					3,451	7	8
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	810	2	4			
,,	Ditto 30 September -	640	13	10			
					1,456	16	2
,,	Ditto 31 December -	663	15	–			
1840	Ditto 31 March -	878	18	2			
					1,542	13	2
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	649	2	6			
,,	Ditto 30 September -	609	19	8			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	873	5	–			
					2,132	7	2
1841	Ditto 31 March -	998	5	8			
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	693	6	8			
					1,691	12	4
,,	Ditto 30 September -	716	19	8			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	705	–	4			
					1,422	–	–
1842	Ditto 31 March -	683	11	6			
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	629	4	8			
					1,312	16	2
,,	Ditto 30 September -	554	–	6			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	667	14	8			
					1,221	15	2
1843	Ditto 31 March -	688	4	–			
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	832	15	6			
					1,520	19	6
,,	Ditto 30 September -	562	2	6			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	755	7	6			
					1,317	10	–
1844	Ditto 31 March -	913	5	–			
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	729	10	8			
					1,642	15	8
,,	Ditto 30 September -	659	2	6			
,,	Ditto 31 December -	784	18	4			
					1,444	–	10

Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1834	29 January - cash -	467	11	4
,,	22 April - - ditto -	448	–	–
,,	6 August - ditto -	340	19	8
,,	25 November ditto -	398	5	–
1835	23 May - - ditto -	929	14	4
,,	1 September ditto -	540	19	–
1836	19 February ditto -	805	19	8
1837	24 January - ditto -	1,586	7	10
,,	2 August - ditto -	993	9	10
1838	16 July - - ditto -	1,402	7	8
1839	16 August - ditto -	3,427	4	4
1840	26 June - - ditto -	1,455	10	2
1841	16 August - ditto -	1,541	6	8
1842	10 March - ditto -	2,130	7	10
,,	30 July - - ditto -	1,690	6	4
,,	7 December ditto -	1,420	13	6
1843	6 March - ditto -	1,311	10	2
,,	30 June - - ditto -	1,220	9	2
1844	13 February ditto -	1,519	13	–
,,	7 August - ditto -	1,316	1	6
1845	2 May - - ditto -	1,642	2	2
-	- (no payment).			

Dr. Account (A.)—Mr. *Edmunds* in Account with the Treasury—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1845	Fees to 31 March -	810	9	–								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	971	15	–								
					1,782	4	–	1846	23 February, cash -	1,782	4	–
,,	Fees to 30 September -	662	16	4								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	1,156	3	8								
					1,819	–	–	,,	15 December, ditto -	1,818	2	8
1846	Ditto 31 March -	807	17	6								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	747	10	–								
					1,555	7	6	1847	29 July - - ditto -	1,555	7	6
,,	Ditto 30 September -	761	5	–								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	807	18	2								
					1,569	3	2	1848	3 April - - ditto -	1,543	9	–
1847	Ditto 31 March -	791	2	4								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	798	1	8								
					1,589	4	–	,,	5 September, ditto -	1,589	–	4
,,	Ditto 30 September -	741	10	8								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	759	17	4								
					1,501	8	–	1849	27 June - - ditto -	1,494	1	–
1848	Ditto 31 March -	619	14	–								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	595	17	10								
					1,215	11	10	1850	14 August - ditto -	1,197	17	4
,,	Ditto 30 September -	494	12	4								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	712	10	4								
					1,207	2	8	,,	9 March - ditto -	1,206	11	2
1849	Ditto 31 March -	964	13	–								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	774	1	6								
					1,738	14	6	,,	14 August - ditto -	1,197	17	4
,,	Ditto 30 September -	751	13	10								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	756	19	8								
					1,508	13	6	1851	29 March - ditto -	1,504	13	2
1850	Ditto 31 March -	700	19	4								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	743	13	8								
					1,444	13	–	1852	29 April - ditto -	1,444	3	–
,,	Ditto 30 September -	692	3	8								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	1,055	–	4								
					1,747	4	–	,,	9 August - ditto -	1,722	1	–
1851	Ditto 31 March -	854	14	–								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	606	–	6								
					1,460	14	6	*1851	11 August - ditto -	1,410	14	6
,,	Ditto 30 September -	555	5	2								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	798	7	10								
					1,353	13	–					
1852	Ditto 31 March -	1,031	6	10								
,,	Ditto 30 June - -	879	–	–								
,,	Ditto 30 September -	789	3	10								
,,	Ditto 31 December -	350	15	4								
1853	Ditto 31 March -	157	6	–								
					3,207	12	–					
1854	Ditto 31 March -	184	–	6								
1855	Ditto - ditto - -	180	16	8								
1856	Ditto - ditto - -	237	–	–								
1857	Ditto - ditto - -	400	13	8								
1858	Ditto - ditto - -	191	18	–								
1859	Ditto - ditto - -	76	5	6								
1860	Ditto - ditto - -	99	7	6								
1861	Ditto - ditto - -	96	13	6								
1862	Ditto - ditto - -	84	4	10								
1863	Ditto - ditto - -	144	19	8				1864	27 September, cash -	7,872	5	6
1864	Ditto - ditto - -	86	3	4					Total Fees paid -	53,927	6	8
	To 30 July (Mr. Edmunds resigned) -	33	5	2					Balance of Fees unpaid - -	891	18	–
					1,815	8	4					
	Total Fees received - - £.				54,819	4	8		£.	54,819	4	8

* *Note.*—This payment was made on the date indicated, and before the two next preceding items.

ACCOUNT (B.)

ACCOUNT of the FEES received by the Clerk of the Patents in the GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE, in each Year, from 24 August 1833 to 31 March 1864, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84.

		£.	s.	d.
1833	24 August to 31 December -	467	11	4
1834	- - - - - -	1,649	–	4
1835	- - - - - -	1,814	17	4
1836	- - - - - -	2,104	18	6
1837	- - - - - -	1,877	6	10
1838	- - - - - -	2,737	10	–
1839	- - - - - -	2,808	6	6
1840	- - - - - -	3,008	12	6
1841	- - - - - -	3,110	19	10
1842	- - - - - -	2,531	19	4
1843	- - - - - -	2,835	14	6
1844	- - - - - -	3,086	5	–
1845	- - - - - -	3,600	6	8
1846	- - - - - -	3,098	16	6
1847	- - - - - -	3,083	1	4
1848	- - - - - -	2,404	8	6
1849	- - - - - -	3,240	15	2
1850	- - - - - -	3,166	4	–
1851	- - - - - -	2,714	7	10
	* (£. 49,341. 2. –.)			
1852	- - - - - -	2,646	18	10
1853	- - - - - -	411	1	8
1854	- - - - - -	184	–	6
1855	- - - - - -	108	10	2
1856	- - - - - -	213	17	10
1857	- - - - - -	400	13	5
1858	- - - - - -	127	18	–
1859	- - - - - -	53	18	6
1860	- - - - - -	74	17	8
1861	- - - - - -	76	13	6
1862	- - - - - -	71	14	10
	* (£. 53,711. 7. 2.)			
1863	- - - - - -	129	16	2
1864	Ending 31 March - -	86	3	4
	TOTAL - - £.	53,927	6	8

23 December 1864. *L. Edmunds.*

* The sums in parentheses are not in the original, but are added to show the amounts of the castings up of the account at the parts where they are placed.

ACCOUNT of the PAYMENTS made by the Clerk of the Patents to HER MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER, on account of FEES received in the GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE, from 24 August 1833 to 24 September 1864.

		£.	s.	d.
1834	29 January - - - -	467	11	4
„	22 April - - - -	448	–	–
„	6 August - - - -	340	19	8
„	25 November - - -	398	5	–
1835	23 May - - - -	929	14	4
„	1 September - - -	540	19	–
1836	19 February - - -	805	19	8
1837	24 January - - - -	1,586	7	10
„	2 August - - - -	933	9	10
1838	16 July - - - -	1,402	7	8
1839	16 August - - - -	3,427	4	4
1840	26 June - - - -	1,455	10	2
1841	16 August - - - -	1,541	6	8
1842	10 March - - - -	2,130	7	10
„	30 July - - - -	1,690	6	4
„	7 December - - -	1,420	13	6
1843	6 March - - - -	1,311	10	2
„	30 June - - - -	1,220	9	2
1844	23 February - - -	1,519	13	–
„	7 August - - - -	1,316	1	6
1845	2 May - - - -	1,642	2	2
1846	23 February - - -	1,782	4	–
„	15 December - - -	1,818	2	8
1847	29 July - - - -	1,555	7	6
1848	3 April - - - -	1,543	9	–
„	5 September - - -	1,589	–	4
1849	27 June - - - -	1,494	1	–
„	3 August - - - -	1,197	17	4
1850	9 March - - - -	1,206	11	2
„	14 August - - - -	1,197	17	4
1851	29 March - - - -	1,504	13	2
„	11 August - - - -	1,410	14	6
1852	29 April - - - -	1,444	3	–
„	9 August - - - -	1,722	1	–
	* (£. 46,055. 1. 2.)			
1864	24 September - - -	7,872	5	6
	TOTAL - - £.	53,927	6	8

23 December 1864. *L. Edmunds.*

* The sum in parenthesis is not in the original, but is added to show the amount of the casting up of the account at the part where it is placed.

ACCOUNT (C.), prepared in the PATENT OFFICE for the Purposes of this INQUIRY, showing the Sums which Mr. *Edmunds* has received for FEES payable to the two FEE FUNDS of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. *Edmunds* in Account with the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

Dr.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1833	Fees to 30 September - -	15 13 4	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	98 1 6	
			113 14 10
1834	Ditto 31 March - - -	103 8 6	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	82 14 –	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	94 12 –	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	110 16 10	
			391 11 4
1835	Ditto 31 March - - -	102 2 4	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	115 4 6	
			217 6 10
„	Ditto 30 September - -	75 6 10	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	120 12 8	
1836	Ditto 31 March - - -	130 – 8	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	155 2 6	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	95 1 10	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	130 3 10	
			706 8 4
1837	Ditto 31 March - - -		
„	Ditto 30 June - - -		
„	Ditto 30 September - -		
„	Ditto 31 December - -	– –	841 17 8
1838	Ditto 31 March - - -		
„	Ditto 30 June - - -		
„	Ditto 30 September - -	178 14 8	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	168 17 10	
1839	Ditto 31 March - - -	166 7 –	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	197 4 10	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	158 1 4	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	161 13 8	
			1,030 19 4
1840	Ditto 31 March - - -	213 17 –	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	157 18 6	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	148 4 –	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	210 11 8	
1841	Ditto 31 March - - -	242 1 2	
			972 12 4
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	168 7 10	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	173 13 6	
			342 1 4
„	Ditto 31 December - -	171 4 6	
1842	Ditto 31 March - - -	166 10 8	
			337 15 2
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	154 9 4	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	134 14 6	
			289 3 10
„	Ditto 31 December - -	162 6 –	
1843	Ditto 31 March - - -	166 19 6	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	202 8 2	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	136 6 2	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	184 4 10	
			852 4 8
1844	Ditto 31 March - - -	221 17 –	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	177 3 10	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	160 14 10	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	190 10 4	
			750 6 –
1845	Ditto 31 March - - -	219 – 4	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	263 13 4	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	176 5 10	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	311 – 2	
			969 19 8
1846	Ditto 31 March - - -	219 3 4	
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	201 18 8	
„	Ditto 30 September - -	203 15 8	
„	Ditto 31 December - -	217 15 8	
			842 13 4

Cr.

			£. s. d.
1834	14 March - cash - - - -		111 8 6
1835	13 March - „ two payments -	£. s. d. 94 3 10 / 116 2 6	210 6 4
1837	8 February „ - - - -		608 15 2
1838	10 August - „ - - - -		841 17 8
1840	20 March - „ - - - -		1,021 6 2
1841	24 May - „ - - -		966 4 4
1842	11 March - „ - - - -		339 13 10
1842	2 May - „ - - - -		335 7 8
1842	14 December „ - - - -		286 16 4
1844	2 April - „ - - - -		847 14 2
1845	18 March - „ - - - -		745 11 –
1846	18 March - „ - - - -		964 18 2
1847	2 February „ - - - -		835 17 2

(C.)—*Mr. Edmunds* in Account with the Accountant General—*continued.*

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1847	Fees to 31 March - - -	214	–	–			
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	214	–	2			
„	Ditto 30 September - -	198	10	2			
„	Ditto 31 December - -	205	17	–			
1848	Ditto 31 March - - -	166	–	8			
					998	8	–
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	160	1	10			
„	Ditto 30 September - -	133	9	6			
„	Ditto 31 March - - -	193	–	4			
1849	Ditto 31 March - - -	261	19	2			
					748	10	10
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	208	16	10			
„	Ditto 30 September - -	200	14	8			
„	Ditto 31 December - -	203	13	8			
1850	Ditto 31 March - - -	189	17	8			
					803	2	10
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	201	9	6			
„	Ditto 30 September - -	187	4	4			
„	Ditto 31 December - -	285	15	4			
1851	Ditto 31 March - - -	234	1	–			
					908	10	2
„	Ditto 30 June - - -	164	16	6			
„	Ditto 30 September - -	149	12	8			
„	Ditto 31 December - -	216	15	6			
1852	Ditto 31 March - - -	293	5	–			
					824	9	8
„	Ditto 30 June - - -						
„	Ditto 30 September - -						
„	Ditto 31 December - -	-		-	595	5	6
1853	Ditto 31 March - - -						
1854	Ditto 31 March - - -	-	-	-	56	15	2
1855	Ditto 31 March - - -	57	14	6			
1856	Ditto 31 March - - -	73	2	8			
					130	17	2
1857	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	115	15	4
1858	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	68	19	10
1859	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	31	19	6
1860	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	55	15	10
1861	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	32	18	4
1862	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	30	2	–
1863	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	47	13	2
1864	Ditto 31 March - - -	-		-	30	14	6
„	Ditto 30 July (Mr. E. resigned).	-		-	11	12	–
	Total Fees received - - -	-		-	14,150	4	6

Cr.

			£.	s.	d.
1848	29 July - cash - - - - -		994	19	10
1849	8 May - „ - - - - -		746	1	4
1850	21 June - „ - - - - -		803	2	10
1851	26 April - „ - - - - -		908	10	2
1852	25 May - „ - - - - -		824	9	8
1853	2 May - „ - - - - -		595	5	6
1854	12 May - „ - - - - -		56	15	2
1858	22 November „ - - - - [*Note.*—This payment was made at the date indicated, and after the next two items.]		130	17	2
1857	3 November cash - - - -		115	15	4
1858	5 August „ - - - -		68	19	10
1859	5 July „ - - - -		31	19	6
1860	17 July - „ - - - -		55	15	10
1861	8 June - „ - - - -		32	18	4
1862	31 July - „ - - - -		30	2	–
1863	21 May - „ - - - -		47	13	2
1864	9 May - „ - - - -		30	14	6
	Total Fees paid - - - - -		13,589	16	8
	Amount of Fees unpaid - - -		560	7	10
		£.	14,150	4	6

ACCOUNT (D).

EXTRACT from Account of Fees Received by Mr. *Leonard Edmunds*, as Clerk of the Patents, from 24 August 1833 to July 1864.

—	——	Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
1844:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	* £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 Oct.	A. D. Hindley - - p.s. Inv^{n}	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	W. Newton - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	W. Thomas - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	S. Pritchett - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
10 „	O. M. Coleman - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
10 „	W. H. Ritchie - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
10 „	J. B. Brown - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
10 „	J. E. Chabert - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
10 „	H. O. Robinson - - - „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	G. Hurwood - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	J. Smith - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	A. Nicole - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	Admiral Hammond - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	W. Clarke - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	P. Borrie - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	A. Parsey - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	E. Gingues - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	J. B. P. Chappé - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	A. Wright - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	F. H. Maberley and 2 others p.s. „	55 14 2	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	13 – –	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	J. Greive - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
17 „	Dean and Chapter of York p.s. - License, two skins.	87 14 2	50 2 –	11 – 10	2 10 2	3 11 6	17 6 8	1 11 6	1 11 6		
22 „	J. Nasmyth and another - p.s. Inv^{n}	53 – 10	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
22 „	J. H. Retié - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
22 „	F. Ransome - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
22 „	G. Osmond - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
22 „	J. Napier - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
22 „	M. Poole - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
24 „	H. Carbines - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
29 „	G. F. Wilson and 2 others p.s. „	55 14 2	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	13 – –	– 10 6	– 10 6		
29 „	A. Parkes - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
29 „	G. R. d'Harcourt - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
29 „	T. Squire - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
29 „	T. Fuller - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,763 8 4	1,043 8 –	222 15 10	54 4 2	121 11 –	283 13 4	18 18 –	18 18 –		

* From 1833 to 1845, each skin in Consolidated Fund is 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

Account (D).—Extract from Account of Fees received by Mr. *Leonard Edmunds*, from 24 August 1833 to July 1864—*continued*.

—	——	Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
1844:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
	Brought forward - - -	1,763 8 4	1,043 8 –	222 15 10	54 4 2	121 11 –	283 13 4	18 18 –	18 18 –		
31 Oct.	W. Crofts and another - p.s. Inv^{n}	53 – 10	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
31 „	G. F. Wilson and two others p.s. „	55 14 2	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	13 – –	– 10 6	– 10 6		
31 „	G. Beadon - - - p.s. „	50 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 Nov.	W. Newman - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	C. Smith - - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	J. B. Maniquet - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	H. Bewley - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	T. B. Jordan - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	W. Brunton - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	T. Unsworth - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
5 „	J. Thomas - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
5 „	H. Atkins - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
7 „	J. Groom - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
7 „	S. Geary - - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
7 „	H. B. Taylor - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
9 „	D. C. Hewitt - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
9 „	D. Auld and another - - „	51 – 10	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
9 „	W. Prosser - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
9 „	R. Harris - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
9 „	Pembroke College, Oxford - - License.	85 14 2	50 2 –	11 – 10	2 10 2	1 11 6	17 6 8	1 11 6	1 11 6		
9 „	E. Derosne - Extension 3 skins	104 18 10	70 2 –	15 13 4	3 9 –	1 11 6	11 – –	1 11 6	1 11 6		
13 „	J. D. Dunnicliffe and others - - p.s. Inv^{a}	55 14 2	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	3 11 6	13 – –	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	M. Freeman - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	F. Steiner - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	W. North - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	J. Farrell - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	F. Watteen - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	J. Maudslay - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	F. Higginson and another - „	51 – 10	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	D. Metcalfe - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
23 „	J. Spencer - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	J. B. Anderson - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	W. Clarke - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	B. Baillie - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	E. M. Dorr - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	J. W. B. Reynolds - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	G. Millichap - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
25 „	W. O. English - - - - „	48 7 6	30 2 –	6 8 4	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		

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ACCOUNT (D).—Extract from Account of Fees received by Mr. *Leonard Edmunds*, from 24 August 1833 to July 1864—*continued*.

—	——		Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
1845:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
2 Jan.	J. Horne - - -	p.s. Inv^{n}	49 14 8	30 2 –	* 5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
2 „	W. H. Taylor - -	p.s. „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
6 „	T. Russell and another -	p.s. „	52 8 –	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	H. Lund - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	J. Gollop - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	R. Griffiths - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	G. Spencer - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	G. Bell - - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	S. Perry - - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	W. T. Maberly - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	S. Diggle - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	J. Ross - - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	H. Cartwright - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	S. Porritt - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	T. Keasley - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
14 „	H. C. Lacy and another - -	„	50 8 –	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	E. Lucas - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	W. Hunt - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	J. J. Osborne - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	H. A. Dubern - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	P. Godfroy - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	L. J. Lecour - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	A. W. Gadesden - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	J. P. Budd - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	E. L. de la Santais - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	J. Cox and another - - -	„	50 8 –	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
16 „	J. B. Boss - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
18 „	F. Moreau - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
18 „	E. B. Wilson - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	C. Bedells - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	J. Seller - - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	T. T. Chatwin and another -	„	50 8 –	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	J. Melville - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
21 „	T. Noton - - - -	„	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		

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ACCOUNT (D).—Extract from Account of Fees received by Mr. *Leonard Edmunds*, from 24 August 1833 to July 1864—*continued*.

—		Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
1845:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	3,621 15 –	2,307 4 –	418 11 4	113 5 4	137 8 –	568 13 4	38 6 6	38 6 6		
17 Feb.	J. Graham - - - p.s. Inv^{n}.	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	J. Weatherstone - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	J. Bottom - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	J. Place - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	R. Oxland - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	W. S. V. Sankey - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	G. Brown - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	S. Hall - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
20 „	J. Murdoch - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
24 „	J. B. Vallanri - - - „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
24 „	J. Howard - - - - „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 Mar.	Comte de la Tuveliere - - „ Denison.	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	Sir J. Gurney - - - - - Annuity, 50 *l.*	67 14 8	50 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	W. Smith - - - - Inv^{n}.	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	G. M. Clarke - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	T. S. Whitworth - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	J. Somes - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	W. H. F. Talbot - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	W. Palmer - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	S. Knight - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	G. Ellins - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	W. Shaw - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
3 „	A. Gordon - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
8 „	R. F. Brown - - p.s. „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
8 „	G. Selby - - - p.s. „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
8 „	J. Sykes and another - p.s. „	52 8 –	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	10 6 8	– 10 6	– 10 6		
10 „	T. Wright - - - - „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	T. Grubb - - - - „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
11 „	R. A. Brooman - - - „	49 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	3 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		
13 „	G. F. Wilson and two others - „	53 1 4	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	13 – –	– 10 6	– 10 6		
13 „	C. Nickels - - - - „	47 14 8	30 2 –	5 15 6	1 11 4	1 11 6	7 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6		

| | | |

ACCOUNT (E).

SYNOPSIS.

	Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Quarter ending 30 September 1833 -	503 15 –	301 – –	64 3 4	15 13 4	35 15 –	76 13 4	5 5 –	5 5 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1833 -	3,139 19 4	1,886 4 –	402 9 2	98 1 6	155 13 –	529 6 8	34 2 6	34 2 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1834 - -	3,287 – 2	2,035 14 –	435 2 6	103 8 6	111 2 6	511 6 8	39 7 6	39 7 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1834 - £.	*6,930 14 6*	*4,222 18 –*	*901 15 –*	*217 3 4*	*302 10 6*	*1,117 6 8*	*78 15 –*	*78 15 –*	*10 10 –*	*1 1 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1834 - -	3,001 11 8	1,995 8 –	341 12 8	82 14 –	85 1 –	438 – –	29 8 –	29 8 –	—	—
Quarter ending 30 September 1834 -	3,791 5 10	2,521 2 –	393 7 4	94 12 –	173 8 6	529 – –	34 2 6	34 2 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1834 -	4,606 6 10	3,178 – –	466 8 2	110 16 10	171 16 –	592 13 4	40 8 6	40 8 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1835 - -	3,055 – 10	1,836 2 –	422 12 4	102 2 4	105 10 6	518 6 8	35 3 6	35 3 6	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1835 - £.	*14,454 5 2*	*9,530 12 –*	*1,624 – 6*	*390 5 2*	*535 16 –*	*2,078 – –*	*139 2 6*	*139 2 6*	*15 15 –*	*1 11 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1835 - -	3,292 18 8	1,845 16 –	488 17 10	115 4 6	123 7 6	625 13 4	44 2 –	44 2 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1835 -	2,358 2 –	1,384 12 –	310 15 4	75 6 10	139 3 6	394 13 4	26 15 6	26 15 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1835 -	3,807 10 10	2,317 14 –	494 1 8	120 12 8	161 5 6	633 – –	40 8 6	40 8 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1836 - -	4,077 3 6	2,498 6 –	532 11 8	130 – 8	130 14 6	697 6 8	44 2 –	44 2 –	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1836 - £.	*13,535 15 –*	*8,046 8 –*	*1,826 6 6*	*441 4 8*	*554 11 –*	*2,350 13 4*	*155 8 –*	*155 8 –*	*5 5 –*	*– 10 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1836 - -	4,880 3 4	3,009 – –	646 17 6	155 2 6	152 15 6	785 13 4	56 14 –	56 14 –	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1836 -	3,021 8 4	1,806 – –	390 4 –	95 1 10	178 1 6	488 – –	32 – 6	32 – 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1836 - -	4,163 8 4	2,488 – –	537 – 8	130 3 10	174 12 –	719 13 4	48 6 –	48 6 –	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1837 - -	3,452 10 2	2,096 18 –	452 11 6	110 2 8	117 12 –	585 – –	39 7 6	39 7 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1837 - £.	*15,517 10 2*	*9,399 18 –*	*2,026 13 8*	*490 10 10*	*623 1 –*	*2,578 6 8*	*176 8 –*	*176 8 –*	*42 – –*	*4 4 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1837 - -	3,935 10 –	2,407 – –	518 10 10	123 15 10	124 19 –	644 13 4	46 14 6	46 14 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1837 -	2,422 9 4	1,324 8 –	349 18 8	83 2 6	151 15 6	452 6 8	30 9 –	30 9 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1837 -	5,056 14 6	2,758 18 –	766 7 8	180 6 4	225 1 6	978 – –	68 5 –	68 5 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1838 - -	4,317 9 2	2,618 10 –	559 17 4	136 2 10	201 9 –	707 – –	47 5 –	47 5 –	—	—
Year ending 21 March 1838 - £.	*15,732 3 –*	*9,108 16 –*	*2,194 14 6*	*523 7 6*	*703 5 –*	*2,782 – –*	*192 13 6*	*192 13 6*	*31 10 –*	*3 3 –*

Quarter ending 30 June 1838	5,937 6 6	3,601 14 –	769 5 –	187 1 4	271 19 –	970 6 8	65 12 6	65 12 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1838	5,716 18 4	3,344 6 –	736 9 2	178 14 8	384 16 –	944 – –	61 8 6	61 8 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1838	5,478 – 6	3,370 4 –	700 2 2	168 17 10	240 18 6	853 – –	60 18 –	60 18 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1839	5,571 7 –	3,483 16 –	685 14 –	166 7 –	260 2 –	862 – –	56 14 –	56 14 –	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1839 £.	*22,703 12 4*	*13,800 – –*	*2,891 10 4*	*701 – 10*	*1,157 15 6*	*3,629 6 8*	*244 13 –*	*244 13 –*	*31 10 –*	*3 3 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1839	6,259 17 –	3,797 10 –	810 2 4	197 4 10	262 17 6	1,056 13 4	67 14 6	67 14 6	—	—
Quarter ending 30 September 1839	5,386 7 2	3,329 18 –	646 13 10	158 1 4	306 17 –	822 – –	55 13 –	55 13 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1839	5,114 4 –	3,110 4 –	663 15 –	161 13 8	228 13 –	839 13 4	55 2 6	55 2 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1840	6,988 15 8	4,263 10 –	878 18 2	213 17 –	361 19 6	1,112 – –	73 10 –	73 10 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1840 £.	*23,749 3 10*	*14,501 2 –*	*2,999 9 4*	*730 16 10*	*1,160 7 –*	*3,830 6 8*	*252 – –*	*252 – –*	*21 – –*	*2 2 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1840	4,996 10 6	3,039 18 –	649 2 6	157 18 6	189 12 –	845 – –	54 12 –	54 12 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1840	4,832 5 4	2,889 8 –	609 19 8	148 4 –	323 14 6	753 6 8	50 18 6	50 18 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1840	6,678 3 10	4,072 12 –	873 5 –	210 11 8	303 9 6	1,051 6 8	74 11 –	75 1 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1841	7,742 11 10	4,690 – –	998 5 8	242 1 2	357 12 –	1,273 – –	85 1 –	85 1 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1841 £.	*24,249 11 6*	*14,691 18 –*	*3,130 12 10*	*758 15 4*	*1,174 8 –*	*3,922 13 4*	*265 2 6*	*265 13 –*	*36 15 –*	*3 13 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1841	5,601 8 4	3,492 18 –	693 6 8	168 7 10	261 13 6	870 13 4	57 4 6	57 4 6	—	—
Quarter ending 30 September 1841	7,380 8 –	5,032 14 –	716 19 8	173 13 6	369 13 –	956 13 4	62 9 6	62 9 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1841	5,420 18 4	3,238 18 –	705 – 4	171 4 6	241 7 –	940 – –	59 6 6	59 6 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1842	5,375 14 6	3,290 12 –	683 11 6	166 10 8	254 19 –	866 13 4	56 14 –	56 14 –	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1842 £.	*23,778 9 2*	*15,055 2 –*	*2,798 18 2*	*679 16 6*	*1,127 12 6*	*3,634 – –*	*235 14 6*	*235 14 6*	*10 10 –*	*1 1 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1842	5,015 2 4	3,099 16 –	629 4 8	154 9 4	194 – 6	823 13 4	54 1 6	54 1 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1842	4,365 14 –	2,602 12 –	554 – 6	134 14 6	277 2 6	698 – –	46 14 6	46 14 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1842	5,194 2 10	3,130 6 –	667 14 8	162 6 –	249 11 6	860 6 8	56 3 6	56 3 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1843	5,303 9 2	3,225 12 –	688 4 –	167 9 6	240 12 6	861 6 8	57 4 6	57 4 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1843 £.	*19,878 8 4*	*12,058 6 –*	*2,539 3 10*	*618 19 4*	*961 7 –*	*3,243 6 8*	*214 4 –*	*214 4 –*	*26 5 –*	*2 12 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1843	6,448 6 –	3,929 16 –	832 15 6	202 8 2	283 5 6	1,055 13 4	69 6 –	69 6 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1843	4,428 12 8	2,628 8 –	562 2 6	136 6 2	261 – –	719 – –	49 7 –	49 7 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1843	5,839 17 6	3,541 14 –	755 7 6	184 4 10	268 5 6	965 6 8	62 9 6	62 9 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1844	7,107 16 –	4,273 16 –	913 5 –	221 17 –	352 14 –	1,174 – –	77 14 –	77 14 –	15 15 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1844 £.	*23,824 12 2*	*14,373 14 –*	*3,063 10 6*	*744 16 2*	*1,165 5 –*	*3,914 – –*	*258 16 6*	*258 16 6*	*42 – –*	*3 13 6*

ACCOUNT (E.)—SYNOPSIS—*continued.*

	Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Quarter ending 30 June 1844	5,646 9 –	3,403 2 –	729 10 8	177 3 10	250 3 6	951 – –	61 19 –	61 19 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1844	5,148 4 –	3,090 4 –	659 2 6	160 14 10	310 13 –	813 – 8	54 12 –	54 12 –	5 5 –	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1844	6,044 15 4	3,661 16 –	784 18 4	190 10 4	283 17 –	990 6 8	66 13 6	66 13 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1845	6,986 7 8	4,345 16 –	810 9 –	219 – 4	320 14 –	1,127 13 4	75 12 –	75 12 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1845 £.	*23,825 16 –*	*14,500 18 –*	*2,984 – 6*	*747 9 4*	*1,165 7 6*	*3,882 – 8*	*258 16 6*	*258 16 6*	*26 5 –*	*2 2 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1845	8,116 19 2	5,024 6 –	971 15 –	263 3 10	336 12 –	1,343 13 4	88 14 6	88 14 6	—	—
Quarter ending 30 September 1845	5,709 19 4	3,535 4 –	661 1 8	176 5 4	314 – –	881 13 4	65 2 –	65 2 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1845	9,760 11 2	5,990 16 –	1,156 3 8	311 – 2	495 2 6	1,570 13 4	109 14 6	109 14 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1846	7,366 9 –	4,753 18 –	807 17 6	219 3 4	300 18 6	1,132 6 8	76 2 6	76 2 6	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1846 £.	*30,953 18 8*	*19,304 4 –*	*3,596 17 10*	*969 12 8*	*1,446 13 –*	*4,928 6 8*	*339 13 6*	*339 13 6*	*26 5 –*	*2 12 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1846	6,269 13 –	3,863 16 –	747 10 –	201 18 8	273 5 6	1,036 13 4	70 7 –	70 7 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1846	8,145 6 2	5,602 8 –	761 5 –	203 15 8	410 4 6	1,007 – –	74 11 –	74 11 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1846	6,864 – 8	4,203 6 –	807 18 2	217 15 8	340 3 6	1,117 8 4	77 3 6	77 3 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1847	6,701 6 –	4,123 12 –	790 18 8	214 – –	327 11 –	1,086 13 4	73 10 –	73 10 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1847 £.	*27,980 5 10*	*17,793 2 –*	*3,107 11 10*	*837 10 –*	*1,351 4 6*	*4,247 15 –*	*295 11 6*	*295 11 6*	*47 5 –*	*4 14 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1847	6,740 – 4	4,135 8 –	798 1 8	215 2 –	299 15 –	1,116 6 8	76 2 6	76 2 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1847	6,374 15 6	3,856 16 –	742 10 8	198 10 2	376 18 –	1,017 6 8	74 – 6	74 – 6	31 10 –	3 3 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1847	6,522 1 8	4,065 4 –	759 17 4	205 17 –	315 18 –	1,036 13 4	69 6 –	69 6 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1848	5,392 15 8	3,356 6 –	619 1 2	166 10 8	251 5 –	863 13 4	59 6 6	59 6 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Year ending 31 March 1848 £.	*25,029 13 2*	*15,413 14 –*	*2,919 10 10*	*785 19 10*	*1,243 16 –*	*4,034 – –*	*278 15 6*	*278 15 6*	*68 5 –*	*6 16 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1848	5,177 4 –	3,278 2 –	578 3 4	160 1 10	202 8 6	832 8 4	57 4 6	57 4 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1848	4,219 3 4	2,541 8 –	493 8 –	133 – –	268 6 –	690 13 4	46 4 –	46 4 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1848	6,039 15 –	3,712 4 –	712 10 4	193 – 4	275 10 –	1,002 13 4	66 3 –	66 3 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1849	8,210 7 2	5,046 6 –	969 4 2	261 19 2	377 8 6	1,349 13 4	91 7 –	91 7 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Year ending 31 March 1849 £.	*23,646 9 6*	*14,578 – –*	*2,753 5 10*	*748 1 4*	*1,123 13 –*	*3,875 8 4*	*260 18 6*	*260 18 6*	*42 – –*	*4 4 –*

Quarter ending 30 June 1849	6,625 16 6	4,153 – –	773 8 8	208 16 10	266 2 –	1,068 – –	72 9 –	72 9 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1849	6,346 10 –	3,849 14 –	745 18 4	200 14 2	346 19 6	1,031 – –	74 11 –	74 11 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1849	6,389 13 8	3,932 8 –	755 18 8	203 13 8	290 13 –	1,052 13 4	71 8 –	71 8 9	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1850	5,972 6 8	3,652 – –	700 19 4	189 17 8	276 7 –	1,010 6 8	65 12 6	65 12 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1850 £.	*25,334 6 10*	*15,587 2 –*	*2,976 5 –*	*803 2 4*	*1,180 1 6*	*4,162 – –*	*284 – 6*	*284 – 6*	*52 10 –*	*5 5 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1850	6,252 3 6	3,892 16 –	743 3 8	201 9 6	245 12 –	1,033 13 4	67 14 6	67 14 6	—	—
Quarter ending 30 September 1850	5,932 4 –	3,583 16 –	692 3 8	187 4 4	357 4 –	969 – –	65 12 6	65 12 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1850	9,102 15 6	5,672 14 –	1,055 – 4	287 15 4	411 16 –	1,458 13 4	99 15 –	99 15 –	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1851	7,292 2 4	4,486 18 –	854 14 –	234 1 –	360 5 –	1,197 13 4	79 5 6	79 5 6	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1851 £.	*28,579 5 4*	*17,636 4 –*	*3,345 1 8*	*910 10 2*	*1,374 17 –*	*4,659 – –*	*312 7 6*	*312 7 6*	*26 5 –*	*2 12 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1851	5,155 17 8	3,200 2 –	604 7 8	165 16 6	206 8 6	850 – –	58 16 –	58 16 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1851	4,814 15 10	2,913 16 –	554 4 2	149 12 8	286 19 6	770 – –	55 13 –	55 13 –	26 5 –	2 12 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1851	6,834 12 –	4,157 10 –	797 15 –	216 13 6	361 6 6	1,126 – –	76 2 6	76 2 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1852	10,739 8 10	7,183 2 –	1,031 6 10	292 9 –	445 17 –	1,541 – –	105 10 6	105 10 6	31 10 –	3 3 –
Year ending 31 March 1852 £.	*27,544 14 4*	*17,454 10 –*	*2,987 13 8*	*824 11 8*	*1,300 11 6*	*4,287 – –*	*296 2 –*	*296 2 –*	*89 5 –*	*8 18 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1852	7,366 13 6	4,574 12 –	879 – –	237 4 2	282 19 6	1,209 13 4	82 19 –	82 19 –	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1852	6,940 8 8	4,177 16 –	789 3 10	213 4 10	416 13 6	1,133 – –	79 5 6	79 5 6	47 5 –	4 14 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1852	3,052 10 6	1,871 18 –	350 15 4	87 11 8	148 11 6	474 – –	36 15 –	36 15 –	42 – –	4 4 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1853	2,497 – 8	1,867 – –	157 6 –	49 12 10	68 5 6	267 13 4	26 5 –	26 5 –	31 10 –	3 3 –
Year ending 31 March 1853 £.	*19,856 13 4*	*12,491 6 –*	*2,176 5 2*	*587 13 6*	*916 10 –*	*3,084 6 8*	*225 4 6*	*225 4 6*	*136 10 –*	*13 13 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1853	304 16 4	170 6 –	33 5 2	8 9 4	16 1 6	54 13 4	5 5 –	5 5 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1853	554 18 10	330 10 –	64 14 6	16 6 2	24 18 –	83 6 8	8 18 6	8 18 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1853	694 8 10	427 14 –	66 18 4	19 18 –	25 14 6	108 – –	11 11 –	11 11 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1854	195 14 4	96 10 –	17 6 6	6 17 8	11 11 –	50 6 8	3 13 6	3 13 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1854 £.	*1,749 18 4*	*1,025 – –*	*182 4 6*	*51 11 2*	*78 5 –*	*296 6 8*	*29 8 –*	*29 8 –*	*52 10 –*	*5 5 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1854	830 6 2	575 12 –	64 14 6	18 9 10	25 14 6	101 13 4	10 10 –	10 10 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1854	316 16 10	252 6 –	9 15 2	4 13 10	8 8 –	30 13 4	2 12 6	2 12 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1854	168 19 8	87 8 –	11 11 –	5 6 4	9 19 6	42 13 4	3 3 –	3 3 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1855	797 5 –	480 8 –	94 16 –	25 8 –	24 3 –	120 – –	14 14 –	14 14 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Year ending 31 March 1855 £.	*2,113 7 8*	*1,395 14 –*	*180 16 8*	*53 18 –*	*68 5 –*	*295 – –*	*30 19 6*	*30 19 6*	*52 10 –*	*5 5 –*

ACCOUNT (E.)—SYNOPSIS—*continued.*

	TOTAL.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Quarter ending 30 June 1855	306 15 –	200 6 –	25 5 10	8 15 4	11 11 6	46 13 4	4 4 –	4 4 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1855	1,429 17 –	961 14 –	164 14 2	44 7 8	22 1 –	170 6 8	24 13 6	24 13 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1855	619 4 2	452 12 –	29 5 6	12 4 4	20 9 6	73 13 4	6 16 6	6 16 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1856	217 2 4	140 4 –	17 4 6	5 19 2	10 16 6	30 6 8	3 3 –	3 3 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1856 £.	*2,572 18 6*	*1,754 16 –*	*237 – –*	*71 6 6*	*64 18 –*	*321 – –*	*38 17 –*	*38 17 –*	*42 – –*	*4 4 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1856	2,415 8 2	1,590 14 –	315 5 6	75 18 10	33 1 6	279 13 4	43 1 –	43 1 –	31 10 –	3 3 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1856	484 13 2	350 8 –	29 5 6	8 12 4	15 13 –	58 13 4	5 5 –	5 5 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1856	151 5 –	90 6 –	17 6 6	4 14 –	4 14 6	30 – –	2 2 –	2 2 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1857	695 13 8	560 12 –	31 1 4	11 5 8	13 2 6	63 6 8	5 5 –	5 5 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1857 £.	*3,747 – –*	*2,592 – –*	*392 18 10*	*100 10 10*	*66 11 6*	*431 13 4*	*55 13 –*	*55 13 –*	*47 5 –*	*4 14 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1857	911 14 10	590 6 –	116 18 2	28 4 10	15 15 –	110 13 4	16 5 6	16 5 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1857	549 4 4	325 10 –	58 19 –	16 6 2	22 18 –	89 6 8	9 9 –	9 9 –	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1857	14 19 2	4 2 –	- -	1 11 4	1 11 6	6 13 4	– 10 6	– 10 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1858	1,707 1 6	1,540 8 –	- -	22 17 6	30 1 –	98 – –	7 17 6	7 17 6	—	—
Year ending 31 March 1858 £.	*3,182 19 10*	*2,460 6 –*	*175 17 2*	*68 19 10*	*70 5 6*	*304 13 4*	*34 2 6*	*34 2 6*	*31 10 –*	*3 3 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1858	524 11 –	372 10 –	31 9 4	12 10 10	21 4 6	62 13 4	6 6 –	6 6 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 30 September 1858	487 17 6	450 6 –	- -	14 14 –	8 14 6	21 – –	1 11 6	1 11 6	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1858	170 17 –	100 4 –	19 10 4	5 – 4	5 3 –	34 13 4	3 3 –	3 3 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 March 1859	540 9 –	405 10 –	25 5 10	9 14 4	15 4 6	62 13 4	5 5 –	5 5 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1859 £.	*1,723 14 6*	*1,328 10 –*	*76 5 6*	*31 19 6*	*50 6 6*	*181 – –*	*16 5 6*	*16 5 6*	*21 – –*	*2 2 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1859	846 5 8	730 14 –	9 15 2	12 17 –	16 14 –	60 – –	5 5 –	5 5 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1859	768 13 10	580 16 –	35 1 –	15 7 2	31 19 –	80 6 8	6 16 6	6 16 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1859	1,264 2 6	1,038 2 –	37 4 10	21 18 10	24 13 6	110 13 4	9 19 6	9 19 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1860	287 12 8	210 6 –	11 11 –	5 12 10	10 8 –	37 13 4	3 3 –	3 3 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1860 £.	*3,166 14 8*	*2,559 18 –*	*93 12 –*	*55 15 10*	*83 14 6*	*288 13 4*	*25 4 –*	*25 4 –*	*31 10 –*	*3 3 –*

Quarter ending 30 June 1860 - -	446 18 8	300 12 –	28 17 6	10 6 10	15 2 6	74 13 4	5 15 6	5 15 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1860 -	224 8 –	180 4 –	5 15 6	4 1 6	7 3 –	23 – –	2 2 –	2 2 –	—	—
Quarter ending 31 December 1860 -	298 13 8	175 8 –	29 5 6	9 1 10	9 19 6	58 13 4	5 5 –	5 5 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1861 - -	298 12 8	172 6 –	31 9 4	9 8 2	14 1 6	49 6 8	5 5 –	5 5 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending 31 March 1861 - £.	*1,268 13 –*	*828 10 –*	*95 7 10*	*32 18 4*	*46 6 6*	*205 13 4*	*18 7 6*	*18 7 6*	*2[illegible] – –*	*2 2 –*
Quarter ending 30 June 1861 - -	283 – 10	185 4 –	29 13 6	8 15 8	6 16 6	37 6 8	4 14 6	4 14 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1861 -	328 7 2	200 8 –	23 10 –	9 1 10	13 13 –	59 13 4	5 5 –	5 5 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Quarter ending 31 December 1861 -	180 6 –	100 4 –	19 10 4	5 – 4	8 16 6	34 13 4	3 3 –	3 3 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1862 - -	412 16 4	330 8 –	5 15 6	7 4 2	9 19 6	46 6 8	3 13 6	3 13 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1862 - £.	*1,204 10 4*	*816 4 –*	*78 9 4*	*30 2 –*	*39 5 6*	*178 – –*	*16 16 –*	*16 16 –*	*26 5 –*	*2 12 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1862 - -	627 8 2	370 16 –	62 10 8	19 2 6	23 12 6	113 – –	10 10 –	10 10 –	15 15 –	1 11 6
Quarter ending 30 September 1862 -	317 8 2	245 6 –	13 14 10	6 11 8	12 8 –	27 16 8	2 12 6	3 3 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 December 1862 -	511 7 6	300 14 –	39 – 8	14 14 8	27 14 6	90 6 8	7 17 6	7 17 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Quarter ending 31 March 1863 - -	237 1 8	150 2 –	29 13 6	7 4 4	5 5 –	30 13 4	4 4 –	4 4 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Year ending 31 March 1863 - £.	*1,693 5 6*	*1,066 18 –*	*144 19 8*	*47 13 2*	*69 – –*	*261 16 8*	*25 4 –*	*25 14 6*	*47 5 –*	*4 14 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1863 - -	343 10 4	292 10 –	5 15 6	7 16 8	9 17 6	23 6 8	1 11 6	2 12 6	—	—
Quarter ending 30 September 1863 -	277 1 6	190 6 –	17 14 6	7 10 6	10 8 –	38 – –	3 13 6	3 13 6	5 5 –	– 10 6
Quarter ending 31 March 1864 - -	553 17 –	310 10 –	60 14 10	15 7 4	30 11 6	94 13 4	9 9 –	9 9 –	21 – –	2 2 –
Year ending 31 March 1864 - £.	*1,174 8 10*	*793 6 –*	*84 4 10*	*30 14 6*	*50 17 –*	*156 – –*	*14 14 –*	*15 15 –*	*26 5 –*	*2 12 6*
Quarter ending 30 June 1864 - -	225 4 6	120 4 –	23 10 –	7 10 6	16 1 6	38 10 –	3 13 6	4 4 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Month ending 30 July 1864 - - -	88 6 2	54 4 –	9 15 2	4 1 6	7 3 –	10 10 –	1 1 –	1 11 6	—	—
Four months ending 30 July 1864 £.	*313 10 8*	*174 8 –*	*33 5 2*	*11 12 –*	*23 4 6*	*49 – –*	*4 14 6*	*5 15 6*	*10 10 –*	*1 1 –*

SUMMARY OF YEARLY TOTALS.

	Total.	Stamps.	Consolidated Fund, Clerk of Patents, and Deputy.	Accountant General, Lord Chancellor's Dividend, and Habendum.	Purse Bearer, Recipi, and Private Seal.	Hanaper.	Deputy.	Sealers.	Gentlemen of Chamber.	Lord Chancellor's Porter.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Eight months ending 31 March 1834	6,930 14 6	4,222 18 –	901 15 –	217 3 4	302 10 6	1,117 6 8	78 15 –	78 15 –	10 10 –	1 1 –
Year ending - - 31 March 1835	14,454 5 2	9,530 12 –	1,624 – 6	390 5 2	535 16 –	2,078 – –	139 2 6	139 2 6	15 15 –	1 11 6
Ditto - - „ 1836	13,535 15 –	8,046 8 –	1,826 6 6	441 4 8	554 11 –	2,350 13 4	155 8 –	155 8 –	5 5 –	– 10 6
Ditto - - „ 1837	15,517 10 2	9,399 18 –	2,026 13 8	490 10 10	623 1 –	2,578 6 8	176 8 –	176 8 –	42 – –	4 4 –
Ditto - - „ 1838	15,732 3 –	9,108 16 –	2,194 14 6	523 7 6	703 5 –	2,782 – –	192 13 6	192 13 6	31 10 –	3 3 –
Ditto - - „ 1839	22,703 12 4	13,800 – –	2,891 10 4	701 – 10	1,157 15 6	3,629 6 8	244 13 –	244 13 –	31 10 –	3 3 –
Ditto - - „ 1840	23,749 3 10	14,501 2 –	2,999 9 4	730 16 10	1,160 7 –	3,830 6 8	252 – –	252 – –	21 – –	2 2 –
Ditto - - „ 1841	24,249 11 6	14,691 18 –	3,130 12 10	758 15 4	1,174 8 –	3,922 13 4	265 2 6	265 13 –	36 15 –	3 13 6
Ditto - - „ 1842	23,778 9 2	15,055 2 –	2,798 18 2	679 16 6	1,127 12 6	3,634 – –	235 14 6	235 14 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Ditto - - „ 1843	19,878 8 4	12,058 6 –	2,539 3 10	618 19 4	961 7 –	3,243 6 8	214 4 –	214 4 –	26 5 –	2 12 6
Ditto - - „ 1844	23,824 12 2	14,373 14 –	3,063 10 6	744 16 2	1,165 5 –	3,914 – –	258 16 6	258 16 6	42 – –	3 13 6
Ditto - - „ 1845	23,825 16 –	14,500 18 –	2,984 – 6	747 9 4	1,165 7 6	3,882 – 8	258 16 6	258 16 6	26 5 –	2 2 –
Ditto - - „ 1846	30,953 18 8	19,304 4 –	3,596 17 10	969 12 8	1,446 13 –	4,928 6 8	339 13 6	339 13 6	26 5 –	2 12 6
Ditto - - „ 1847	27,980 5 10	17,793 2 –	3,107 11 10	837 10 –	1,351 4 6	4,247 15 –	295 11 6	295 11 6	47 5 –	4 14 6
Ditto - - „ 1848	25,029 13 2	15,413 14 –	2,919 10 10	785 19 10	1,243 16 –	4,034 – –	278 15 6	278 15 6	68 5 –	6 16 6
Ditto - - „ 1849	23,646 9 6	14,578 – –	2,753 5 10	748 1 4	1,123 13 –	3,875 8 4	260 18 6	260 18 6	42 – –	4 4 –
Ditto - - „ 1850	25,334 6 10	15,587 2 –	2,976 5 –	803 2 4	1,180 1 6	4,162 – –	284 – 6	284 – 6	52 10 –	5 5 –
Ditto - - „ 1851	28,579 5 4	17,636 4 –	3,345 1 8	910 10 2	1,374 17 –	4,659 – –	312 7 6	312 7 6	26 5 –	2 12 6
Ditto - - „ 1852	27,544 14 4	17,454 10 –	2,987 13 8	824 11 8	1,300 11 6	4,287 – –	296 2 –	296 2 –	89 5 –	8 18 6
Ditto - - „ 1853	19,856 13 4	12,491 6 –	2,176 5 2	587 13 6	916 10 –	3,084 6 8	225 4 6	225 4 6	136 10 –	13 13 –
Ditto - - „ 1854	1,749 18 4	1,025 – –	182 4 6	51 11 2	78 5 –	296 6 8	29 8 –	29 8 –	52 10 –	5 5 –
Ditto - - „ 1855	2,113 7 8	1,395 14 –	180 16 8	53 18 –	68 5 –	295 – –	30 19 6	30 19 6	52 10 –	5 5 –
Ditto - - „ 1856	2,572 18 6	1,754 16 –	237 – –	71 6 6	64 18 –	321 – –	38 17 –	38 17 –	42 – –	4 4 –
Ditto - - „ 1857	3,747 – –	2,592 – –	392 18 10	100 10 10	66 11 6	431 13 4	55 13 –	55 13 –	47 5 –	4 14 6
Ditto - - „ 1858	3,182 19 10	2,460 6 –	175 17 2	68 19 10	70 5 6	304 13 4	34 2 6	34 2 6	31 10 –	3 3 –
Ditto - - „ 1859	1,723 14 6	1,328 10 –	76 5 6	31 19 6	50 6 6	181 – –	16 5 6	16 5 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Ditto - - „ 1860	3,166 14 8	2,559 18 –	93 12 –	55 15 10	83 14 6	288 13 4	25 4 –	25 4 –	31 10 –	3 3 –
Ditto - - „ 1861	1,268 13 –	828 10 –	95 7 10	32 18 4	46 6 6	205 13 4	18 7 6	18 7 6	21 – –	2 2 –
Ditto - - „ 1862	1,204 10 4	816 4 –	78 9 4	30 2 –	39 5 6	178 – –	16 16 –	16 16 –	26 5 –	2 12 6
Ditto - - „ 1863	1,693 5 6	1,066 18 –	144 19 8	47 13 2	69 – –	261 16 8	25 4 –	25 14 6	47 5 –	4 14 6
Ditto - - „ 1864	1,174 8 10	793 6 –	84 4 10	30 14 6	50 17 –	156 – –	14 14 –	15 15 –	26 5 –	2 12 6
Four months ending 30 July 1864	313 10 8	174 8 –	33 5 2	11 12 –	23 4 6	49 – –	4 14 6	5 15 6	10 10 –	1 1 –
Total - - -	461,016 10 –	286,343 4 –	54,618 9 –	14,098 9 –	21,279 12 –	73,208 14 –	5,074 13 –	5,077 16 –	1,197 – –	118 13 –

— 7. —

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

To the Lord Chancellor and to the Commissioners of Patents.

IN reference to our Report, dated 31st January 1865, relating to the monies for which Mr. Edmunds is responsible, we beg further to report that we have received a letter from the Accountant General, of which the following is a copy :—

"A. G. Office.

"My dear Greenwood, "28 February 1865.

"I LOSE no time in communicating to you the result of a search made in the books of this office in consequence of an application made here yesterday by Mr. Edmunds.

"He saw the chief clerk, Mr. Parkinson, and although he did not give his name, I have no doubt as to his being the person who made the application. He left a paper purporting to be an extract from memoranda (from Coutts's pass-books), of payments into court.

"Of these payments in, which were five in number, two were—

"August 1834 - - - - -	£.	171	3 –
"February 1836 - - - - -		296	13 6

"Mr. Edmunds asked whether the affidavits applying to that period could not be found, so as to ascertain whether any direction had ever issued founded upon them in respect of these two sums. Mr. Parkinson informed him that a search for any such direction could be made, and promised that it should be made without delay.

"On hearing of the application, I directed that no time should be lost in making the search. Mr. Parkinson has closely examined the entries, both in the direction book, and the ledger; and I lose no time in reporting to you that those two payments in which, on a previous search had not been discovered, appear to have been directed, and to have been made.

"The entries in the direction book appear to record as to the first sum (*i. e.* 171 *l.* 3 *s.*) two directions; viz., one for paying in 87 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, and one for 83 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* (making in the whole 171 *l.* 3 *s.*) But the direction for paying in 87 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* was not for that sum *simpliciter*, but combined it with a sum of 74 *l.* 10 *s.*, due from Mr. Edmunds as Purse Bearer, which office he appears to have held at that time as well as the Clerkship of Patents. This combination of the two sums in one direction in respect of two different offices must have occasioned the non-discovery of the particular payment on account of the Clerkship of Patents.

"As to the 296 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, the other sum as to which Mr. Edmunds made inquiry, the direction book for 1836 records as subject of direction three separate amounts, 103 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*, 75 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, and 117 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.*, which make together 296 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

"On the 11th of February, Mr. Edmunds appears to have paid into court 434 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, composed of the above three last mentioned sums in respect of the Patent Office, and of 137 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* in respect of the Clerkship of the Crown, and the payment in, is recorded in the ledger in one sum, 434 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, as made by the Clerk of the Crown, *eo nomine*.

"This combination of offices appears, therefore, in each case to have led to the failure to discover the record of those single payments in respect of the Clerkship of Patents.

"I lose no time in immediately informing you of this, and am most desirous to communicate the result of the search to Mr. Edmunds.

"I have sent for Mr. Johnson, who will directly go to Mr. Leman, as I have no other means of immediate communication with Mr. Edmunds.

"Yours, &c.,

(signed) "*William Russell.*"

The course which we adopted in that part of our inquiry, to which this letter refers, was to ascertain the amount which Mr. Edmunds ought to have paid to the Chancery Fee Funds, and we referred to the Accountant General for an account of the monies which Mr. Edmunds actually did pay over.

The Accountant General reported to us, under the misapprehension explained in his letter, that the two sums in question (amounting together to 467 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*) had not been paid.

The fact of their having been paid, as now explained by the Accountant General, will reduce the amount for which Mr. Edmunds was liable (previously to his refunding the sum of 7,872 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* in September last), as stated in our report of 31st January 1865, from 17,490 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.*, to 17,022 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*

(signed) *John Greenwood.*
W. M. Hindmarch.

28 February 1865.

The above report was drawn on the day on which it bears date (Tuesday, 28th February), and sent by post on that night to Mr. Hindmarch, on the northern circuit, Durham; but in consequence of his movements elsewhere, was not received by him till yesterday, nor signed until to-day.

(signed) *J. G.*
W. M. H.

9 March 1865.

— No. 8. —

Patent Office Inquiry.

Transcript of Mr. Greenwood's Note-book, during the First Three Days of the Inquiry (before the Short-hand Writer attended; but much passed, orally, unrecorded).

Patent Office.

Wednesday, 1 June 1864.

Present:—Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Woodcroft, Mr. Ruscoe, and Mr. Addison (Clerk to Messrs. Linklater & Hackwood, appearing here at the request of Mr. Edmunds).

Mr. *Leonard Edmunds.*—As my evidence before the Royal Commissioners contains all the information relating to the application for patents I had better begin with that. We may take that as repeated now.

I was appointed in 1833 clerk of the patents; at that time the appointment was in the gift of the Chancellor. I conceive that it is not now, but that it rests with the Minister. I am one of the Clerks at the Table of the House of Lords.

1. Letter of Commissioners of Patents to Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch read aloud.

2. Memorial of Engineers, &c. read aloud, 22d April 1864.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—There has been no reduction in the staff. The salary attached to the office of the Clerk of Patents is 400 *l.* In 1852, when I was made clerk to the Commissioners, I had an additional salary of 600 *l.* a year: total 1,000 *l.* (no fees). I have to attend in the House of Lords from its sitting to its rising. I have no private room in this office. I have therefore conducted a great deal of the business of this office in my private room at the House of Lords.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—I was appointed in December 1852 by the Commissioners, with the consent of the Treasury. (Producing letter of 6th December 1852 from Kelly, Attorney-general, stating that the Commissioners had appointed him assistant to the Commissioners at 1,000 *l.*) I had no written or other instructions, and had to find out my duties for myself.

Mr. *Edmunds* refers to and recites his second report of 16th March 1864. It is difficult to give an exact account of my official attendance, because I considered myself in attendance, either at the House of Lords or elsewhere, wherever I was transacting the business of the office. Even in the vacation I cannot consider myself out of attendance for 48 hours, because I was in constant communication with Mr. Ruscoe. However, the office

was

was brought into such a state of discipline and organisation that everything went on like clockwork; I mean from the beginning of 1852 down to the present time. I can suggest no improvements as regards the Patent Office. I used to be back in November; and as my personal attendance was not involved in the due discharge of my duties, I was sometimes away weeks or fortnights, perhaps months; but I was not out of the kingdom, nor 48 hours out of reach of communication. I have never held myself, under the Act of Parliament, responsible for the work done by Mr. Woodcroft or his immediate assistants; lately, I have interfered a good deal.

Report of 1st August 1854 by Commissioners, (*see* p. 11), Superintendent of Specifications, 1,000*l.*

Mr. *Greenwood.*—(Questions as to authority of Edmunds to control Woodcroft.)

Why should Clerk of Commissioners have authority over Superintendent of Specifications rather than Superintendent over Clerk of Commissioners?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—The Clerk of Commissioners is head of office.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Are not the Commissioners the head? May they not appoint officers to distinct duties without appointing any one officer to control the others? It is true that the Commissioners give a list of officers, and the Clerk of Commissioners is at the top of the list, but somebody must be at the top. He has not even the largest salary, and there is nothing in the denomination of the office which implies that the Clerk of the Commissioners should superintend the Superintendent of Specifications. It is an accident, an arbitrary choice, which may not be on the next occasion, that the Clerk of the Patents holds also the office of Clerk of the Commissioners.

Mr. *Greenwood* reads No. 7, p. 15, article 7.—Why, if you took the control and superintendence of the specification division out of the Woodcroft's hands in 1860 or 1861 (when Smith's defaults were discovered), did you not control and superintend those duties before? If you had authority to do so in 1861, you had authority in 1852: and if the authority, why not the duty? And if the duty, what is your explanation of the apparent neglect of it?

Mr. *Edmunds.* I don't say I had authority, but when things were going wrong what could I do?

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Report to the Commissioners.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—I did so; I informed them.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—So did my Report. Did they give you instructions thereon? Or a new authority to interfere with Woodcroft or his assistants?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—No, but I assumed the authority to correct an evil.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—But when an officer interferes with the performance of the duties by another officer, when he has no right of interference, is it not very galling, and likely to lead to discomfort? Again (11) if there has been a great waste of stationery, in the specification department reducible to one-half (p. 14, 15), why are not you responsible and blameable? Or if not responsible, but Woodcroft responsible, why have you now undertaken to control and reduce the amount?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—I may take blame to myself for not having interfered before.

Mr. *Greenwood*—That is intelligible; but isn't it a little inconsistent with your explanation as to your interference (and previous non-interference) with the sales, &c., of the specifications? In that case you throw the whole control and superintendence and responsibility upon Mr. Woodcroft, disclaim any right of interference; but now that you have assumed it, and say that you have thereby done right (though the Commissioners knew the facts and gave you no new directions or authority).

Mem.—Question asked.—What are your particular duties; the actual or routine work that you have to do here, if any, independently of general superintendence.—(No explanation of any.)

Mr. *Edmunds.*—The supply of stationery to the museum was up to July 1863 made upon the requisition of some officer there; the secretary or curator perhaps? It is very small. Now I have interfered and the museum is supplied from this office.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Was there any new rule issued by the Treasury or Controller of Stationery?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—No.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Or any imputation of waste?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—No.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—The whole very moderate in amount?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—Yes.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Then why interfere?

Mr. *Edmunds.*—Because it was my duty.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Then why not your duty before? You see the museum has been supplied since its establishment upon the requisition of its own officers, and no new facts occur, and then you interfere.

Thursday, June 2, half-past 10.

Present:—Mr. Edmunds, with Mr. Addison; Mr. Woodcroft; Mr. Ruscoe; Mr. Michell, senior clerk.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—Within the last four or five months I placed the abridgements in Mr. Michell's hands. Act of 1852 came into operation in October (refers to 2d Report, 10th March 1864, No. 11). In September 1853 I received a letter from the Master of the Rolls approving of all that I have done. No rules have been issued by Commissioners or Chancellor since 17th July 1854. Before I left town in 1852 I had communicated verbally with the Lord Chancellor and called his attention to the necessity of making regulations for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation. He desired me to come back to town in September; he said he would not begin the business before. I saw him frequently at Boyle Farm. He said that this was a pretty business; it seemed intended to create a good many jobs and offices, but that that shouldn't be; there must be one head to superintend everything. (Puts in the letter from Master of Rolls, 4 September 1852.) (Concurs that there should be one head officer for all the duties created by the Act.) All my Reports as to improvement, buildings, alterations of offices, have been approved. The whole financial business has been conducted by me; the Treasury knows nobody else, nor do the auditors. (Describes Treasury Audit, so called) which existed up to the last two or three years; half yearly a paper was sent in setting out on one side the amount of money received as by sale of specifications, and fees for certified copies; on the other side were the amounts of tradesmen's bills. The balance, say 2,500 *l.* to 3,000 *l.*, was issued upon Mr. Edmunds's requisition, together with 400 *l.* each half year for small payments. Then the tradesmen's bills were paid and the vouchers sent to the Treasury (formerly to Mr. Seton, then to Mr. Law). It was no part of the system that a letter should be sent from the Treasury saying that the vouchers were received and were correct, so the accounts in truth were not passed.

Mr. *Ruscoe.*—I advance money for the purchase of stamps. I get a discount; say 30 *l.* per annum on the small stamps for certified copies; perhaps $\frac{300\ l.}{330\ l.}$ a-year for discount on the larger stamps. I never lost anything by my advance, and am not afraid of the risk. (Here came the information and the correspondence, &c. relating to the denomination of Mr. Woodcroft's office and his salary. *See* antè, p. 5.)

Sect. 9 of Act of 1852.

Mr. *Woodcroft* produces letter of Mr. Edmunds, 22d September 1853, recommending addition of salary instead of remuneration on references from law offices, say 1,200 *l.* a-year.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—There is no office denominated Secretary to the Commissioners, but I am in effect the secretary. I communicate with the commissioners, arrange the meetings, and attend the meetings; but there is no book kept of minutes, &c.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—I beg pardon; there is a book, and I have kept it. I am always summoned when there is anything to be done. (Produces book, a regular narrative, but evidently a private compilation.)

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—This is not submitted to the Commissioners.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—We pay 500 *l.* a-year for one part of this building; say the whole pays 1,000 *l.* a year. (Makes observations on the Memorial of the Patent Office.)

Mr. *Edmunds.*—The library commenced by a purchase of books from Mr. Woodcroft, in 1859.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—They had been used by the public for several years, valued by Controller, and purchased by Treasury for 270 *l.*

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—In July 1855 Mr. Atkinson was appointed librarian. It had been opened to the public since March 1855. Report of Commissioners, 23 July 1855: "Commissioners have established a public free library."

Report of Commissioners, 21 July 1856. Atkinson appointed librarian of library lately established.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—In the same year, 1855, I applied by requisition for scientific books. The Treasury authorised the Controller of Stationery to supply books, to the extent of 300 *l.* a year. The books were named by Mr. Woodcroft and the librarian.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—We keep a book for the public to recommend publications. There was another set of books, a number lent by Mr. Prosser, and used in this office long before the establishment of the Public Free Library; some very scarce and valuable books. He said that if he died without disposing of them they should belong to the Commissioners. He did so die, and the creditors were clamorous. They were purchased in 1856–57, and the amount paid to the creditors.

[Adjourned to half-past 10, on Monday next.

Monday, 6 June 1864; half-past 10.

Present:—Mr. Edmunds, with Mr. Addison; Mr. Woodcroft; Mr. Ruscoe; Mr. Michell.

Mr. *Edmunds* requires Mr. Woodcroft to produce, at this moment, and to lay upon the table, all letters which he had written or received in the office.

Mr. *Woodcroft* declines.

We state that we do not at the present stage require Mr. Woodcroft to do what Mr. Edmunds requires; that at present our wish is to pursue the course which we proposed at the beginning of the inquiry, and which is in accordance with the letter of the Commissioners, viz., to go into the general conduct of the business of the office, to ascertain what has been done, and what ought to be done, by the several officers; and that before the inquiry closed, everybody should have full opportunity of being heard in any matter of complaint against others, and full opportunity of establishing his complaints.

Mr. *Edmunds*.—Messrs. Sackett and Ruscoe are the stationers.

Mr. *Ruscoe*.—Mr. Ruscoe was my uncle.

Mr. *Edmunds*.—The statement of 90 words for a folio, in page 7, Report, 21 July 1856, is a mistake, a printer's error; it should be 72.

Mr. *Edmunds*.—These annual reports of the law officers are in truth mine. The staff of the library consists of a librarian, Mr. William Atkinson; assistant librarian, Mr. Elwin, and a kind of messenger and assistant, Mr. Padbury. I have lately directed him not to go out of the library, within a week or two; up to that time he was in the habit of going messages, acting as a messenger. I set him to work in the warehouse taking stock; subsequently I found Mr. Elwin, a clerk employed in examining printers' proof specifications, sitting in the library alone, and apart from the other three clerks employed in the same business; that was obviously a most absurd way of doing the business, they should be two and two. I directed Mr. Elwin to go and join the others, and he did. Removing Mr. Elwin thus, I restored Padbury from taking stock in the warehouse to the library, with the strictest injunctions to attend in the library from a quarter to 10, until a quarter before 4, upon the readers, and to do nothing else whatever for anybody, and not to be used as a messenger in any shape. There are 36 readers in a day, including those who come to see the directory or the map. This is on an average of a week. (Puts in paper (A.) May 16 to 21 inclusive.)

Mr. *Woodcroft* produces visitors' books, which have been kept since the institution of the library, in columns showing name of visitor, address, subject of search, name of work, date. A week or two ago, Mr. Edmunds took away the books, and had slips of paper substituted, and made orders directing names of specifications, &c.

Mr. *Greenwood*.—Were the new directions given in writing, or by word of mouth?

Mr. *Edmunds*.—By word of mouth, I believe.

Mr. *Greenwood*.—To whom?

Mr. *Edmunds*.—To Mr. Elwin.

Mr. *Elwin*, (Assistant librarian). The directions were in writing; they were given to Mr. Allison.

Mr. *Allison*, (Assistant librarian). The visitors' books were withdrawn from the library about a fortnight ago. By Mr. Edmunds' order. Slips of paper were substituted, such as these (produced by Edmunds). This is the order, 9th May 1864, beginning with what Mr. Edmunds said verbally. He said that no reader was to take book, specification, or periodical, without an attendant handing them. There was no alteration or addition to the written order (order produced). A copy was posted in the visitors' room.

Mr. *Woodcroft*.—Subsequently I replaced the book; the new order was impracticable.

Mr. *Atkinson* (Librarian).—The agents complained. They said they would rather go away and give up the search; if they were to write the names of the specifications they consulted it would take several foolscap sheets to make out the list; the order says the title of the specifications. So far from making it impracticable from perverseness, we softened it down upon our own responsibility and allowed readers to put the number of the specifications instead of the titles.

Mr. *Woodcroft*.—It would take more than a day often.

Mr. *Allison* puts in a copy of a report made by him to Mr. Edmunds of the duties of himself and assistants, 22 January 1864. After the order had been given, prohibiting readers from taking down their own books, a great complaint was made by gentlemen, and they wanted explanation of such an order.

Mr. *Edmunds* was referred to, and he utterly denied having given the order, and he said it was a conspiracy against him imputing it to him. This was rather about the written order.

Mr. *Allison*.—Mr. Bolton, Paget, and Vincent were persons that I remember present complaining.

Mr. *Atkinson* read portions of his Return of 22 January 1864. Since that report three gentlemen named in it have been removed, viz.: Mr. Elwin, First Assistant Librarian; Mr. Prosser, Assistant; and Mr. Morris; and for several weeks, or two months, the messenger was removed. He has now returned, but is prohibited from acting as a messenger; he is quite uneducated, but he is placed as a sort of library assistant. In my judgment the library staff is insufficient; and, in my judgment, the messenger was fairly wanted.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—His time was fully occupied; he had to fill up time by stamping the books. Like other messengers he would go out and get lunches, biscuits, or a glass of wine. And, in fact, this saved time to ourselves, who are now obliged to go out for our lunch and to post our own letters. He also carried our messages to and from the warehouse. I assure you his time was never idle. He had to paste labels on boxes, &c., of enormous numbers.

Mr. *Allison,* Mr. *Atkinson,* Mr. *Woodcroft.*—We had a messenger for many years.

Mr. *Greenwood* to Mr. Edmunds.—If this illiterate person, formerly occupied as a messenger, removed by you to the warehouse, and restored to the library with the strict injunctions that you have described, were requested by Mr. Woodcroft or Mr. Atkinson to take a letter to the post, could he do so without disobeying you?—No.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—I have said that if any gentleman wanted to post a letter, he must do it himself. (Mr. Edmunds reads written directions of October 1863.) There were no written directions before. The specifications were always published within five weeks, with hardly an exception. In July, 1863, arrears commenced and so continued. I can't learn why. I don't know that it was on purpose, or a conspiracy, but it looks very like it.

Mr. *Atkinson.*—In my judgment, the arrears were occasioned by Mr. Edmunds' regulations.

Mr. *Lucas.*—The cause of the arrears between July and November, 1863, were, first, the great and unusual number of certified copies required. That was before June. Powell and Prosser would be employed on them, and withdrawn from the current work. There was also an unusual number of specifications. Besides, I think I have learnt that Powell and Prosser would select the copies of specifications from the best agents, and would send them down to the printers without examination. But when Tabram came he insisted upon examining all.

Mr. *Atkinson.*—I called his attention to the loose mode of doing this.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—Jones was called a law-writer, but he was an assistant examiner, and he died, but was not replaced. Jones died a year ago.

Mr. *Lucas.*—Mr. Allen came and did his work.

Mr. *Duffield.*—Jones employed seven or eight years making copies of indexes. Died a year ago. Allen came to his work from the warehouse. No one was put into Allen's place. I ascribe the accumulation of arrears between July and November 1863 to the fact that there was more work than the two men could do. (Mr. Powell and Prosser.) We used to give them more assistance before than then. We were engaged in the arranging and publishing of annual indices. I have only two assistants now; I had three. Childs was the third, and resigned. Since Childs went I have not had another party. I used to lend assistance to those who read and examined the specifications. I had done so for a long time, according as they wanted. I didn't send men to them, but they sent the specifications and copies up to me. We should do 10 or 20 a week, sometimes four, sometimes none throughout the year. On Childs' departure I could not lend the same assistance—perhaps one-half. I understand it to be Mr. Atkinson's duty to superintend the reading and examination of copies of specifications.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—Mr. Powell is now absent without leave for about a fortnight.

Mr. *Duffield.*—I reported to Woodcroft that Tabram had not come to my room.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—I used to ask Mr. Edmunds for more assistance.

Mr. *Greenwood.*—Did you ask him to let Tabram go to Duffield's room in Childs' place?

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—No.

Mr. *Edmunds.*—I reported the nomination of Tabram to the Treasury, and when it was assented to I sent him to the office to take the place of Childs. I did not appoint him to any particular place.

Mr. *Tabram.*—I was put under Mr. Powell by Mr. Woodcroft.

Mr. *Woodcroft.*—I cannot recollect why I made the alteration.

Mr. *Tabram.*—I found the work more than two men can do. I am sure that four are required. There are four now, since 17 May. With the four we can do it.

[Adjourned.

Wednesday, 15 June 1864.

(Shorthand writer attended now and henceforward.)

— No. 9. —

MINUTES OF INQUIRY

TAKEN BEFORE

J. GREENWOOD, Esq., Q.C., AND W. H. HINDMARCH, Esq., Q.C.

CONCERNING THE

MANAGEMENT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

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(MEM.—*No short-hand notes were taken the first Three Days.*)

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MINUTES OF INQUIRY

BEFORE

J. GREENWOOD, Esq., Q.C., AND W. M. HINDMARCH, Esq., Q.C.,

CONCERNING THE

MANAGEMENT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

NOTE.—*Messrs. Greenwood and Hindmarch sat on three days previously to 15th June 1864, viz., 1st June, 2d June, and 6th June, but no shorthand writer attended.*

FOURTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Wednesday, 15th June 1864.

FOURTH DAY.
15 June 1864.

1. *Mr. Edmunds.* At the last meeting Mr. Woodcroft was directed to furnish me with copies of some letters, which he read, of my letter from Scotland, the letter of the Master of the Rolls, and the letters from Sir Fitzroy Kelly, but he has not furnished me with those copies.

Mr. Woodcroft. On two occasions I have asked him to furnish me with copies.

2. *Mr. Edmunds.* Write for your requirements, and you shall have anything. I cannot answer these loose statements. These copies have not been furnished to me, although they were read the other day.

3. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are the papers which you desired Mr. Edmunds to furnish you with a copy?

Mr. Woodcroft. He sent letters to the Treasury and to you gentlemen, but I never had a copy of them.

4. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have sent no letters to the Treasury.

Mr. Woodcroft. Well, to the Audit Office.

5. *Mr. Edmunds.* If Mr. Woodcroft will state in writing the letters he requires, he shall have anything that I can give him.

6. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I want all the letters on this subject; the correspondence you have had with the Commissioners, and everything.

7. *Mr Edmunds.* Those letters I required the other day are copies of letters which Mr. Woodcroft stated in his evidence, and which he read. There was a letter which he read, addressed by me to him from some place in Scotland, and there was a letter from Sir Fitzroy Kelly directing Mr. Woodcroft to come to me for further directions as to his business in the office. These letters I require.

8. *Mr. Greenwood.* As I understand, Mr. Woodcroft says that he has not the slighest objection to furnish you with those letters, if you will be good enough to furnish him with the letters which you have sent, and the different papers and written statements you have made.

Mr. Edmunds. He has got them.

9. *Mr. Greenwood.* If he has not, you are perfectly ready to do so.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but he must particularize them.

Mr. Woodcroft. I cannot particularize them.

Mr. Edmunds. I don't know what he means.

10. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What Mr. Woodcroft says is this: "I volunteered something which gave you "information, and you have not done the same thing "for me. I don't know what you have written to "the Treasury."

11. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have written to the Treasury these letters (*pointing to the same*). There is my correspondence in that heap of papers.

12. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If Mr. Woodcroft mentions letters of any particular date, or if he says that there are some which he has not got, you will give them to him.

Mr. Edmunds. If Mr. Woodcroft will sit down,—I don't mean now, but at any other time,—and write a specific list of the letters he requires, whether they be letters or reports, or anything else that he may require, he shall have them at once.

13. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then just attend to me, if you please. On the 10th of March 1864, Mr. Edmunds made a communication to the Commissioners of Patents. Have you a copy of that, Mr. Woodcroft; because it may be that you have all you re quire? Perhaps we had better go through the list.

Mr. Edmunds. Here is the one of the 10th of March 1864.

14. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; but there are a great many on the 10th of March 1864.

15. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are eight.

16. *Mr. Edmunds.* Do you mean that there are eight on the 10th of March 1864?

17. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes.

FOURTH DAY.

15 June 1864.

18. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I have nothing so late as that.

19. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you got the letter of the 1st December 1863 to the Lord Chancellor ?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, I have not.

Mr. Edmunds. I have no letter of that date.

20. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have it here in numerical order ; here it is, with Mr. Edmunds' own writing upon it.

Mr. Edmunds. He has had that. It was sent to him by the Lord Chancellor, and he has answered it.

21. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well then, there is a correspondence with respect to the Specification Division of 20th January 1864 ?

Mr. Woodcroft. We have not got that.

Mr. Hindmarch. It is here.

Mr. Woodcroft. I have not had it.

22. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you must have a copy of that.

23. *Mr. Edmunds.* There is a report on the correspondence of the Specification Division of the Patent Office.

24. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you got that, Mr. Woodcroft ?

Mr. Woodcroft. I have not seen it.

25. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is marked here No. 6. Have you a copy of No. 7, the statement of Mr. Edmunds to the Commissioners of Patents on 20th January 1864 ?

Mr. Woodcroft. I think I have.

26. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then No. 8 is another statement on the 25th January; have you that ?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, I have not.

27. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Look again, and see whether you have not, because it is five days later than the other.

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, I have it.

28. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that brings us to the 10th of March, and there are several of that date. The first is a report by Mr. Edmunds in answer to a statement of Mr. Woodcroft; have you got that ?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, I have.

29. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is a second report of the same date ?

Mr. Edmunds. There is no second report of the same date.

30. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes ; your answer to the statement of Mr. Woodcroft.

Mr. Edmunds. He has got the first and second report.

Mr. Woodcroft. No, I have not; I want a copy of the second report.

Mr. Edmunds. This is it (*handing same to Mr. Woodcroft*).

31. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you a copy of that ?

Mr. Woodcroft. I think not.

Mr. Edmunds. If you have any doubt about it, you may have another copy ; but you have had one already.

Mr. Woodcroft. I have not seen this.

32. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you must have a copy of it. The next is Mr. Edmunds' report on the correspondence in the Specification Division.

Mr. Woodcroft. That I have not had.

33. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is Mr. Edmunds' report on the journals of the Commissioners, and another report and statement of Mr. Edmunds respecting the bills for abridgments. Have you that ?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, sir.

Mr. Edmunds. They have had them all, but they may have them again.

34. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The next is one of the same date ; a copy of a statement of Mr. Woodcroft's, together with Mr. Edmunds' reply thereto.

Mr. Woodcroft. I have not got that.

Mr. Edmunds. I should wish to see the paper.

Mr. Hindmarch. You can have all of them.

Mr. Greenwood. It seems rather singular that in this very paper he answers these papers.

35. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The next is Mr. Edmunds report on the state of the business in respect of the abridgments. Have yot had that?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, sir.

36. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is another one of the same date ; Mr. Edmunds' statement to the Treasury respecting the condition of the Patent Office.

Mr. Edmunds. He can have that, that is the matter I gave to you as to settling my accounts with the Treasury Office ; but he may have it all.

37. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is the statement respecting the duties of Librarian. That is what Mr. Edmunds handed in at the last meeting.

Mr. Edmunds. That does not deal with the library question at all.

38. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, I did not say it did,. Then No. 15 is a copy of a statement of Mr. Woodcroft's, with Mr. Edmunds' reply to it.

Mr. Edmunds. No difficulty on my part will be raised to his having them ; but he has had them already.

Mr. Woodcroft. That is the only one I have had furnished to me (*handing a paper to Mr. Hindmarch*).

Mr. Edmunds. The whole four of the Commissioners of Patents have had all these papers, and he has had them also.

39. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This document is our No. 8. Now I think we can go on.

40. *Mr. Edmunds.* I require from Mr. Woodcroft copies of the letters which he had from the Master of the Rolls and from Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and also a copy of the letters which he had addressed from Scotland.

41. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have mentioned that.

42. *Mr. Edmunds.* But he has not given them to me.

43. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, let it be understood that you are to have a copy.

44. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I want him to return the Latin document, for the copy of which I paid 4*d.* a folio myself. (*To Mr. Edmunds*) You took it away with you. Do you mean to let me have it ?

45. *Mr. Edmunds.* I took it away to see what the clerks of the office were employed upon.

46. *Mr. Woodcroft.* The clerks of the office were not employed upon it.

47. *Mr. Greenwood.* Before Mr. Hindmarch came in Mr. Woodcroft handed to me this paper (*producing same*). Has Mr. Edmunds had a copy of it ?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, it is only just finished.

48. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I think it must be either read aloud, or a copy made of it.

49. *Mr. Edmunds.* No; I object entirely to any paper being put in in that way. I must have a copy of it.

50. *Mr. Greenwood.* We are not going to deal with it until you have had an opportunity of replying to it.

51. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At present this is a counter statement ; we shall have others by and by.

52. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we will read it by and by.

53. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, I think that would be better.

54. *Mr. Edmunds.* I require Mr. Atkinson to bring in all the slips of the readers in the library from the 3rd June. They have been taken out by some one. They are public accounts, and I desire Mr. Atkinson the librarian to go and bring them here at once.

55. *Mr. Atkinson.* They are in Mr. Woodcroft's office.

56. *Mr. Edmunds.* Then Mr. Woodcroft will get them. No officer has a right to take away public documents, and lock them up.

57. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In the meantime there is nothing to prevent us going on. You do not want them for the present purpose ?

58. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, I do. I want them for the purpose of the library question. I want to examine them. There can be no difficulty about getting them. He can send Mr. Atkinson for them. This is one of the things:—an officer chooses to take public documents and lock them up, so that I, the managing head of the office, am not allowed to see them. At present I desire Mr. Woodcroft to bring them and place them in this room, because questions will arise upon them hereafter.

59. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is quite clear that they must be produced.

60. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes. Let the librarian go and get them. It is a pretty way to conduct business. Probably he has locked them up in the wine cellar which he has established here.

61. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you contemplate making the establishment of that wine cellar a subject of charge in the course of this inquiry?

62. *Mr. Edmunds.* Well, I have desired him to remove it. There is a strong room for the deposit of the books and papers relating to the sales; all the sale books, and all the books of record of the distribution of the books and specifications. It is property which has been distributed and sold to the value of 175,000*l.*; and all that is laying about, some in the warehouse, liable to be burned at any moment, while the strong room, which is fire-proof, and was purposely provided for them, is occupied by Mr. Woodcroft's wine cellar. He has filled it with wine, and he refuses to remove the wine, or to give me the key. I have given notice to him a fortnight back, and I wrote to him requiring that he should remove it. I shall apply to the Lord Chancellor for an order. I have abstained from applying for the order, to give him a fortnight's time for the removal of the goods.

63. *Mr. Greenwood.* And the establishment of that wine cellar by Mr. Woodcroft is, in your judgment, a breach of duty?

64. *Mr. Edmunds.* Clearly, because he has applied to his own private purposes a room in the office which is absolutely necessary for the safe custody of the records and sale books relating to the specifications.

65. *Mr. Greenwood.* It may not be absolutely possible to avoid bringing in these incidental charges, but it is extremely inconvenient to bring them in from time to time. We have been endeavouring to go into the general history of the duties of this office, having allowed all persons ample time to make and defend any charges that may be brought before us.

66. *Mr. Edmunds.* If Mr. Woodcroft will remove the wine, and deliver up the room to its proper purposes, I will say no more about it, but I require that. These sale books and records are my vouchers to the Audit Office for the sales that have been made.

67. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We are at present endeavouring to ascertain the nature of the duties to be performed in each of the departments of this establishment, with the view of enabling us better to inquire into all the charges, and we have been driven off the enquiry by a side wind into charges which would be more properly brought before us hereafter. First, let us get through a fair and proper examination of every branch of the establishment, and then we will go into all these other matters.

68. *Mr. Edmunds.* Will you direct the librarian to bring those slips into the room, and place them here on the table?

69. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not know that we have any authority to do anything of that sort.

70. *Mr. Edmunds.* I say that they are necessary. I shall put them in by and by, when we come to the library question. The library question is one that must be stated from the beginning, and you cannot go into it unless you have Mr. McCulloch present.

71. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We are endeavouring to ascertain the nature of the duties of all the officers. If that gentleman is necessary to give us information, pray let him come; but with regard to calling upon a gentleman to produce documents, and to bring them into this room, we have no power over the establishment. We are here merely to conduct a particular enquiry, and all that we can do is to say, under the authority of the Commissioners, that if we want documents, they must be brought to us.

72. *Mr. Edmunds.* I demand them. Mr. Woodcroft has no more business to take these things out of the library and lock them up, than he has to take my coat off my back. I demand and require them, and I demand Mr. Atkinson to deliver up those slips to me. It is perfectly ludicrous for the business of the office to be carried on in that way. He has taken these things away, and locked them up. I also require Mr. Woodcroft to deliver to me copies of those letters, which he was ordered to do more than a week back, and he has not done so.

73. *Mr. Woodcroft.* You may have those letters.

74. *Mr. Greenwood.* He has promised to let you have them, and I have no doubt that he will do so.

75. *Mr. Edmunds.* Will you produce those slips? They will be required when we come to the question of the library, and they may as well be put in now as be put in a week hence.

76. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you any further information to give us as to the routine of the business in the library portion of the establishment?

Mr. Edmunds. With respect to the library question, you must begin at the beginning. It is impossible that it can be worked backwards; it must be begun from the beginning, from the first establishment of the library. It is quite clear that you must take it step by step, and go through the proceedings with reference to the procurement of books and the dealings between Mr. Woodcroft and the librarian and Mr. McCulloch; and that you cannot do unless you have Mr. McCulloch here. At present Mr. McCulloch is unable to come out of the house. He is well enough, but he has had an attack of inflammation of the bronchial tube, and he has been desired by his physicians not to go outside his house, but he says that he will be glad to give his drawing room at any time you may appoint, if you choose to conduct the inquiry there with reference to the library.

77. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Where is it?

78. *Mr. Edmunds.* Close to Westminster Abbey. There would be a convenience in that, because he has all his books and all his correspondence, which will necessarily be produced there with him.

79. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The only thing we want to know now is, whether, in answer to Mr. Greenwood's inquiry, you will tell us whether or not there is any general information which you desire to give us respecting the nature of the duties to be performed by the officers or the servants of this establishment in the library?

80. *Mr. Edmunds.* No. I require respectfully that that question of the library shall be taken from the beginning, and I maintain that you can only try that question of the library by enquiring into the whole subject in the way that I propose, and that Mr. McCulloch must be present and produce his papers.

81. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not know that you quite see what Mr. Greenwood and I mean. We are now merely endeavouring to give a general description of what is to be done in the library, and of what is required. What you are now talking about is more with regard to those charges which you seek to bring against the various persons who have been employed there.

82. *Mr. Edmunds.* No; they are charges against me.

83. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, both are charges and counterchanges, if you like.

84. *Mr. Edmunds.* My charges are merely in

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explanation of things incidentally introduced. I make no charges against them, but my charges come out in my answer, as a matter of necessity.

85. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then if we have now got through the general nature of the business to be transacted in that office, it seems to me that the only other thing we have to enquire about is the museum.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, you must have Mr. Smith the curator here, before you can enquire into the museum.

86. *Mr. Greenwood.* I understand at this moment, that you are not desirous of giving us any further information as to the routine of the business transacted in the library itself?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not quite understand you. I cannot conveniently give any further intelligible information without Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Greenwood. Do not misunderstand me. Mr. McCulloch does not transact his business here, nor has he been in the habit of doing so. We do not want to ask Mr. McCulloch for any information as to the supply of books and stationery to the library. We desire at present to ascertain the general duties of the different officers of the establishment in the library here, and Mr. McCulloch could give us no information as to that.

Mr. Edmunds. The general duties are taking care of the books, and supplying the books to readers who come in.

88. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You made a statement of considerable length here the other day, and we took notes of it. I suppose you have nothing further to add upon that part of the case?

Mr. Edmunds. Touching the library?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

89. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have nothing further to add than to say that I have a great deal to say upon the library question.

90. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you are not prepared with it yet?

Mr. Edmunds. No, because Mr. McCulloch is not here. If he were present I could go into it instantly. It is losing time working backwards, and to no purpose, unless you have Mr. McCulloch present.

91. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am sorry that our mode of conducting the business does not seem to please you, but at the same time we must exercise our own discretion in getting information, and at present we only ask you to give such information, if you have any desire to give it, as Mr. McCulloch cannot give us. Now, Mr. Woodcroft, have you any information to give us as to the nature of the duties of the officers of the establishment in and connected with the library?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes. Mr. Atkinson is chief librarian, but he has very little time to attend to his duties.

Mr. Atkinson. I have already handed in a paper to you upon the subject.

Mr. Hindmarch. Is this it; "22nd January 1864, No. 19"?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, that is it, and I can confirm that statement, which is as clear as it can be made.

92. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was handed in to us at the last meeting.

93. *Mr. Edmunds.* Well, I reserve my answer to all that until the time comes when the library question is to be gone into; but it is all nonsense.

Mr. Hindmarch. Then are we to understand that you have nothing to add to that?

94. *Mr. Woodcroft.* It contains a statement from each gentlemen of his duties; but speaking, generally, I must say that they are most industrious and most attentive to the public.

Mr. Edmunds. No one denies that.

95. *Mr. Greenwood.* Previous to the year 1862 has Mr. Edmunds taken any part in the management of the library?

Mr. Woodcroft. None whatever at any time.

Mr. Edmunds. "At any time?" Have I never had communication with you?

Mr. Woodcroft. I thought I was answering the Commissioner.

96. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not think you ought to interrupt just at present, Mr. Edmunds; you may ask any questions you like afterwards. (*To Mr. Woodcroft.*) Has it been necessary for you from time to time to communicate with Mr. Edmunds on the subject of your own duties?

Mr. Woodcroft. Very seldom, because Mr. Edmunds has been very seldom at the office; but when he has come, I have always communicated with him. I have been most open with him, as I shall be with you, gentlemen. I have kept nothing back.

97. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now taking some years together previous to 1862, how often, according to the best of your judgment, should you say that Mr. Edmunds has attended at the office?

Mr. Edmunds. I beg your pardon for interrupting you; but to what division of the office do you refer?

98. *Mr. Greenwood.* To any part of the office.

Mr. Woodcroft. At the breaking up of Parliament Mr. Edmunds leaves town, and he comes to town six months afterwards. I do not see him for six months, and then he comes probably once a fortnight during the other six months at about a quarter to four in the afternoon, and stops a few minutes. He does not come oftener than once a fortnight, and then he only stops a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. Then, on those few occasions, his conversation was not always of business, but merely upon the topics of the day.

99. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has any detriment to your branch of the office occurred from his absence, in your judgment?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, I do not think there has; none whatever, because he does nothing when he is here, except interfering by discharging persons.

Mr. Edmunds. There, you see, he gets to the opposite. He says interfering.

Mr. Woodcroft. He is perfectly valueless in other respects; that is, he does nothing in the office. He never reached a book down for a reader. He never conversed with any one. He has done no business in the office. He comes in, and walks through, and that is all. I can clear up now what I could not clear up last time, most distinctly. When Mr. Child was dismissed, or when he left, another gentleman, Mr. Tabrum, was brought into the office. I could not clear this up before, but now I can, because Mr. Tabrum can come and tell you himself about it. Mr. Edmunds came, he said, into his room where I had placed him, and asked him what he did there. "I told him," says Mr. Tabrum, "that you had placed me there, and that you had placed Mr. Prosser in the office." It is true that I did place Mr. Prosser there, but I told Mr. Edmunds that I had put him there; and it was done with his sanction, because I took him through the office, and showed him what I had done, and he said that it was quite right.

Mr. Edmunds. I take it that that was doing business in the office.

100. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let me ask you,—I do not think we have got the date very clearly,—when was the library first commenced. You told us first that it was commenced by Mr. Woodcroft's books being brought here, but when did you really begin to have visitors?

Mr. Atkinson. On the 10th March 1855.

101. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is there any other information that you have to give us respecting the library?

Mr. Woodcroft. Its present state is what I have complained about. It is in a most disgraceful state; and if you gentlemen look at it, you will find that it is a disgrace.

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt it is.

102. *Mr. Atkinson.* With respect to periodicals, the supply has been stopped for some weeks.

Mr. Edmunds. Why ?

103. *Mr. Atkinson.* It is a very important constituent part of the library, the scientific periodicals, but they have been stopped for some weeks.

104. *Mr. Edmunds.* Who has stopped them ?

Mr. Atkinson. Patent agents and others come expressly to look at them ; but the supply has been stopped in consequence of the removal of the messenger. Mr. Edmunds gave the messenger an order that he was to discontinue the periodicals.

105. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could they not have been sent by the booksellers ?

Mr. Atkinson. Most of them are given to the library ; and as they have not taken the trouble to send a messenger with them, the least we can do is to send a messenger for them.

Mr. Edmunds. I think I can answer this at once.

106. *Mr. Greenwoed.* Where do they come from ; various places, or only one ?

Mr. Atkinson. One office is in Fleet Street, and another is in the City, and so on.

107. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often do they come out ?

Mr. Atkinson. Once or twice a week.

108. *Mr. Hindmarch.* One is the Mechanics' Magazine, I suppose ?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes ; and it takes a litlte time to collect them.

109. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A suggestion was made about the removal of the messenger.

110. *Mr. Edmunds.* I can explain that fully, and at once. I found three men in the library, the librarian, and two assistant librarians ; one of the assistants is Mr. Elwin. Mr. Elwin sat in the library, not doing the work of the library, but doing work with reference to the question that you had the other day before you, upon which there is more yet to be said. He was doing work, as he stated here the other day, on the printing of the specifications. I directed Mr. Elwin to go with the other four clerks employed on this work, and that they should sit in the same room. Having taken Mr. Elwin from the library, I removed a man, a messenger, who is an intelligent and sufficiently educated man, and I placed him in the library to do the work which Mr. Elwin was not doing, but which Mr. Elwin was nominally doing.

111. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is a man who had been a messenger ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I brought him back. At that time this messenger was doing work in the warehouse. This is altogether a most utterly false statement. I did place this Mr. Padbury in the library, and I did direct him that he was not to be employed as a messenger, but that he was to be employed there in attending on the readers ; and as to this nonsense about not being able to get periodicals, why did they not get them ? why did they not write to these people to send them ?

112. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is he an illiterate man ?

Mr. Edmunds. No ; so far from it that, is employed in the evenings in the Post Office.

113. *Mr. Atkinson.* He can write and read.

Mr. Edmunds. And that is quite enough.

114. *Mr. Woodcroft.* He is an ill-educated man.

Mr. Edmunds. No, he is not.

115. *Mr. Woodcroft.* He is self-educated.

116. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is more in his favour, but he is sufficiently educated to be employed by the Post Office after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, in sorting letters.

117. *Mr. Edmunds.* He is a very well conditioned man. Mr. Ruscoe knows him well enough.

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes, I know him.

118. *Mr. Edmunds.* However, educated or not, he has taken the place of a man who did nothing whatever in the library, but who sat in the library, and was a leading man in this business of printing and examining the specifications.

119. *Mr. Atkinson.* He is quite unfitted for the work, for he could not read a French journal or work, and it was necessary for himself or one of the other gentleman to get such a work if it was required by a reader.

120. *Mr. Edmunds.* What did Mr. Elwin do there before he was removed ?

Mr. Atkinson. He was employed daily in the service of the library.

121. *Mr. Edmunds.* Mr. Elwin stated here himself that he was employed the whole day on the printing and examination of the specifications.

122. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is Mr. Elwin here ?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, we can fetch him in. (*Mr. Elwin was then sent for.*)

123. *Mr. Edmunds.* He stated to me that almost the whole of his time was occupied in that way.

124. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I see him daily attending to the readers in the library.

Mr. Edmunds. How could he do that and do the work of examining proofs of specifications as well ?

125. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Elwin says, with regard to his duties, that he is engaged in preparing the matter for press, in examining proofs of specifications and disclaimers, in collecting and arranging books, and compiling the manuscript of the same, in extracting a list for publication in the Commissioners Journal, in assisting visitors to make their searches, and attending to the general business of the library.

126. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is a long time since, but when I put this Mr. Padbury into the library I found Mr. Elwin employed so entirely that he did nothing in the library, or next to nothing, so far as attending to the readers was concerned, and that he was employed upon that work, for I found him upon it, examining prints and proofs of specifications ; that was the work, and it was manifest that men sitting in different parts of the office was not the way to carry on the business. I have something more to say upon that, as we have gone back to it.

127. *Mr. Greenwood.* Previous to 1862 have there been any duties habitually performed by the Clerk to the Commissioners in the library ?

Mr. Woodcroft. I never saw him perform any duties there.

128. *Mr. Greenwood.* And, in your judgment, would the library and specification part of the establishment go on as well whether there was or was not a Clerk to the Commissioners ?

Mr. Woodcroft. It would go on a great deal better, because Mr. Edmunds has done nothing but change persons from one place to another from the beginning.

129. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he has interfered to control the different arrangements of the library ?

Mr. Woodcroft. He has frequently.

Mr. Edmunds. From time to time.

Mr. Woodcroft. From the beginning.

130. *Mr. Edmunds.* And who made the arrangements in the specification division with the Treasury from the first, with the Stationary Office, and with the printer with reference to the work ? Had you anything to do with it ? Did you ever see the Treasury or the printer or Mr. McCulloch upon the subject.

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, several times.

131. *Mr. Edmunds.* You could not possibly do so, because the whole thing was with me. The whole thing was settled at a meeting between Sir Charles Trevelyan myself, and Mr. McCulloch, as to the mode of printing, and everything.

[Mr. Edwin here entered the room.]

132. *Mr. Greenwood.* Suppose the office were going to be now for the first time constructed or reconstructed; in your judgment is it of any advantage that the Clerk to the Commissioners should have any con-

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trol or superintending power over the specification division or the library?

Mr. Woodcroft. I should say certainly not.

133. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not ask you with reference to the present clerk and yourself,—between whom there is a considerable quantity of ill blood and distrust;—but supposing there was a person to whom no one could object, either in temper, manners, or judgment, according to your notions of the experience you have had of the office, if it were to be reconstructed, would it, in your judgment, be a public service or advantage that the Clerk to the Commissioners should have any superintendence or control over the library or the specification division?

Mr. Woodcroft. In my opinion it would not.

134. *Mr. Greenwood.* To whom then do you think that the power of controlling and making rules for that part of the establishment, and of looking after the different clerks and officers, should be delegated?

Mr. Woodcroft. I think Mr. Atkinson is sufficiently capable of looking after the library; with additional assistants he would do it very well.

135. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think that no one should look after him?

Mr. Woodcroft. I think he can do that part well.

136. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think that there should be no head of the office other than the librarian, and that he should be responsible to no one except the Commissioners?

Mr. Woodcroft. I think not. From what I have seen of Mr. Atkinson I think he would undertake it differently.

137. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think that you ought to be responsible to no one but the Commissionors?

Mr. Woodcroft. I think not.

138. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not know whether you quite see the way in which Mr. Greenwood puts it. Supposing some gentleman other than yourself were filling your office, and some gentleman other than Mr. Edmunds were filling his office, looking at it in that light, totally irrespective of any personal consideration, would it be an advantage to this establishment that the chief librarian should be overlooked or controlled in the performance of his duties by some officer above him controlled by the Commissioners?

Mr. Woodcroft. I do not think so.

139. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see, the Commissioners, having most important practical duties to perform all through the year nearly, cannot exercise any personal superintendence over the details of the office; therefore I ask you, in your judgment, do you think it right that the office should be left with half a dozen heads over the different divisions, or that there should be one head interposed between them and the Commissioners?

140. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you had any one of the Commissioners here attending in this establishment to inspect any part of it?

Mr. Woodcroft. Not attending to any duties in the office, but two or three of them have come in,—the present Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

141. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, you mean that the Chancellor came in when he was Attorney General.

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes; to look to the adequacy of the accommodation.

142. *Mr. Edmunds.* I never saw one of the Commissioners in this office; no one ever required them to come in, and no one ever asked them.

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes; Lord Cranworth called in once, and the Master of the Rolls has been two or three times.

143. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Woodcroft gave some information about Mr. Edmunds' attendance, and about his being six months absent in the year, and only here about once a fortnight during the other six months.

Mr. Edmunds. That is not true.

Mr. Woodcroft. It is true.

144. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Edmunds denies it Now we want to know, can any other gentleman give us any information upon the point?

145. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I am stating, of course, what I know with regard to my own department, but you can ask Mr. Atkinson.

146. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How often does your knowledge enable you to say he attended, Mr. Atkinson?

Mr. Atkinson. I have not seen him so often as Mr. Woodcroft has stated, but that may be because Mr. Edmunds has transacted business with Mr. Woodcroft and not with myself. Mr. Edmunds has not interfered with me in the library, except to stop the supply of books.

147. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did he interfere before 1862?

Mr. Atkinson. Not in the direction of the library.

148. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I mean with respect to the conduct of the library, or with the officers of the library?

Mr. Atkinson. Never, to my knowledge.

149. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Or with reference to the supply of books?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes.

150. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Before 1862?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes.

151. *Mr. Edmunds.* When?

Mr. Atkinson. At the close of 1859 Mr. Edmunds sent for me, and directed that no order for purchasing or binding books should be sent during the following year, 1860. That order was obeyed, and there was a complete suspension of binding.

152. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was that Mr. Edmunds' first interference?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes, it was his first interference with my duties.

153. *Mr. Greenwood.* When was that?

Mr. Atkinson. At the close of 1859 the order was given.

154. *Mr. Hindmarch.* For what reason was that?

Mr. Atkinson. No reason was assigned.

155. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was that a convenient thing for the library?

Mr. Atkinson. It was very much the contrary, for we had first or second volumes of many works, and were waiting for their completion. We were unable to supply readers with the complete work.

156. *Mr. Edmunds.* I never gave any such order at all; I utterly deny it. I never gave any such order as that there should be no binding, nor any supply of books, for the year. There was a sum of money——However, I will not go into that now, I think that will come out in the library question, but 1,200*l.* or 1,300*l.* had been expended in binding in one year irregularly; not by my orders, nor by the orders of Mr. McCulloch, but it had been done irregularly.

157. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In what year was that?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know quite, but I have no doubt that it was at that time. I ought to have thrown it on them, and have let them fight it out as they could with the Treasury; but Mr. Woodcroft thought proper to give the order, and employ a binder to mount and bind a set of specifications for the museum. This he did on his own responsibility.

158. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was that?

Mr. Woodcroft. I do not know when it was.

159. *Mr. Edmunds.* It was about that period that he is speaking of. This bill Mr. McCulloch refused to pay; and he very properly refused, on two grounds; first, that it was excessive, and that he had no funds to meet such a demand; and, in the next place, that it was irregular, and that he had never ordered the work to be done. This matter stood over, and at last I was obliged to apply to the Treasury for a special order to have it paid. On that occasion, no doubt, I directed that there should be no further binding for some time to come. There was no fund for it. Now the Trea-

sury, by an order which I can produce, have limited the cost of the supply of books to 300*l.* a year; but here, for the binding of books between 1,200*l.* and 1,300*l.* was spent in one year. Well, of course, I very properly directed that there should be no binding for a considerable length of time, and that the supply of books required should be limited and brought within the 300*l.* a year. It was my duty to do so.

160. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was the binding included in the sum of money voted for books?

Mr. Edmunds. No; but it could not be supposed that 300*l.* was to be spent in the year in buying books, and that 1,200*l.* or 1,300*l.* should be spent in the year in binding.

162. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you say to that, Mr. Atkinson.?

Mr. Atkinson. It was not for binding for the library that the money was spent, but for the Patent Museum. There was a separate vote taken for the Patent Museum. The binding was not for the library at all. A separate vote was always taken for the library.

163. *Mr. Edmunds.* I must be allowed to explain that. I take nothing from Parliament for binding, for the purchase of books, or for lithography. The whole of that is paid by Mr. McCulloch. Mr. McCulloch makes his requisition to the Treasury for those things. I have the order, which I can produce when we come to the question of the library,—the order of the Treasury limiting Mr. McCulloch to 300*l.* a year for the supply of books. There was no specific limitation with respect to the binding; and, as Mr. McCulloch said, "you are not to spend 300*l.* a year in books, and 1,200*l.* a year in binding, and I cannot give it to you when I have not got it." Upon that occasion I spoke, no doubt, very strongly to them on the subject of trading with a private bookbinder.

164. *Mr. Woodcroft.* It was not a private book binder; it was a gentleman who had the contract for the binding of Government. It was not contracting with a private bookbinder.

165. *Mr. Edmunds.* There is a great deal of that will come out,—a great deal of these irregularities.

166. *Mr. Greenwood.* You charge them as part of the fault that you find with employing some private bookbinder. The answer to that is, the same person they employed usually contracts for the Government.

Mr. Edmunds. In the purchase of books private people have been employed, and here is the inconvenience.

167. *Mr. Greenwood.* We are not on the purchase of books now, but on the binding.

Mr. Woodcroft. Mr. Edmunds says that we gave binding to a private bookbinder. It is no such thing. The books have gone to the Government stationer.

168. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Surely you must know that, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. I did not; but I know that I was obliged to go to the Treasury, and I am sorry now that I did it, for I ought to have left them to fight it out with Mr. McCulloch; but I went to the Treasury, at his earnest request, to get him out of this scrape, and I got the Treasury to give an order for the payment of the binding of these books, but at the same time I had a good severe rap over the fingers, and it served me right.

169. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have had that explanation before almost precisely as you have given it just now; but we are diverted out of the Library question into the Museum, and we do not want to go there at present.

Mr. Edmunds. No; this is incidental to the question stated in that document, that I stopped the supply of books and the binding. I answer that by explaining the reason why I did it. No doubt I did in that particular year direct that there should be no more demand for books and no more binding.

170. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You told us just now that Mr. Atkinson's statement to that effect was untrue, and that you never gave such an order?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I stated that I had not stopped the supply of periodicals.

171. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; Mr. Atkinson stated that the binding was ordered to be discontinued for the year '60. You told us just now you gave no such order.

Mr. Edmunds. No, I said I gave no such order for the stopping of periodicals.

172. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No one ever said you did, Mr. Edmunds.

173. *Mr. Edmunds.* Oh, yes, he said so; he said I stopped the periodicals.

174. *Mr. Atkinson.* My remark about the stopping of the periodicals applies only to the arrangement made in the last month or so; but this question about binding was in '60.

175. *Mr. Edmunds.* It may have been in that year '60. I have a recollection that it was at the time when the question of obtaining from the Treasury an order for the payment of this enormous bill was under discussion. It was a wasteful and abominable thing to be done, but I consented to apply to the Treasury to get that matter put straight, and I have no doubt that I did order that no more binding should be done for that year.

176. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In the following year you mean, because the order was given in December '59, that no books should be bound during the following year. Now, either such an order was given, or it was not.

Mr. Edmunds. It was no written order, it was in conversation; and in blowing them up over this matter, I said, "I am in a difficulty; you bring me into a "difficulty with Mr. McCulloch on this subject, "because you order books here for which you have "no authority from me." But when you come to the question of the Library, Mr. McCulloch will give you the correspondence, which forms a bulk as thick as this (*describing it*), dealing with these irregularities of ordering books at any booksellers that happened to be.

177. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think we must have a definite answer to a definite question. Mr. Atkinson said, that at the latter end of 1859 he was called into Mr. Woodcroft's office, and received an order from you that during the year 1860 no books should be bound. Now that order was either given or it was not.

Mr. Edmunds. He specifies dates. I cannot specify any date. I can only connect a verbal order of that kind with my recollection. I have a perfect recollection of giving a verbal order of that kind, but that order was in connection with the waste of 1,200*l.* for binding these books.

178. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How could that be if it was in the Museum Department?

Mr. Edmunds. I had to do with it.

179. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to know your reason. Was your reason for ordering no books to be bound for the use of the Library this, that there had been a foolish expenditure of money in binding for the Museum?

Mr. Edmunds. Binding for the Museum with respect to books is not apart from this office.

180. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it is apart from the library, is it not?

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt it is. If you will allow me to explain, there is no grant if money from Parliament dealing with binding or with the buying of books, or anything of the sort. I do not enter into the subject at all. I have to deal with Mr. McCulloch for the supply of stationery, for the supply of books, for the printing, and for lithography, under orders from the Treasury; for all these things I deal with Mr. McCulloch, in the regular course, by making what are called "Demands."

181. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say, Mr. Ed-

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munds, that you do not, in preparing the estimate for the coming year, set apart or seek to have set apart a certain sum for the library?

Mr. Edmunds. None whatever.

182. *Mr. Hindmarch.* None?

Mr. Edmunds. No, because, as I stated before, it is Mr. McCulloch who makes the application to Parliament, and not me.

183. *Mr Hindmarch.* It is not a separate thing for the Museum?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

184. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then how do you prepare the estimate?

Mr. Edmunds. I don't prepare it all. I have nothing to do with it.

185. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you not prepare any estimate?

Mr. Edmunds. Not as dealing with matters which Mr. McCulloch supplies.

186. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Surely I have seen the estimates sent in by you.

Mr. Edmunds. Really you have not. You will see the note at the end of the estimate, which exactly corroborates what I say. This is the note: "To the "above charges must be added the expense of print-"ing the specifications," &c. &c. (read down to the words) "supplied to the office, amounting altogether "to the sum of nine thousand six hundred and fifty "pounds for the year 1863–4."

187. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But I see you divide this into "Patent Division" and "Specification Division." In what division is the library comprised?

Mr. Atkinson. The specification division.

Mr. Edmunds. I don't know that it is. I don't think it is at all.

188. *Mr. Greenwood.* You think it is not.

Mr. Edmunds. Hardly. I don't think that it is. It has nothing to do with the specifications, except that the people read them there.

189. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, but, so far as your estimate is concerned, what division is it in?

Mr. Edmunds. There is no estimate for the library at all.

190. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you intend to treat us in that way, Mr. Edmunds. I have here your estimate in writing, I hold it in my hand, and my question to you is, in which of these divisions do you include the library? Here it is, beginning "Patent Division," and another beginning "Specification Division." Now I want to know from you under which of these divisions you place it.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know that I was set out there.

191. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You know very well that you have mentioned the divisions?

Mr. Edmunds. It is the stationery bill; there is nothing here that fixes it really. It is the stationery bill. I don't follow your question. This is all expenditure. It is an estimate for expenditure.

192. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here is a printed copy from the thing sent in by yourself, printed by Parliament, in which the three divisions are stated as distinctly as possible; I want to know in which of these three divisions the library is placed?

Mr. Edmunds. This deals with the clerks. No doubt clerks are included there in the Specification division; that is, the pay of clerks is included there. The question which was put to me was, in which division I considered the library to be?

193. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; the first thing I wanted to know was the distinction between the library and museum, and then you told me that the library and museum were so connected that when considerable expense was incurred in the museum you were obliged to stop binding in the library.

Mr. Edmunds. No; I beg your pardon; I said that on this question, that is, the question of Mr. McCulloch supplying the books and binding and stationery, I did not deal with the specification division, with the patent division, or with the museum division, and that I was restricted by an order from the Treasury to a certain sum. Mr. McCulloch does not appropriate any sum of money to the museum for binding; it is a general thing.

194. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Still I find the estimate for two things kept separate and distinct. There is a patent division, a specification division?

Mr. Edmunds. You will find no estimate by me for the cost of binding books, or of printing; nothing of the sort; but you will find a note at the end of the estimate, explaining that all these things are paid for and done by the Comptroller of Stationery.

195. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then your explanation is, that, so far as respects the cost of binding, it would apply equally to all the divisions of the office?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

196. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That there is no distinction?

Mr. Edmunds. No distinction whatever. And with respect to the supply of books, the limit was 300*l.* a year, under an order from the Treasury, and this expenditure of 1,200*l.* ought never to have been entered into at all.

Mr. Woodcroft. Mr. Edmunds values the sums just as he pleases from year to year.

Mr. Edmunds. How can you say so. I have the order of Mr. Wilson, the secretary of the Treasury, which I produce.

197. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you the order with you?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. It is addressed to the Comptroller of Stationery.

198. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the date of it?

Mr. Edmunds. The 29th August 1859. I will read it. "Sir, I am commanded by the Lords Commis-"sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury," &c. (read down to the words) "of the 1st of April one thousand eight "hundred and fifty-three." There was the order. I obtained that copy from the Stationery Office, and I may add that that was settled between me and Mr. Wilson and the Comptroller of the Stationery, and that being settled, that letter came.

199. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is a mere miscopying. Superintendent of patents means superintendent of specifications, because it alludes afterwards to Mr. Woodcroft, and there is no superintendent of patents.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; it limits the supply to 300*l.* a year. Taking the whole of the years through, more has been expended. All this is a very inconvenient mode of conducting the inquiry in the absence of Mr. McCulloch.

200. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We are driven off at a tangent, unfortunately. We were upon the question of Mr. Edmund's attendance. Mr. Atkinson was telling us how often he had seen Mr. Edmunds at the office. I understood him to say that before 1862 he had only seen Mr. Edmunds once.

Mr. Edmunds. Which I say is false.

Mr. Atkinson. I say that I have not seen Mr. Edmunds so frequently as Mr. Woodcroft.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, you did say so.

201. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often, do you think, taking one year with another, you have seen Mr. Edmunds in this building?

Mr. Atkinson. If you put out of the question the period since the 4th of last November, I should think twice or thrice a year was as many time, as I have seen Mr. Edmunds; that is the average, if you can call it an average.

202. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, personally seeing him.

203. *Mr. Atkinson.* Yes; and then it was while passing through the library to Mr. Woodcroft's office; not in transacting business with him.

Mr. Edmunds. I had none to transact with you.

203. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is, for several years, down to when?

Mr. Atkinson. Down to the 4th last November, when this inquiry commenced.

Mr. Edmunds. You will see by and by that there were a good many interferences on my part, which were, no doubt, very afflicting to people.

204. *Mr. Greenwood.* You saw him once or twice in a year. Was that accidental, or was it for the purpose of any official duty?

Mr. Atkinson. Not for official purposes. I have had no communication with him personally, as he has just stated. Having no business to do with him, it was chiefly in passing through the library to Mr. Woodcroft's office that I observed Mr. Edmunds' presence.

205. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then did you receive orders from any one, or did you act entirely on your own judgment, in the management of the library?

Mr. Atkinson. I deferred to Mr. Woodcroft when I had not authority enough myself.

206. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you consider him, and act as if he were, your superior and controlling officer?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes, certainly, always.

Mr. Edmunds. That will come out; you will see about that.

207. *Mr. Greenwood.* In your judgment did that part of the duties you had to perform suffer any detriment on account of the absence of Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Atkinson. Certainly not.

208. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you cannot make it a subject of complaint that by his absence he deprived you of the power of having recourse to his advice and direction?

Mr. Atkinson. No, I cannot.

209. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you know of any detriment that has been suffered by any part of this establishment, or any officer, in consequence of the personal absence of Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Atkinson. I cannot say that.

210. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Prior to November last?

Mr. Atkinson. No, I cannot say that.

211. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you would not say that he has neglected his duties by being absent?

Mr. Atkinson. I think that follows from the other.

212. *Mr. Greenwood.* There being no duties to perform, you mean.

Mr. Atkinson. No duties to perform, so far as I know; no useful duties.

213. *Mr. Greenwood.* Had he any useless duties to perform?

Mr. Atkinson. Well, I considered it worse than useless to order a suspension of the supply of books for the library for a whole year.

Mr. Edmunds. I beg to say that this must all be started from the beginning. All this is beside the question. All this will come out, my motives and reasons; and I have sufficient reasons, as I will show; but Mr. McCulloch must be present.

214. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have had reference to Mr. Elwin, and as he is present I will just ask him a few questions. Mr. Elwin, I find this statement of your duties, which I understand is given by you.

[Mr. Hindmarch read the statement of the duties down to the words, "General business of the library."]

Is that your statement.

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

215. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is a statement of your duties in the library?

Mr. Elwin. Yes, it is.

216. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you were removed from it?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

217. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was it that you were removed from the library?

Mr. Elwin. The 23rd of last month.

218. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These duties, I see here, have reference to the preparation of MS. copies for the press.

Mr. Elwin. Yes, they have.

219. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you assisted in the library by any persons in the performing of that duty?

Mr. Elwin. No; I performed that duty in the library.

220. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Alone?

Mr. Elwin. Yes, alone.

221. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How could you do that efficiently alone, and without any assistance?

Mr. Elwin. The other portion was performed in another room.

222. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What did you do?

Mr. Elwin. I revised, and in fact edited the specifications.

223. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean the prints?

Mr. Elwin. Yes, the prints and MSS. as well.

224. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What, did you compare the MSS.?

Mr. Elwin. The MSS. I edited, examined, and read over, in fact; and the prints I examined as to their general accuracy, and to see that any corrections I had made in the MSS. were made in the print.

225. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How did you make the corrections in the MSS.? Had you the original specifications by you?

Mr. Elwin. No. It was in this way: I read over the specification, and gave it a title.

226. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Such as you put on the wrapper?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

227. *Mr. Hindmarch.* "Cotton spinning," for instance?

Mr. Elwin. Yes. If the title was a long one, it was a saving of expense to reduce it to as few words as possible, and that I did.

228. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you read the specification through always?

Mr. Elwin. No, not always; I generally read the claim.

229. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You made yourself master of the general nature of the contents.

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

230. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you say you have fixed the title?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

231. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you never examined the copies with the original specifications?

Mr. Elwin. No.

232. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nor assisted in doing that?

Mr. Elwin. No.

233. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was that your chief employment in the library?

Mr. Elwin. It was.

234. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When you were not assisting with the books?

Mr. Elwin. Yes. Any time I had to spare was devoted to indexing, or anything of that sort.

235. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you able to do that efficiently while reading was going on by the visitors?

Mr. Elwin. Oh yes.

236. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did their presence in the library at all interfere with the performance of your duty?

Mr. Elwin. Not at all.

237. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And did you occasionally attend to the persons coming to inquire for books, or assist them in getting the information they wanted?

Mr. Elwin. Yes. I gave them all the information they required.

338. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to the time when you

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were directed to leave the library, were you fully employed in doing the duty you have spoken of?

Mr. Elwin. I was.

239. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did it take up the whole of your time?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

240. *Mr. Hindmarch.* From what hour in the morning to what hour in the evening?

Mr. Elwin. From ten to four.

241. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Every day?

Mr. Elwin. Yes. I was later very frequently than four o'clock, engaged about other business.

242. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was there any inconvenience, either as far as the business of the office or as far as the public were concerned, occasioned by your being employed in the library in the manner you have described?

Mr. Elwin. Well, I should suggest that it was rather a convenience to the public than otherwise, because I was able to give them information which might perhaps be useful.

243. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was there any inconvenience suffered by the business of the office? Were you prevented or retarded in the performance of those duties you have spoken of here so as to render it injurious to the interests of the establishment?

244. *Mr. Elwin.* Do you mean by being in the library?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

Mr. Elwin. Not at all.

245. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then what are you employed upon now?

Mr. Elwin. I have the department under my control entirely now.

246. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are you now performing the same duties that you were before, only that you are not in the library?

Mr. Elwin. I am.

247. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then I find here one statement, that there are four persons employed, Mr. Elwin, Mr. Prosser, and other two gentlemen, appointed, I think, to examine specifications.

Mr. Elwin. Yes; I have altogether at the present time five.

248. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To assist you?

Mr. Elwin. Yes, five to assist me.

249. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that number requisite?

Mr. Elwin. It is, in consequence of an accumulation and arrears having taken place; and I was instructed to get the arrears under by Mr. Edmunds, and I could only do so by having a proper force.

250. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then are there two persons employed in comparing and examining copies with the originals?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

251. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you do the same,—compare the press copies with the proofs?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

252. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You compare them carefully in that way?

Mr. Elwin. Oh yes.

253. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you consider yourself to be in the nature of an editor, superintending the work?

Mr. Elwin. I do.

254. *Mr. Edmunds.* May I ask Mr. Elwin a few questions?

Mr. Hindmarch. Certainly.

255. *Mr. Edmunds.* Is not the business now properly performed, and more properly performed, by the four clerks sitting together in the same room, and all doing the same work, two and two, than if the four clerks employed were dotted about in the office, one in the library, one in another room, and so on. Is not the business performed more properly, more easily, and more accurately?

Mr. Elwin. If I be permitted to state it, I should say, from all being in one room, the noise and confusion is very considerable, and it is only by dint of the greatest possible perseverance that the matter can be examined; but as there is no other room to accommodate them it is a matter of necessity that they are placed together.

256. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I not enter into that question with Mr. Duffield and you and others, and myself suggest that there might be an inconvenience, and did you not all agree that it would not be so?

Mr. Elwin. I suggested to you that it was very inconvenient, and you said at some other time it would be remedied.

257. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I not say that if it were found inconvenient, the two and two reading in the same room, I would have a screen put up, but that it was impossible in the present state of the office to supply more room than the one office for the four, there being in the room next to this even five or six working together?

Mr. Elwin. That conversation might have been with Mr. Duffield.

258. *Mr. Edmunds.* All the clerks were present.

Mr. Elwin. Since you gave me the directions I have not seen you in connexion with the business at all, with exception of the time when I saw you in connexion with Mr. Morris' leave of absence.

259. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is only one more question I want to ask you. Was there a benefit obtained by removing you from the library to the place where you are now?

Mr. Elwin. That was for the purpose of getting the arrear under. The result has been the reduction of the arrear of work.

260. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That has resulted from your removal?

Mr. Elwin. Yes. I have used my utmost endeavours, and I have worked exceedingly hard to do it.

261. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You don't apprehend my question. Has there been any beneficial result produced by Mr. Edmunds taking you out of the library, and placing you in the office where you are now? Has that been a beneficial change?

Mr. Elwin. I really cannot say. I can hardly answer that question.

262. *Mr. Edmunds.* Are you not, to use a common expression, the leader of the gang?

Mr. Elwin. I am the chief examiner.

263. *Mr. Edmunds.* Is it not evidently an advantage, that you being the chief examiner should have the other three who are working under you working with you?

Mr. Elwin. It is. At the same time I should prefer them being in another room. I think two rooms are quite necessary.

Mr. Edmunds. That is quite another question, and I look to that myself.

264. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is it an inconvenient thing to carry on the work you are performing in the library?

Mr. Elwin. No; I could do my work in the library just as well.

265. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Could you control the proceedings of your assistants as well?

Mr. Elwin. Quite. I should simply require a certain amount of work to be done in a certain time, and if they were anywhere else they could not do it.

266. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You know perfectly well how much work two persons can do in a day, I suppose?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

267. *Mr. Edmunds.* How could the odd man work?

Mr. Elwin. There is an immense amount of entering to be done.

268. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes; but in examining how can the odd man work? There must be two and two examining; the great business is the examining.

First, the reading the copies over, which must be done two and two, and the examining of the printer's proofs, which must also be done two and two. It was, therefore, that I made an order that the Saturday half-holiday should, if taken on Saturday, be taken by them all on the Saturday ; but if they liked to commute the Saturday half-holiday they might do do so. I have allowed them to commute the Saturday half-holiday into a whole one once a fortnight; and I have directed that the two should go on a particular day in one week, and that two should go on a particular day in another week, and so to arrange it amongst them, for this simple reason, that as this work is all examination, the odd man is doing nothing if the fourth is away.

269. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that part of your duty ? Do you examine in that way ?

Mr. Elwin. The fact is, that, owing to this accumulation of work, and to make my men work as hard as possible, I have set the example by working myself, and I have examined as well as they ; but to do that, I have been obliged to stop of an evening, so as to do the other portion of my work.

270. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have given you extra assistance to enable you to overcome the arrear. I have allowed you for a short time, for a fortnight or so, two stationers' writers for the purpose of examining—not the printer's proofs, for that is too monstrous—that has been done hitherto ; not (I say) to examine the printer's proofs, but merely to read over the copies for the letter-press printer with the specification itself, so that the printer should have a correct copy to work upon, and so to prevent the great expense and the trouble of having unnecessary proofs. I have allowed for that purpose, and until the arrear has been worked off, extra assistance ; and Mr. Elwin is speakiug of some clerks whom I say I allowed him ; but for the purpose of the examination of the printer's proofs, the four clerks, Mr. Elwin and the other three established clerks, are the men doing this work.

271. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I was going to say why Mr. Elwin sat in that room was, that our library consists of a number of small rooms, and there was not a soul to put in there, and so I put Mr. Elwin there to look after the drawings and books and the readers.

272. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When did this accumulation occur ?

Mr. Elwin. I really cannot say when it took place.

273. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it gradual or sudden ?

Mr. Elwin. I cannot inform you on that point, because the matter was in the hands of Mr. Duffield. He could tell you all about it. My work was in a measure distinct; that is, the examiners were not under my control, therefore I cannot say.

274. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Till you were removed the examiners were not directly under your control at all ?

Mr. Elwin. No, not all.

275. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who had the control of them ?

Mr. Elwin. Mr. Duffield.

276. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is he now removed from that ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

277. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And put in a different branch ?

Mr. Elwin. No ; he is released from the duty in fact.

278. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What does Mr. Duffield do now ?

Mr. Elwin. I suppose he indexes.

Mr. Edmunds. And the superintendence of the sale room is quite enough work for one man.

279. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Will you give us an idea of your judgment with regard to the examinations. There are two classes of examinations. There are the examination of the MSS. copies with the original specifications, and then there are the examinations of proofs coming from the printers with their copies. That is what we understand to be the nature of the duties ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

280. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How many of these are there to do in a year ; is it about 2,000, or what number ?

Mr. Elwin. About 3,000. There would be 6,000 in a year, because there is a double examination.

281. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How many persons are requisite to effect that double examination in the course of a year ?

Mr. Elwin. It would take five.

282. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, one to be editor, as you call yourself, and four to examine ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

283. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That, you think, is absolutely necessary to perform the duty of that department ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes ; I am sure they would all have work enough to do.

284. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have six at present ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes, there are six at present.

285. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are you getting the work gradually under ?

Mr. Elwin. Oh yes, it is getting under.

286. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are you working over hours ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes.

287. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does the office pay anything for over-hour work ?

Mr. Elwin. No. I directed that as there was no excuse offered for this sudden arrear, commencing on the 1st July and reaching its point on the 1st November,—that is, in three months the arrear was extended from the regular five weeks allowed to nine weeks,—I directed that it should be got under by working over-hours. There was no reason assigned for it.

288. *Mr. Greenwood.* I don't think it is accurate to say there was never any reason assigned. There may not have been a good reason to assign, but there was a reason assigned, namely, that the gentlemen used to find their work too heavy, and therefore passed over the specifications that were apparently correct, and which came from a respectable quarter, without any examination at all.

Mr. Edmunds. They never stayed one moment past 4 o'clock, any of them, and I directed that over-hours should be worked if necessary to get up this arrear. I directed that the clerks should set to work, and that if they could not get the arrear under within the regular hours, they must remain later, Mr. Woodcroft, as I was informed, immediately gave a counter order, directing them not to attend.

289. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever receive such an order as that from Mr. Woodcroft. Mr. Edmunds says some of the clerks were ordered not to work over-hours. Did you ever receive such an order from Mr. Woodcroft ?

Mr. Elwin. Never.

290. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To your knowledge did any of the other clerks receive it ?

Mr. Elwin. No; I think it is not all likely to come from Mr. Woodcroft.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Duffield communicated the order.

Mr. Elwin. I have stayed after 4 o'clock, at Mr. Woodcroft's request, repeatedly. I was here for some months after 4 o'clock, by Mr. Woodcroft's directions, some months ago.

291. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In performing those duties ?

Mr. Elwin. Yes ; it was in performing those duties.

Mr. Hindmarch. And others as well ?

Mr. Edmunds. In the Patent Office proper, every clerk works up his business, and if he has not worked up his business at 4 o'clock, he stays until he has

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done so. There is never any arrear there, not for a second; the whole of the work is recorded every evening, and if there is a press of business more on one day than another, it is finished before they leave. So it is in every public office in the country. There is no hardship in it. There has been no valid excuse for these arrears.——(*To Mr. Duffield, who had just entered the room.*) I directed you to communicate to the clerks employed on this business of examination of proofs of letter press, that I insisted on the arrears being got up.

Mr. Duffield. Yes, sir.

Mr. Edmunds. Upon investigation I found no sort of valid excuse for the arrear, which commenced on the 1st July, and reached its extreme limit on the 1st of November; the five weeks allowed having been extended, on the 1st November it was found that it was extended to nine weeks. Having found no reason for it, I insisted that the clerks employed in this business should get up the arrears.

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

294. *Mr. Edmunds.* And that, if it was necessary, they must stay over-hours?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

295. *Mr. Edmunds.* You communicated that to them?

Mr. Duffield. I did.

296. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did Mr. Powell tell you that he had received counter orders; that Mr. Woodcroft had directed him not to stop?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, he did.

297. *Mr. Edmunds.* He had received counter orders from Mr. Woodcroft not to remain after 4 o'clock?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

298. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What are your duties?

Mr. Duffield. My duties are to attend to the printing of the indexes.

299. *Mr. Edmunds.* And to enter them up, and keep them entered up?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

300. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You enter them in a book or in proper manuscript for the press?

301. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that your usual duty?

Mr. Duffield. It has not been my usual duty, but that is a portion of my duty. I have been mixed up with others, and that is the reason I am mixed up with this reading of the specifications.

302. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is Mr. Powell?

Mr. Duffield. One of the readers of the specifications.

303. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Under Mr. Elwin?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

304. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are you an assistant of Mr. Elwin's?

Mr. Duffield. No, I have nothing to do with him.

305. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How came Mr. Edmunds to give you this order to communicate to Mr. Elwin's assistants, rather than to Mr. Elwin himself?

Mr. Duffield. Mr. Elwin had nothing to do with it then; he has only been appointed since.

Mr. Edmunds. At that time?

Mr. Duffield. I cannot say he was at the head; no one was at the head.

306. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The establishment was without a head then?

Mr. Duffield. Yes. I interested myself by sending writers to assist when they were short handed.

307. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, with regard to any counter orders as to not attending; did Mr. Woodcroft ever give you such an order as that you were not to attend after hours?

Mr. Duffield. No, not to me.

308. *Mr. Edmunds.* But Mr. Powell communicated to you?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

309. *Mr. Greenwood.* When was that?

Mr. Duffield. I do not known the date, but it would be about three months ago.

310. *Mr. Greenwood.* How did it arise that he told you that?

Mr. Duffield. Because they discontinued attending late; I wanted to know the reason.

311. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who discontinued?

Mr. Duffield. Mr. Powell and Mr. Abraham who was reading with him.

312. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you want to know the reason?

Mr. Duffield. As I told you before, Mr. Edmunds asked me to see that the arrears were read up.

313. *Mr. Edmunds.* That the arrears were got up.

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

314. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you at that time engaged in that office?

Mr. Duffield. Mr. Edmunds said that I ought to look after it.

315. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you were not in the office?

Mr. Duffield. No.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, you were at that time.

316. *Mr. Greenwood.* You had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Duffield. There is the dispute. Mr. Edmunds says that I have, and Mr. Atkinson says that he is to do it.

317. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The indexing?

Mr. Duffield. No; that is mine, and always has been. It was the reading of these specifications.

318. *Mr. Edmunds.* Then there was a dispute as to the authority,—as to who was the directing head of this business. That was my point, that I found no one directing. Mr. Duffield was supposed to be at the head, and Mr. Atkinson claimed to be at the head. There was no head at all, and the thing was done in a scrambling way. Mr. Duffield has stated that he supplied stationers' writers to help them. There was a business for which a gentleman was appointed at a large salary, and with a large staff of skilled clerks brought in by him to the office for the very purpose, because he brought in every one of them; and that business for which he was appointed, and which was considered so exceedingly important, has dwindled down to the work of stationers' writers. Here is the disclosure, this business of the making of these specifications. The making of them being directed by the Act, and the prints being directed by the Act to be received in evidence in the same manner as an Act of Parliament is received in evidence, it was considered in 1852 necessary that some skilled person should be appointed to conduct the business, and we now find that this business has dwindled down to the work of stationers' writers.

319. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is only a reiteration, Mr. Edmunds, of what you said several meetings ago. We shall not forget it; I will not forget it.

Mr. Edmunds. I think it most important.

320. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We cannot have interjectional speeches of this kind; we cannot afford the time for them; we perfectly well know what you said before, and we shall give every attention to it. This gentleman seems to have given us all the information he can, except as to Mr. Atkinson. Did Mr. Atkinson do those duties at any time?

Mr. Duffield. No, not that I know of. He is here, and he can answer for himself.

321. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I ask you the question.

Mr. Duffield. Yes; but I do not like to answer for other persons.

322. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You will be good enough to answer the question, if you please; the Commissioners have sent us here to make these inquiries?

Mr. Duffield. I do not wish to hide anything. The details of the business were always carried out

by Mr. Powell and the assistants; and if Mr. Atkinson did anything, it was merely superintending him. It came into my hands because I had a good many of these law stationers' clerks around me, and they used to send up to me for assistance when it was wanted.

323. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think I see how it happened. Just let me ascertain. Did the examination of the specifications take place before you got the specifications to enter them in the index? Was that the duty first performed?

Mr. Duffield. We only get the titles for the index; we have nothing to do with the specifications.

324. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have nothing to do with the specifications at all?

Mr. Duffield. No; only in taking the titles.

326. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you did not come in contact with the officers or the clerks who were making these examinations?

Mr. Duffield. No, sir.

327. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Except that you rendered them assistance?

Mr. Duffield. That is all.

328. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then had you ever any management over this office at all?

Mr. Duffield. No; I had no control.

329. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Has that been your occupation from the very time of your entering this establishment.

Mr. Duffield. Yes, sir.

330. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To prepare all these indexes?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

331. *Mr. Hindmarch.* From the very first?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. No one controlled this business.

332. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Except when you were assisting, were you in a different room?

Mr. Duffield. In a different room.

333. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not in the library at all?

Mr. Duffield. Not in the reading room at all.

334. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nor in the library?

Mr. Duffield. No, sir, nor in the library.

335. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore, who controlled these examinations; or who were the persons conducting them? You have very little opportunity of seeing, as I understand.

Mr. Duffield. You are quite right, sir.

336. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is Mr. Powell here?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

337. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did the superintendent of the specifications, or any one, by way of being controller of this business, ever examine any one print or proof of print?

Mr. Duffield. Not to my knowledge.

338. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Your question has reference as to whether Mr. Woodcroft ever did that?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I want Mr. Lucas on that point also.

339. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Had Mr. Woodcroft any duties to perform in your office, so far as you know?

Mr. Edmunds. With reference to indexing?

Mr. Duffield. I consider that I work under his orders altogether. I used to go to Mr. Woodcroft with my difficulties when I had any, and receive his orders upon them from time to time.

340. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever receive any orders from Mr. Edmunds until recently?

Mr. Duffield. No, sir; I think not.

341. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When did Mr. Edmunds first begin to give you any orders?

Mr. Duffield. Somewhere about last November.

Mr. Edmunds. On the occasion of the discovery of this great arrear?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

342. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often did you communicate, if at all, with Mr. Edmunds in the course of the year before 1862?

Mr. Duffield. Do you mean me personally?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes.

Mr. Duffield. Oh, I had nothing to do with Mr. Edmunds.

343. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you receive no directions from him?

Mr. Duffield. No.

344. *Mr. Greenwood.* To the extent of once a year even?

Mr. Duffield. No; I do not know that I ever did that.

345. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever before November last?

Mr. Duffield. Oh yes, I did, because at the time of Mr. Smith's defalcations I had a great deal to do with Mr. Edmunds.

346. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am speaking of before 1862.

Mr. Duffield. Yes, I understand. I have not.

347. *Mr. Edmunds.* You considered that you were under the superintendent of specifications?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

348. *Mr. Edmunds.* You considered that you were doing the work of the superintendent of specifications?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

349. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you, Mr. Woodcroft, any question to ask Mr. Duffield?

Mr. Woodcroft. No. I think he has given a very clear statement.

[Mr. Powell was then called into the room.]

350. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want you, Mr. Powell, to tell us about an order which appears you have stated you received from Mr. Woodcroft, ordering you not to stay after 4 o'clock to work.

Mr. Powell. I had orders from Mr. Duffield to stop and finish up some work.

351. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that a general order, or was it an order given on any particular occasion?

Mr. Powell. No; it was an order from Mr. Duffield that he wished to have the work cleared up.

352. *Mr. Edmunds.* You mean the arrear?

Mr. Powell. Yes, the work in arrear at that time. I stopped by Mr. Duffield's orders after 4 o'clock up to half past 7 or 8.

Mr. Greenwood. Was that on one occasion or several?

353. *Mr. Powell.* For a fortnight I think it was, and then we stopped for three or four nights after that for half a week. Mr. Woodcroft did not really know of it; it was my duty to tell Mr. Woodcroft, perhaps, but I thought he might have heard it from others. Mr Woodcroft asked me from whom I got the orders to stop after 4 o'clock. I said it was Mr. Duffield for whom I was doing it; and Mr. Woodcroft's answer was, that I was not to stop after 4 o'clock, and he being my superior officer I was to obey his orders.

Mr. Woodcroft. That is quite true.

354. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you know that the orders had been given by Mr. Duffield at the direction of Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Powell. I dont think at that time, when I stopped to do the work for Mr. Duffield, that the order was given, it was not given at that time from Mr. Edmunds. I don't think it was at that time.

355. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did anything occur between you and Mr. Woodcroft which led you to know that Mr. Woodcroft was counter ordering an order of Mr. Edmnnds?

Mr. Powell. I am not able to answer that question now. As far as my belief goes, I did not think at the time that it was through Mr. Edmunds that the order was given. It was Mr. Duffield that wished the arrears to be cleared up; I did it for Mr. Duffield.

356. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Woodcroft complained that such an order should be given by Mr. Duffield instead of coming from him.

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Mr. Powell. The order did not come from Mr. Woodcroft; it came from Mr. Duffield.

357. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I understand you to say that Mr. Woodcroft said that Mr. Duffield ought not to have given such an order?

Mr. Powell. No; Mr. Woodcroft said my hours were from 10 to 4, and that I was not to stop after 4 o'clock.

358. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he forbid you to stop, or did he say it was not compulsory on you to stop?

Mr. Powell. He said I was not to stop.

359. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he forbid you to stop, or did he give you leave to go at that time?

Mr. Powell. He did not give me leave; he told me I was not to stop after 4.

360. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Allow me to explain. At this period of time it came to my knowledge that Mr. Duffield was suffering from illness in consequence of Mr. Edmunds' conduct; and it came to my knowledge that Mr. Duffield was paying these gentlemen money out of his own pocket to induce them to stop, and I thought it was shameful that Mr. Duffield, to escape Mr. Edmunds' abusive language, should be compelled to do such a thing.

361. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you paying money for this, Mr. Duffield?

Mr. Duffield. I was.

362. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did that money come out of your own pocket?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

363. *Mr. Edmunds.* Why did you do that?

Mr. Duffield. Because they refused to stop otherwise. But Mr. Powell quite forgets himself when he says that the orders came from me, because I distinctly stated to him that they came from Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Powell. I believe that the second time he said we were to stop to do the work if it was all night work.

364. *Mr. Edmunds.* Was not this the case: that my directions were that the arrear of work must be got up, and that it must be done by the clerks, and not by stationers' writers. Did I not insist on its being done, and if necessary that they should work over hours to do it?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, those were your orders.

365. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I must ask a few questions of this gentleman. When was it Mr. Edmunds first gave you orders, Mr. Duffield, with regard to these arrears being got under?

Mr. Duffield. I did not put down the date.

366. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Tell me as nearly as you can.

Mr. Duffield. It was probably last December.

367. *Mr. Powell.* It was after December, it was perfectly right, as Mr. Woodcroft has stated. It was not the order of Mr. Edmunds at the time when we worked up the arrears. As far as I remember, I believe that order was not from Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Duffield. I never gave you orders from myself.

368. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say it was some time about January?

Mr. Duffield. As near as I can recollect.

369. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to that time had you been devoting your attention to indexing and to business of that sort which you have described?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

370. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And then it was Mr. Edmunds found fault with you?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

371. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it you duty to examine these specifications?

Mr. Duffield. No, sir. I have explained to you that Mr. Atkinson said he undertook that duty; but I got mixed up with it, as I said before, by sending assistance down to them.

372. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to know from you, Mr. Duffield, what it was that Mr. Edmunds said to you when he complained of you, with reference to the arrear in the printing and examination of specifications, as nearly as you can tell me.

Mr. Duffield. Merely that they were behindhand, and had fallen back from July last year suddenly, and that I must get them read up, so that the printed specifications would be ready for sale in five weeks afler the filing.

373. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did Mr. Edmunds state that it was your duty to do that?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

374. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it true that it was your duty?

Mr. Duffield. No.

375. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you state that it was not?

Mr. Duffield. I stated several times that it was not; but there is a Report, and I dont know in what year that Report was issued, in which it is stated it is my duty to do that.

376. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is it the Commissioners' report.

Mr. Duffield. It is the Commissioners' report, and it is a mistake; but I don't know how it occurred. It states something about the indices being Mr. Atkinson's work. The indices are always mine, and I understood that Mr. Atkinson was to take the specifications.

377. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What induced you, merely on this complaint, to pay money out of your pocket for the work being done?

Mr. Duffield. It was the great dread I had of offending either of the gentlemen. I wanted to get the thing put straight if I could.

378. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who do you mean by offending either of these gentlemen?

Mr. Duffield. Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Woodcroft.

379. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did Mr. Woodcroft ever find fault with you on the ground of these things being allowed to net into arrear?

Mr. Duffield. No, sir.

380. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then how could it be in consequence of your fear of giving offence to Mr. Woodcroft? How could it offend Mr. Woodcroft?

Mr. Duffield. Well, no; it could not offend Mr. Woodcroft.

381. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then do you withdraw the answer which you gave just now?

Mr. Duffield. What? with regard to effending either of them?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

Mr. Duffield. In that respect I must, because it was only for fear of offending Mr. Edmunds.

382. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How much have you expended out of your pocket for the purpose of these examinations?

Mr. Duffield. About 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Powell. It was 3*l.*

383. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you pay 3*l.* to Mr. Powell?

Mr. Duffield. It was 3*l.* altogether.

384. *Mr. Greenwood.* To how many persons did you pay that?

Mr. Duffield. To two persons.

385. *Mr. Greenwood.* Between Mr. Powell and another?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

386. *Mr. Greenwood.* You paid it for this examination?

Mr. Greenwood. After 4 o'clock until about 7 or 8 o'clock, as Mr. Powell has stated?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

387. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you yourself remain over hours as well?

Mr. Duffield. No, I did not assist them.

388. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you inform me, in any shape whatever, that you paid money to any clerk to do his work.

Mr. Duffield. No, I did not; I did not want you to know it.

389. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you inform me that you paid money as a bribe to the clerk to do his own work?

Mr. Duffield. I did not.

390. *Mr. Edmunds.* Do you not consider that a very foolish and absurd expenditure of your money; for it comes to this, it is bribing the particular clerk to do his own work. Mr. Woodcroft has said just now that I frightened Mr. Duffield into sickness and illness by abusive and violent language. Mr. Duffield has to answer that.

Mr. Duffield. I was afraid certainly, very much afraid; but there was no abuse, and I don't know what abuse can be referred to. You were very cross, exceedingly cross.

391. *Mr. Edmunds.* Was not Mr. Ruscoe on all occasions present when I saw you on this subject?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, I think so.

392. *Mr. Edmunds.* On every occasion when I saw you on the subject of this work of getting up the arrears, was not Mr. Ruscoe always present.

Mr. Duffield. I think always.

393. *Mr. Edmunds.* Then I will ask Mr. Ruscoe. (*To Mr. Ruscoe.*) Did I ever use any violent or unpleasant language to or abuse Mr. Duffield?

Mr. Ruscoe. I never heard any.

Mr. Edmunds. I treated him with the most perfect courtesy.

Mr. Duffield. You were exceedingly cross, and seemed to blame me personally; that is all I was complaining of.

Mr. Hindmarch. I understand that you are not very strong in health; therefore do not let anything that we say discomfort you.

394. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you see any appearance of my being unduly cross?

Mr. Duffield. It might have a different effect on Mr. Ruscoe to what it would have on me.

395. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did what you speak of take place in Mr. Ruscoe's presence?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was never offensive that I know of.

396. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I not treat you with consideration and kindly?

Mr. Hindmarch. Was any one else present at the time?

Mr. Duffield. I think none of the officers. It was in Mr. Ruscoe's office, where the public bring their applications for patents.

397. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Edmunds, you say, found fault with you, and spoke crossly; was there any officer of the establishment at that time present?

Mr. Duffield. No, I think not, because when they were present they were merely passing through.

398. *Mr. Edmunds.* But Mr. Ruscoe was always there?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. I heard Mr. Edmunds' observation, and Mr. Duffield quite acquiesced in them; that the thing was not right, and that the arrears ought to be got up.

399. *Mr. Edmunds.* I made general remarks on the conduct of the business by all who were employed in it.

400. *Mr Woodcroft.* Mr. Duffield has complained of illness in consequence of Mr. Edmunds' conduct towards him.

401. *Mr. Duffield.* I have not been well, not strong; I never am; but of course this agitation made me worse. I don't mean to say that Mr. Edmunds threw me on a bed of sickness.

402. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you tell Mr. Woodcroft that you had been ill in consequence of this anxiety?

Mr. Duffield. I don't know that I ever said such a thing. I said that Mr. Edmunds had frightened me very much.

403. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you ever say it to Mr. Woodcroft.?

Mr. Duffield. No; to no one.

404. *Mr. Atkinson.* I have very frequently heard Mr. Duffield say that he has been made ill by the interviews with Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Greenwood. Do you hear that, Mr. Duffield?

405. *Mr. Duffield.* I don't know that I have.

Mr. Atkinson. Yes, you have.

406. *Mr. Duffield.* Then it was a careless expression. I only meant to say that I was unwell.

407. *Mr. Greenwood.* Without meaning to blame Mr. Edmunds, have you from time to time said in the presence of Mr. Atkinson and of Mr. Woodcroft that you have been made ill by your interviews with Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Duffield. I say I don't recollect ever saying such a thing.

408. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Or by your anxiety to get up these arrears?

Mr. Duffield. No, sir.

409. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think yourself now that your interviews with Mr. Edmunds, when you describe him as having been very cross with you, have made you more ill?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, I did think so.

410. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And still think so?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

411. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you have not stated it to Mr. Woodcroft or Mr. Atkinson?

Mr. Duffield. Except in the way I have stated, that Mr. Edmunds frightened me very much and made me ill. I might have said that it might have had tendency to make me worse.

412. *Mr. Edmunds.* In all cases when you have been absent from illness, and said that you were not well, have I not said in every case that you were at perfect liberty to stay at home until you were well?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, always.

413. *Mr. Edmunds.* Have I not treated you with every possible consideration touching your illness on all occasions?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, that has always been the case.

414. *Mr. Edmunds.* Well, I think that matter is settled then.

Mr. Duffield. It was only your vexation, but it frightened me very much. Mr. Edmunds was very cross indeed, but then it was from what I considered his misunderstanding with Mr. Woodcroft, and I took a good deal of the blame to myself when I was before Mr. Edmunds.

416. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I not make strict inquiry of all employed in this business to ascertain, if possible, how the arrears had arisen?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

417. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I not examine all in your presence?

Mr. Duffield. Yes.

418. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I get anything like an excuse from any one?

Mr. Duffield. I heard a good deal of what was otherwise, and a good deal of what was not very forcible in the way of excuse.

419. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Excuse of whom?

Mr. Duffield. In explanation of the arrears.

420. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who from?

Mr. Duffield. Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson. I beg your your pardon.

421. *Mr. Duffield.* And Mr. Michell. It was

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not about these arrears, but about the office business generally.

422. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I thought you meant about these arrears.

423. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Let me ask Mr. Duffield whether he has ever heard me make use of an angry word?

Mr. Duffield. No; I never said you did.

424. *Mr. Greenwood.* He did say he was afraid of offending you.

Mr. Duffield. I withdrew that.

425. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; but Mr. Woodcroft, for his own justification, wishes to know whether you were ever frightened by him?

Mr. Duffield. No; Mr. Woodcroft was always very kind to me.

426. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I ever say a hard word to you on any occasion?

Mr. Duffield. Not personally.

427. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I ever say a hard word to you on the occasion of that Smith affair?

Mr. Duffield. No.

428. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did I not treat you with every possible consideration?

Mr. Duffield. Yes, I acknowledged it.

429. *Mr. Edmunds.* And did I not do all in my power to ease you off in that very thing?

Mr. Woodcroft. By making him find the money for it.

Mr. Edmunds. Did I ever extort money from you?

Mr. Duffield. No, you never extorted any money.

430. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is what Mr. Woodcroft says in his letter to the Master of the Rolls. He says that I extorted 70*l.* from Mr. Duffield. Having nothing to do with the matter, he makes that complaint.

431. *Mr. Greenwood.* Does that refer to what we are now speaking of?

Mr. Woodcroft. No. He insisted on Mr. Duffield finding the money for Smith's defalcation, and Mr. Duffield came to borrow from me.

Mr. Edmunds. I lent him 65*l.*

432. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is it the intention of either party to resume the inquiry into Smith's defalcation?

Mr. Edmunds. I have not raised that question, but it is a false statement altogether.

433. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think that may be an inquiry for a future day if it is ever to be resumed, but I don't know that we need keep Mr. Duffield at present.

Mr. Duffield. I wanted to keep right with both of them.

434. *Mr. Edmunds.* You are perfectly right with me, and I have always found you exceedingly anxious to do your duty.

Mr. Duffield. I have occasionally brought myself into matters with a false view, perhaps, by interfering with other people's business in order to get the office business done soon.

435. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We need not trouble you with anything more. (*Mr. Duffield retired.*) Now is there anything more to be said with regard to the duties of the library?

436. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any gentleman who can tell us anything of the duties of the library beyond this written statement which we have here?

Mr. Atkinson. I have nothing to add respecting the nature of the duties.

437. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see that the statements are furnished here, first by Mr. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson says he has nothing to add. Mr. Elwin says he has nothing to add. I don't know that we have had Mr. Harrison or Mr. Prosser.

438. *Mr. Edmunds.* You have not closed the inquiry as to the library, because the end of that inquiry is a long way off.

439. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not as to the performance of the duties?

440. *Mr. Edmunds.* Out of that inquiry will come the performance of the duties from step to step, and that is the ground on which I maintain that each of these questions ought to be taken separately and started from the beginning.

441. *Mr. Greenwood.* Explain that, if you please. Which questions are you referring to, and what do you mean by started from the beginning?

Mr. Edmunds. The proceedings of the library, and the irregular manner in which books were obtained; the discussions upon these things, and also with regard to the supply of stationery.

442. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These are the charges which you bring?

Mr. Edmunds. These things come incidentally in reply to the charges brought against me. They come incidentally and of necessity, and I conceive that the right thing to do is to begin with the 4th November 1863,—with the first secret and private letter of complaint which Mr. Woodcroft thought proper to address to the Master of the Rolls. You must go a little further back than that, for you must go back to November 1862, because that is the date of the first private secret letter of complaint.

443. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have seen the letter we have received of May 3rd, 1864, and under which we are now sitting.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes, I have seen that; that is a thing got up.

444. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are in such a hurry, you don't understand me. I am alluding to a letter addressed to Mr. Hindmarch and myself by the four Commissioners. They have directed us to make certain inquiries. We are endeavouring to follow them. But you are constantly telling us not to follow their directions, and that we ought to follow yours, instead of allowing us to go into the mode of proceeding and management of the Patent Office as described here. You are constantly telling us that we are beginning at the wrong end, and that we ought to begin with these inquiries to which you refer. We wish to ascertain the nature of the duties performed in this office, and afterwards we will go as fully as you like into any charge or counter charge that may be brought before us; but now you tell us we are throwing away our time, and that we are beginning at the wrong end, because we try to find out the details, with which you are familiar, of the mode of conducting the business. Our minds will be quite open to all charges, and we shall be better able to understand them when we know the general duties of those engaged in the office.

445. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think we have now full information of the general nature of the business of the library, and the duties of the various officers employed from time to time, and its present state. Then you see, Mr. Edmunds, you say it was not you who first raised a complaint; therefore we must hear the other side, and let them state their complaint, and then hear your answer.

446. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, it will be as well to read the bill of indictment as a preliminary.

447. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You can call it bill of indictment, or anything else that you please.

448. *Mr. Edmunds.* I mean this secret letter to the Master of the Rolls. He marks his letter "private." He makes charges against me of various descriptions, running on for God knows how many years backwards and forwards; and he addresses this letter of complaint to the Master of the Rolls,—not to the Commissioners of Patents,—the Master of the Rolls having separate functions.

449. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We will deal with that when we come to it. Do you not think we are now in possession of all the information necessary to enable us to understand these charges?

Mr. Edmunds. I believe so, so far as I am concerned.

450. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That being so, is there any information you can give us with regard to the museum, more than you have mentioned. You have stated a good deal about it.

451. *Mr. Edmunds.* This report is more to the purpose than anything else. I mean this report upon the building of 1862.

Mr. Hindmarch. The Commissioners' report?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. You have a copy of that report; you will find it if you look at page "3."

452. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the one that was presented in the spring of 1863, is it not?

Mr. Edmunds. No; it was entered on 7th August 1862; it is a report to the Treasury, not to Parliament.

453. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And then it was transmitted by the Treasury to Parliament?

Mr. Edmunds. No; it is embodied in the annual report of the following year, because the Act directs the Commissioners of Patents to report annually to Parliament all their proceedings; and this being a proceeding necessarily comes into the report; but this is a report to the Treasury.

454. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then was it a report for 1862?

Mr. Edmunds. It was an annual report.

455. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it is in August 1862?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, on the 7th August 1862, and it was then transmitted by me to the Treasury.

456. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have a copy of it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I believe so.

457. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say this was afterwards embodied in the report made to Parliament in 1863?

Mr. Edmunds. Made in the year 1863, presented to Parliament in the summer of 1863, being the annual report of the Commissioners of Patents, setting out their proceedings.

458. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you got that here?

Mr. Edmunds. It would be in the report of 1863.

459. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is, at all events, in the report of August 1862.

Mr. Edmunds. Here it is in the annual report to Parliament, it is merely a reprint.

460. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I remember seeing that. There is a drawing.

Mr. Greenwood. I don't see here that they set out the report.

Mr. Hindmarch. It is a mere transfusion perhaps of the substance.

461. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say they set out the report made to the Treasury, but I do not see it so described?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, here it is.

462. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are quite right, therefore this embraces everything.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it merely informs Parliament that the Commissioners of Patents made this report to the Treasury.

463. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is there anything more to tell us about this museum?

Mr. Edmunds. This report will, I think, give you more information.

464. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I mean is there anything more than there is in this report?

Mr. Edmunds. The museum was established for the purpose of exhibiting the model and the machines. It was meant to be what may be called an educational institution, principally for the benefit and instruction of workmen, and it is intended to exhibit a series of subjects, showing the progressive steps of improvement in each principal branch of manufacture.

465. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would you allow me just to read this: We are directed to inquire into the management of the Patent Office. Now suppose, if you please, that we are now desirous of inquiring into the arrangements of that part of the Patent Office which relates to the museum.

Mr. Edmunds. It is a sort of off-shoot, not directed by the Act of Parliament, but as a voluntary operation.

466. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; and the modes of proceeding there, together with the particular duties of the several officers there employed, the manner in which their duties are performed by the present staff of officers, and what arrangements have uniformly been adopted, and whether they are susceptible of any and what improvement. Now, have you anything particular to call our attention to, as to the mode in which the duties are performed by the present staff of officers; and have you any suggestion to make as to any improvement; so as to follow out the view of the Commissioners rather than your own view?

Mr. Edmunds. A sum of 1,200*l.* is appropriated in the estimate of the year 1865 to defray the incidental expenses of the museum. I am reading from my estimate and the report of the Treasury.

467. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is not what we at present want, because we want to follow up the inquiry of the Commissioners.

Mr. Edmunds. I am getting to the duties of the officers. The officers in the museum are, in the first place, the curator, Mr. Smith, who you will see no doubt by and bye, who was appointed by the Commissioners of Patents, with the consent of the Treasury, in the regular way. There is a secretary, Mr. Gipps, also appointed by the Commissioners through the Treasury in the regular way. Then comes the attendants, consisting of five persons; and here I can give you exactly their duties: The first man is Samuel Ford; he is the chief mechanic, and receives two guineas a week, paid weekly always by me. His duty is to repair models, restore missing parts of old models and machines, and to keep them in order.

468. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have examined all that carefully.

Mr. Edmunds. I can give you no other account of the museum than what is contained here.

469. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have read all that detail, the whole of it. There we have certainly all the detailed duties of all the various officers; and Mr. Greenwood's question is whether there is anything further that you can suggest?

Mr. Greenwood. Whether, independent of anything we have read, anything occurs to you as to the mode in which the duties are performed by the present staff of officers, and of what alteration you think they are susceptible?

Mr. Edmunds. I believe that the staff of officers is quite sufficient for the museum, and that the curator does not even attempt to ask any further assistance in the present condition of the museum. Hereafter, if this museum is extended into a large establishment, which it probably will be, occupying acres of ground, of course there must be an additional number of attendants; but the additional number cannot all be heads. I have no doubt that the curator conducts the business of the museum perfectly well. I have a great deal of communication with him, because, as this report shows, the whole of the expenditure is upon me, that is to say, under the guidance and orders of the Treasury; and, as everybody knows, the Treasury is the Government of the country; no single sixpence is expended there except upon my written permission. I work with the Treasury. If money is required for travelling expenses by the curator, I supply it to him. He did last year, by my directions and permission, go down to the county of Durham, for the purpose of obtaining an old machine, which was the first locomotive machine that ever run upon smooth rails. I saw the owner, and came to an arrangement and a bargain with him; and the cost of putting this machine in order, and bringing it up to London, and placing it in the museum, was 60*l.* That

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was entirely done under my orders and directions. and no one else had anything to do with it. No one has any power whatever to expend a sixpence, or to give any order dealing with expenditure whatever. I am answerable to the Treasury. I make my yearly estimate. Here it is in form (*producing it*). This is merely putting into form that which was settled and arranged in two days' work with Mr. Anderson, Mr. Collin, and Mr. Cole.

470. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who are these gentlemen ?

Mr. Edmunds. The three principal clerks of the Treasury, and this has been worked out with them, and this letter is to be an annual performance. Next year I have to make an estimate to the Treasury of my expenditure for the then coming financial year. Every single sixpence expended in that museum, in the same way as every single sixpence expended in this office, is expended on my responsibility. The 30,000*l.* voted for the expenses of this office, with the exception of the 4,000*l.* a year for compensation, which has been settled and done with. The whole of the rest of the 26,000*l.* is expended on my certificates. The fees of the law officers are paid on my certificates. The bills are made out in this office, and printed with the records of the office.

471. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think that our general inquiry seems pretty nearly terminated.

Mr. Edmunds. I beg to refer to this document, and I put it in for the purpose of showing my duties and responsibilities in dealing with the money expenditure. It amounts to nearly 30,000*l.* a year. The Treasury have made no communication with the Commissioners of Patents touching the money expenditure. It has been entirely on me from the beginning. I have now brought it into a most satisfactory condition.

472. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But there were some questions put which seemed to affect Mr. Edmunds' attendance here, and I think we ought in fairness to Mr. Edmunds to follow it out. Mr. Woodcroft stated what he knew of Mr. Edmunds' attendance, and one or two of the gentlemen here said something about it. Mr. Ruscoe heard the statement about the number of times before last November that Mr. Edmunds attended.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have heard Mr. Greenwood put the question to Mr. Edmunds with respect to his attendance in the library.

473. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How frequently before Mr. Edmunds began to attend since last long vacation was he in the habit of attending here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I might say on an average I have seen Mr. Edmunds at the office five times in a month.

474. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How many months in the year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Leaving out vacations ?

475. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How long do your vacations last ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Four months, from the rising of Parliament to the 3rd or 4th November. Then there is the Christmas vacation.

476. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And the Easter vacation ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; and leaving out the vacations, I should say perhaps six months.

477. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Five times a month for six months in the year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. I frequently communicated with Mr. Edmunds at the House of Lords. If I have a difficulty to consult him about, I go to the House of Lords ; I know where to meet him. I consider that he does the chief part of the patent business in the House of Lords.

Mr. Edmunds. With the Lord Chancellor and the law officers. I am always there.

478. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You go to see Mr. Edmunds at the House of Lords ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, if any thing arises.

479. *Mr. Hindmarch.* With regard to the patent division ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; and only with regard to that. I have nothing to do with the specification division. I was never there twice in my life.

480. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Just let me ask you,—you have been longer in the office, and are very well acquainted with the business,—what description of difficulty could you ever have that required you to go to Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably no difficulty if I had been left alone, but I don't like to take the responsibility, there being a head in the office. There are several questions with respect to the petition for the extension of time, about which I require to ask him. I was in the House of Lords the other day about one. Persons complain that they cannot get the Chancellor's extension of time.

481. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The Chancellor is there and it is convenient, of course, to go to the House of Lords to get his signature.

482. *Mr. Edmunds.* Is it not the fact that I have no private room here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. You have been a very great inconvenience to me latterly sitting in my room.

483. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you are the undisputed head of the office can you not secure a room to yourself ?

Mr. Edmunds. No ; not as a regular private room ; there are six working now in the little room next to this.

484. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you, by that allusion to the want of room, mean to say that you would have been here more frequently had you had a private room ?

Mr. Edmunds. No ; but I mean to say that, having no private room here, but having a private room at the House of Lords, and it being an exceedingly convenient place for carrying on the superintendence of the whole business of this office, that I have been in the habit of doing the work there ; and, as Mr. Ruscoe knows, the paper writing work, the letters and communications and reports, are all worked out and made there.

485. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is the second or third time that it has been pressed expressly on our attention that you have no private room here. Do you mean us to understand you would attend more frequently if you had ?

Mr. Edmunds. I should do a great deal more of this work here if I had a private room, because it would be more convenient.

486. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do I understand that that is your deliberate statement to us, and that it is from want of room here that you don't attend more frequently.?

Mr. Edmunds. Partly.

487. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the reason that you have done your work elsewhere ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, partly.

488. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you assmue the right, and assert it, to move the establishment about from place to place.?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

489. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So that the head of the establishment is the only man who has not a place to put his foot in ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I could not appropriate this room to myself, because such is the want of accommodation in this office that the three clerks working in this room day by day are obliged to go into the next room in consequence of our occupying this room. I believe there are seven working there now. Now, I maintain that being the head of the office, and the managing head,—there was an objection raised to that word "head," but I say managing head,—having this office and the conduct of it placed under me, so as to see that the business is done effectually and properly,

so that complaints should not be made by any one, it cannot signify where I transact the business myself; and I shall persist in carrying on the business in the same way that I have hitherto done. When I was appointed by Lord St. Leonards, he never made any stipulation; but he said you are to take this business in hand, and carry it on. This (*producing a paper*) is the simple and short story of the operations in bringing the Act of Lord St. Leonards and the other Commissioners into operation.

Mr. Greenwood. I have read that exceedingly carefully through, and I dare say Mr. Hindmarch has done the same.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. Lord St. Leonards was perfectly aware that I did conduct the business of the office in other places besides the office. The law officers knew it perfectly well also.

490. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do not understand that any complaint is implied by these enquiries into the number of attendances here. It by no means follows that it is a matter of complaint. It is only that we desire to have the way in which the duties of all the officers are discharged, and among others of course yours, that we make these inquiries. It is highly important to know that; therefore whether they are properly discharged there or here is quite a different matter of consideration. We only want to know the facts.

491. *Mr. Edmunds.* I am not assuming that you are making any attack upon me, but Mr. Woodcroft is.

Mr. Greenwood. He has not made it yet.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes, he has; that is why I wish the matter gone into from the beginning; that is, from the letter to the Master of the Rolls.

492. *Mr. Greenwood.* Throughout the whole of these matters you seem to conceive that this is simply a meeting for the purpose of trying you?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

493. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have not entered into that yet.

Mr. Edmunds. Is it to be considered that the inquiry as to the duties and business of the office is so far concluded?

Mr. Hindmarch. The general inquiry.

494. *Mr. Greenwood.* Subject always to this, that whenever it occurs to any one, until the moment that we cease to sit, it is never too late for the production of additional information; but, for the sake of regularity, we hope to conclude this part of the inquiry substantially now.

495. *Mr. Edmunds.* In the course of the further inquiry it is quite clear that things will come out, dealing with my conduct and the conduct of others. What particular subject do you propose to take at the next meeting? We must have the library question dealt with in presence of Mr. McCulloch, and I think it will be necessary to adjourn to Mr. McCulloch's house.

496. *Mr. Greenwood.* We ought to torment him as little as possible, for he is in exceedingly ill health; if we are to go into these criminations and recriminations perhaps we had better go to it at once to-morrow. Would you like to begin, Mr. Edmunds, by making a charge against Mr. Woodcroft.

Mr. Edmunds. No, certainly not.

497. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Woodcroft may like to begin with his charges against you, or you may withdraw your charges?

498. *Mr. Edmunds.* I propose that we must begin with the beginning, with Mr. Woodcroft's bill of indictment; that particular letter of the 4th November last, addressed to the Master of the Rolls, which he follows up by another statement in December 1863.

499. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How are we to do it? Shall we take one department of the office first, and then another?

Mr. Edmunds. He complains that I assume the power of making rules and regulations which under the Act belongs to the Commissioners. That is a point to inquire into, and I shall have to call on him to prove this. It is a very simple thing.

500. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is one question we may as well ask. Amongst all these various recriminations is there any one of them which affects what you call the patent division?

Mr. Edmunds. Not one. I do not know that he has made any; he may, perhaps.

501. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Because, perhaps, we are taking up Mr. Ruscoe's time here, and it may be very inconvenient to him.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have got my accounts to make up. It it not so much in connexion with the division that inconvenience would be felt, but the money is in the till instead of the bankers.

502. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is what I feel; and it would be wrong for us to take up Mr. Ruscoe's time, listening to an inquiry in which he can give us no assistance.

Mr. Ruscoe. I am always ready if I am wanted.

503. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But I don't see how we are to separate the specification division and the library question, because it appears that as to the binding, and all that kind of thing, the orders are general. One thing would certainly be a little assistance to us. If Mr. Ruscoe would give us by and by, so far as regards his department, a statement of the number of the divisions and the officers employed in each.

Mr. Ruscoe. There is a statement put in with reference to my duties. It contains the duties of the whole of the clerks.

504. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, we have that, and we have the library as it existed before November last.

Mr. Atkinson. Before January.

505. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, but we have not got a broad view of it. When particular evidence is given one likes to see what it applies to. I cannot carry the whole thing in my head. There is a division for prints, copies, and that sort of thing; another gentleman is employed about indices, and so on. Therefore, if we had the number of divisions, and the officers in each, it would be a great assistance to us.

506. *Mr. Woodcroft.* We have got it, I think.

Mr. Hindmarch. It may be so, and I may have overlooked it.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it is in the statement of duties.

507. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; I made a list this morning of all the papers that we have had given in, but it is not among them; and going through these papers about the library showed me how desirable it was.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was prepared long ago.

508. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It has, no doubt, been inadvertently omitted. You settled that in February, Mr. Edmunds, and there has been no alteration; but with respect to the specification division this is its present state; there has been no alteration.

Mr. Edmunds. No; except a little modification in putting these four gentlemen into the same room.

509. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; a messenger has been taken away and put into the library.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; that is in place of Mr. Elwin. That messenger was employed at that time in the warehouse.

510. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Perhaps Mr. Woodcroft will let us have a statement of the state of things before the alteration up to the end of December, or about that date.

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, I will do so.

511. *Mr. Edmunds.* Perhaps the best thing of getting to work to-morrow morning would be to take this letter, which I call the bill of indictment, and deal with it, passing over such parts as you must have Mr. McCulloch upon, and going on to the other things. There are a great many things set out which must be dealt with.

FOURTH DAY.

15 June 1864.

512. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In truth, you say, it will be better to take the various documents for the purpose of this inquiry, and read them paragraph by paragraph, and call upon the various persons to substantiate and answer them; that is what you mean, is it not?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I propose that you should take this first paragraph, and ascertain the truth of that statement.

513. *Mr. Greenwood.* These are representations made by Mr. Woodcroft to the Patent Commissioners.

Mr. Edmunds. No; he writes these letters to the Master of the Rolls.

514. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; but these letters always pass to the Chancellor.

Mr. Edmunds. No, it is not so, sir.

515. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have a copy.

Mr. Edmunds. No. This letter of the 4th November 1863 was taken by the Master of the Rolls to the Chancellor; but there was a previous letter to which this refers, and which is much in the same strain; a long string of accusations and complaints, written twelve months before, the one to the Master of the Rolls, which did not pass on to any one, and that letter was marked "private." That is one of the subjects of inquiry.

516. *Mr. Greenwood.* Private does not mean secret.

517. *Mr. Edmunds.* He had no business at all to write to the Master of the Rolls impugning the conduct of any one.

518. *Mr. Greenwood.* That depends on whether there were grounds for it.

519. *Mr. Edmunds.* Then I understand that this point of the inquiry will be the starting point?

520. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We will consider it to-morrow morning.

521. *Mr. Greenwood.* I keep my eye as much as possible upon the letter we have received from the Commissioners. The first thing is to get the duties of the office well defined, which we have now nearly done. Then we will inquire into the various charges brought by one person and the other; and then we shall invite the persons to bring them forward and substantiate them. I cannot tell whether Mr. Woodcroft is going to make these charges to us or not. If you make a charge against him, that will be your charge against him.

522. *Mr. Edmunds.* This is the bill of indictment. Then there is some sort of report, or something which has been put in, which I have not seen.

523. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I will give you a copy of it; it is a letter.

524. *Mr. Greenwood.* You put a letter into my hand which we have not acted upon, and you ought to furnish Mr. Edmunds with a copy of it.

Mr. Woodcroft. I will do so.

527. *Mr. Edmunds.* It must be done instantly. You have a copy ready.

Mr. Woodcroft. No, I have not.

527. *Mr. Edmunds.* I must have it to-morrow morning by 10 o'clock. I suppose it is not an acre of writing; and I must have copies of all the other letters; I must have these slips.

528. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I must also have some copies from you, and the letters which you took away of mine.

529. *Mr. Edmunds.* I do not know that this rubbish is hardly worth a question, but there is a Treasury letter as to the appointment. (*Mr. Edmunds read the letter in question.*) Then I have found a draft of the report which was settled by Lord St. Leonards in his own handwriting.

530. *Mr. Woodcroft.* If you will show us that to-morrow it will be quite enough.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

FIFTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Thursday, 16th June 1864.

531. *Mr. Greenwood.* This paper which I hold in my hand was handed in yesterday; it gives the duties of the several clerks employed in the several subdivisions of the Patent division. We have never seen it before, but I have just glanced my eye over it. I believe Mr. Hindmarch has merely glanced at it. It was put in by Mr. Edmunds. I have not read it through, and I think therefore we cannot possibly do better than peruse it at once.

532. *Mr. Edmunds.* Let us send for Mr. Ruscoe.

533. *Mr. Addison.* We have made the copies for which Mr. Woodcroft asked yesterday.

534. *Mr. Woodcroft.* All of them?

Mr. Addison. Yes, all, except one at the end which we could not make out.

Mr. Ruscoe and Mr. Sims here entered the room. Mr. Greenwood then commenced to read the statement of the duties of the several clerks employed in the several subdivisions of the Patent division. Upon coming to the statement of the duties of the first clerk, Mr. A. J. Prothero,

535. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has each gentleman written this down as his own statement, or is it the statement of Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Each gentleman has written it down as his own.

536. *Mr. Greenwood.* As whose evidence may it be taken?

Mr. Edmunds. It may be taken as mine, or as the evidence of each gentleman.

537. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have they each seen it?

538. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I wrote my own.

539. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you seen this paper, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. I wrote it.

540. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has Mr. Prothero seen it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I apprehend so.

541. *Mr. Sims.* We have all seen it.

542. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I will continue reading it.

Mr. Greenwood then proceeded with the reading of the paper. At the words "date and register "number of the application,"

543. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the book we saw.

544. *Mr. Edmunds.* You saw also the first book that he refers to, the register of the proceedings on the first patent.

545. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are there two books?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; there is the entry of the deed in the register.

546. *Mr. Edmunds.* You saw the record book of the proceedings of the patent. The record book contains, one after the other, whole proceedings from the beginning of a patent to the period of its expiring.

Mr. Greenwood continued the reading of the paper. At the words "one stationer's "writer,"

547. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now do you know whether Mr. Shepherd has seen this paper?

Mr. Simms. Yes, he has.

Mr. Greenwood continued the reading of the paper. At the words "for the journal of the office,"

548. *Mr. Greenwood.* I thought that was all made out in the Specification division?

549. *Mr. Edmunds.* No, they cannot do it. All that appears is made in the Patent Office, with the exception of the sections. It is a mere form. At least that is sent straight to the printer.

Mr. Greenwood continued the reading of the paper until he arrived at the duties of the third clerk.

550. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have seen this paper, Mr. Sims?

Mr. Simms. Yes, sir.

Mr. Greenwood continued reading the paper to the words "in the specific division."

551. *Mr. Edmunds.* They never leave my custody but for the sake of convenience. I will explain the meaning of the term "separation of specific division." It only has reference to the clerks.

Mr. Greenwood continued reading the paper to the words "rate per folio."

552. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you seen this paper, Mr. Simms, since it was interlined or altered a little by Mr. Edmunds, or was it a fair copy that you sent in. I do not know that the alterations are material, but still it is worth while to know whether that corrected edition is yours or Mr. Edmunds'.

553. *Mr. Edmunds.* He will state that it is correct.

554. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why may I not ask such a simple question without having an answer from one to whom I did not put the question?

555. *Mr. Simms.* I do not recollect, really, but the alterations are of no moment. I do not recollect it because it is some time since.

556. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not say that they are of any moment, but when you have not seen the document for some time, it is always satisfactory to know whether those are your words or anyone else's words put there with your knowledge.

557. *Mr. Simms.* I cannot say with reference to these alterations, it is some time since I saw the paper.

558. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just cast your eye over them and say whether they are correct, because then we shall know whether they are your notes and not Mr. Edmunds' (Mr. Simms examined the alterations). Do you think the several alterations made there and the note at the foot are or are not correct.

Mr. Simms. Yes, with the exception that I have never signed an order for the of the library as it happens.

559. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is because it was since he was appointed.

560. *Mr. Hindmarch.* One general question I should like to ask is this, is that a statement of the present duties or a statement of the duties which these gentlemen have all had to perform for some time, and if so, for how long a time?

561. *Mr. Edmunds.* Since the year 1852.

562. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I thought it was so, but I remembered you said there would be no alteration. They are the same officers.

563. *Mr. Edmunds.* With the exception of the custody of the stationery.

FIFTH DAY.
16 June 1864.

564. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How long has Mr. Simms had that ?

565. *Mr. Simms.* For six months altogether, but formerly I had it at the commencement.

566. *Mr. Hindmarch.* For the whole office ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

567. *Mr. Hindmarch.* For both divisions ?

Mr. Simms. Yes, from the commencement.

568. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How long ago ?

Mr. Simms. I forget when it was, but I know it was at the commencement.

569. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it a year, or two years, or three years ?

Mr. Simms. I never thought of it till this moment, but I should suppose it would be a year after.

570. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you ceased to have anything to do with it ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

571. *Mr. Hindmarch.* After that was the superintendence of the stationery confined to this division ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

572. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did it so continue until six months ago ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

573. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you resumed the superintendence of the whole stationery of the office ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

574. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, Mr. Simms, I find the last sentence of your statement runs thus, "He also "prepares the requisitions for Her Majesty's Board "of Works for supplies." There it stops, and it is now altered to this form, "He also prepares for the "signature of the clerk of the patents;" that is interlined by Mr. Edmunds, "The requisitions on all Her "Majesty's Boards of Works for supplies," and then is added by Mr. Edmunds, "and the requisitions for "stationery," "books for the library, printing, &c." Now did you before 1862 prepare any of these requisitions for the signature of the clerk of the patents.

575. *Mr. Simms.* Do you mean for his own personal signature.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes.

Mr. Simms. No, except at the commencement I think.

576. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say that between 1853 and 1862 you did not. For these nine years did you ever prepare a requisition for his personal signature ?

Mr. Simms. No, I do not recollect doing so, it was not the practice.

577. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then if this is a statement of the practice, it means the practice now pursued since 1862 but not before.

Mr. Simms. Not before.

578. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then did you ever prepare before quite lately "requisitions for stationery" and "books for the library," "printing," &c.?

Mr. Simms. Always for the Patent division.

579. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not for the rest ?

Mr. Simms. No.

580. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What printing was there for the Patent division ?

Mr. Simms. That is only lately since it has been found necessary to send to the Stationery Office for requisitions for second editions of printing.

581. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then this latter alteration or addition by Mr. Edmunds, and the "requisitions "for stationery," "books for library," "printing," &c., if descriptive of the practice at all is descriptive of the practice quite lately introduced, but not of the practice before 1862 ?

Mr. Simms. Just so.

582. *Mr. Edmunds.* May I be allowed to ask a question ?

583. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did a new practice commence at the beginning of 1862 or at the end of 1862 ?

Mr. Simms. Since then.

584. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Since 1862 ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

585. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When did it begin ?

Mr. Simms. I cannot charge my memory with that, but it must have been in 1863.

586. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that after and in consequence of the inquiries about Mr. Smith's defalcations ?

Mr. Simms. It was afterwards.

587. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was in 1863 that it began.

Mr. Simms. Yes.

588. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What part of the year; was it at the beginning or the end of the year ?

Mr. Simms. Some time during 1863.

589. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the end of the year or the beginning of the year ?

Mr. Simms. It was about the middle of 1863.

590. *Mr. Edmunds.* Mr. Simms, you have not made out any requisitions for books upon the Stationery Office, but you have made out requisitions for binding ?

591. *Mr. Simms.* Yes, for binding.

592. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When did you first do that ?

Mr. Simms. It must be some months ago since it was found necessary, as I understood, that the second edition should be ordered through the Stationery Office.

593. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You are speaking of the binding. Did that commence in 1863 ?

594. *Mr. Edmunds.* You recollect that I made a requisition on the Stationery Office to bind a set of the specifications for the library.

595. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever make a requisition for binding in any other way ?

Mr. Simms. Only for our own use.

596. *Mr. Hindmarch.* For your own division ?

Mr. Simms. It is only since I had charge of the stationery.

597. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Generally.

598. *Mr. Edmunds.* When you get into the subject of the library with Mr. McCulloch, and upon the subject of the supply of stationery and books, all this will come out.

599. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; but we have these gentlemen here now, and we think it is as well to put these questions to them.

600. *Mr. Edmunds.* The truth is that I brought the whole matter, the whole subject relating to the printing and the supply of books and the supply of stationery under my own direct and entire control in dealing with Mr. McCulloch.

601. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You did that since 1863.

602. *Mr. Edmunds.* According to law.

603. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And since 1863.

604. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, and my reasons were stated and will come out in the library by-and-by.

605. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are all these persons stated in this paper to be clerks on the establishment receiving wages ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

606. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They are actually on the establishment ?

Mr. Simms. Yes, or they are extra clerks.

607. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Except stationers' clerks.

608. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, they are all except stationers' clerks on the establishment.

609. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They all receive yearly salaries ?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

610. *Mr. Edmunds.* They are paid by the paymaster under my certificate, which certificate was issued a few days before the commencement of each quarter

611. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe, you were deputy clerk, I think, of the patents for many years.

612. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I was clerk of the patents, not deputy clerk. I was clerk to Mr. Edmunds.

613. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I thought you were deputy clerk.

614. *Mr. Ruscoe.* There was no deputy clerk.

615. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You performed the duties, we all know, very ably in that office.

616. *Mr. Ruscoe.* For 32 years.

617. *Mr. Edmunds.* Holding, in truth, the same office that he now holds.

618. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In that office were there any other duties except those which were to be performed with respect to patents for inventions?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

619. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Will you be so good as to tell us what they were.

Mr. Ruscoe. The duty of the clerk of the patents is to make out all patents for the Secretary of State, to prepare annuities, judges' salaries, charters of incorporation, licence of mortmain, and other licences.

620. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Charters of incorporation as well?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, charters of incorporation.

621. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do these duties still continue to be performed?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

622. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In this office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

623. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This you call the Patent division?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I may perhaps say that they do not amount, on the average, to more than 25 or 30 a year.

624. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you paid by the salary by the public before 1852?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I was paid by fees.

625. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do these continue to be paid up?

Mr. Ruscoe. The chief of them. Upon those appointments there was a fee charged of a guinea for engrossing the patent, which was considered to be my fee. The invention patents also existed to the number of 500.

626. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They are gone?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; there was a fee upon them also.

627. *Mr. Hindmarch.* With regard to those other matters which still have continued since the Patent Law Amendment Act, a fee is still paid?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; they amount to something like 25*l.* a year.

628. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that your fee?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is my fee for engrossing the deed.

629. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are there any fees still payable to Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

630. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He has no fee at all?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

631. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not of any sort or kind?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

632. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let me ask you whether you keep books in your department showing the receipt of monies and the payments?

Mr. Roscoe. Yes, we have the books here.

633. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you keep accounts relating to the sums that you receive?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; the requisitions are taken from my diary. Mr. Shepherd has stated his duties very accurately. Here is a diary kept. These are the amounts of notices to proceed.

634. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is not what I mean. Do you keep anything in the nature of a cash book which shows the payments which you make in detail?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. Do you mean incidental expenses?

635. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see it stated here that you are the cashier of the office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. I will produce my books.

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room.]

636. *Mr. Edmunds.* I may say in Mr. Ruscoe's absence that nothing can be more admirably done than Mr. Ruscoe's mode of keeping the accounts. For 12 months he has kept these accounts involving this immense amount of money, and not one single error, to the amount of even a farthing, has been discovered in the audit office or elsewhere. Of course these accounts were under my direct supervision and were kept according to my orders and directions. With reference to the mode which has been detailed in this paper, you have read the mode of proceeding in the office, and the whole of that was organized and settled within three months of the Act coming into operation.

[Mr. Ruscoe returned.]

637. *Mr. Ruscoe.* That is the cash-book (producing same).

638. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is this amount of 163*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* brought forward on January 1st?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the balance.

639. *Mr. Hindmarch.* From the year before?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; this is a monthly account. In December there was that balance due to the Treasury and that is carried forward, and here is the expenditure of that sum. That is certified by Mr. Edmunds.

640. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is on January 1st, 1864, "By amount paid for City of London gas." "Amount paid for the specification of warehouse in "Cursitor Street." "Amount paid to the Lord Chan- "cellor's messenger." "Amount paid to the assis- "tant messenger." "Amount paid for carriage of "boxes."

Mr. Ruscoe. These are the vouchers sent in.

641. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have not a voucher for 1*s.* of course?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh, yes, they require it. I think Mr. Lucas produces vouchers for 2*d.*

642. *Mr. Edmunds.* Oh yes, and a separate voucher for every expenditure of the messenger for a letter.

643. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is this the expenditure of both divisions?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

644. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It comes to 37*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for the month?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. That (pointing to an item) is the amount of cab-hire, that we cannot get a voucher for.

645. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is for the museum, and so it goes on up to the end. Then there is a balance of 79*l.* which is carried forward, and then comes the certificate of Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it is certified by Mr. Edmunds.

646. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you do not bring into this account at all the sums which you paid for stamps to the stamp office?

Mr. Ruscoe. They are expended.

647. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This has nothing to do with that?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

648. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you any of the sums paid by you for the purchase of stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I have a private book which is merely the amount paid weekly.

649. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has it been kept for some time?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

650. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is it your practice to enter from day to day when you pay money out of your private pocket, as you have told us, for the purchase of stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not pay from day to day, it is only twice a week.

FIFTH DAY.
16 June 1864.

651. *Mr. Greenwood.* Whenever you do pay have you a book in which you enter the amount you pay for the purchase of stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. A cheque is generally drawn twice a week. These gentlemen make requisitions upon me for so many stamps, 700*l.* worth of stamps at a time. Perhaps there are 200 or 300 notices to proceed and 400 or 500 patents.

652. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you make any entries in a book of having drawn that cheque?

Mr. Ruscoe. The cheque speaks for itself. I can give you the cheque book.

653. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you a book in which you put it down?

Mr. Ruscoe. Just a cheque that they use the stamps accordingly, and that there has been so much amount of stamps had for the week.

654. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has that been your practice ever since you have been advancing money out of your own pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. Always.

655. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then besides your bankers books and the back ends of your cheques you have a book in which you make an entry of the disbursements by you?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and I compare that book with their entry. They enter these stamps in a book.

656. *Mr. Greenwood,* Have you any objection to produce that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not at all; do you mean the bankers book?

657. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want the book in which you enter, so as to see at a glance of the eye the amount which you advance for stamps.

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably the parties who have the stamps in hand can tell you. There must be 300*l.* or 400*l.* in advance to give them something to go on with, but they take the amount of stamps necessary for the week from my diary.

658. *Mr. Greenwood.* Be good enough to bring me the books in which you enter the amounts disbursed by you from your own pocket for the purchase of stamps.

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room.]

659. *Mr. Edmunds.* He does not require to keep accounts. Every stamp is a sort of bank note and the money is conveyed in cash. There is great risk of losing it. The stamp office will not take a cheque. They require the money to be paid over the counter in cash. Therefore when 300*l.* or 400*l.* is sent for the purchase of stamps to the stamp office it is done at the risk of the person who purchases the stamps. There is that risk of the loss of the money. These stamps may be burnt or purloined, and the stamp office does not return them, because they do not issue new stamps unless you produce a spoiled stamp.

660. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are making these observations quite voluntarily, Mr. Edmunds. I am asking you no questions about them, but you are making them voluntarily as if in anticipation of a charge to be made against Mr. Ruscoe. I only want to ascertain what the practice is, and in doing that you incidentally offer these observations as if the practice required some defence. We are extremely obliged to you for it, but you must recollect that these are volunteered observations of your own in defence of that practice.

661. *Mr. Edmunds.* Well, it does not require accounts as a necessity. There is no defence in the matter. It is a necessity. For instance, the patent cannot receive the great seal unless it is stamped, therefore it is an absolute necessity. It is a thing that is imposed on myself and Mr. Ruscoe by the Act. I do not undertake any defence, I merely make these remarks as it appears to be the subject of inquiry, I make these remarks in elucidation and to make the thing understood. Now I must state, as you are on the subject of these accounts, that these accounts deal with the matters that are entrusted to me by the Treasury. Now under the present arrangement with the Treasury my demands on the Treasury for actual money will not amount to more than 1000*l.* a year, that is, for actual money throughout the whole year. I have got now into this new system by which the stationers' bills, amounting to 2,361*l.*, and fees on the abridgment amount to 2,800*l.* a year, the translations and all these matters, amounting altogether to 6,307*l.*, are paid by the Paymaster-General under my certificate.

662. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This book is examined by the auditor.

663. *Mr. Edmunds.* A transcript of that is sent every month with my certificate.

664. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And they keep that?

665. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, and at the end of the year I make a summary of it, including the whole year, and upon that summary account the audit operates. I have rendered my accounts half-yearly to the Treasury.

666. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see entered here 1,100*l.* amount received from the paymaster of the civil service for incidental expences. That is in October 1862. Then there is a cheque for 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* and for 76*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

667. *Mr. Greenwood.* Be good enough to get me the corresponding books.

668. *Mr. Edmunds.* That has reference to Smith's defalcations.

669. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These are the two cheques received from Mr. Edmunds 10th December 1862. Do you keep a bankers account for the purposes of this account?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I do not. I apply to the Treasury, I make a requisition upon the Treasury for the money required at the moment, and I hand that money over to Mr. Ruscoe as you observe. The monies are immediately expended, and now at this present moment the whole amount will not exceed 1,000*l.* a year during the whole year, not that I should ever draw to the amount of 1,000*l.* at a time.

670. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then does Mr. Ruscoe keep a bankers account in which he places these monies,

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt he does; the amount is so small that it is not worth keeping any separate account for it at any time. As these monthly accounts will show Mr. Ruscoe seldom had 100*l.* in his hands.

671. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is a balance here of 694*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but you will see how quickly that is disposed of.

672. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is an amount for the payment of salaries, 1,591*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. They require me to introduce into this account sums which I do not pay.

673. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then are the salaries paid monthly?

Mr. Edmunds. No, quarterly.

674. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see Mr. Edward Taylor 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, what is that?

Mr. Edmunds. Those are extra clerks paid by me.

675. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you see there is 1,300*l.* paid all in a lump.

Mr. Edmunds. No, it is not paid at all; it is put down on both sides. That is not money at all; you will see at the end of each month how it is.

676. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The balance of that month is very small. I see 8*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, that is due to the accountant; that is, he was out of pocket to that amount.

677. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I will ask Mr. Ruscoe about that. (*To Mr. Ruscoe*) At the end of each month you never had any amount of money in your hand as a balance, did you?

Mr. Ruscoe. You will see the largest amount I ever had was 160*l.* or 190*l.* In the first instance Mr. Edmunds makes a requisition, and he perhaps asks for 200*l.* or 300*l.*; if I should have that 300*l.* in hand

I pay the amount. I generally try to keep as little a balance as possible.

678. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I suppose you pay the money through a cheque?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, there is the cheque-book there. The Lord Chancellor had my banker's book when I was before him on account of Smith's defalcations. He asked me for my private banker's book and I produced it to him, and I am quite willing to do so now.

679. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You bank at the Union Bank of London?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

680. *Mr. Edmunds.* The amount is so trifling in the hands of the accountant that a separate account is impossible.

Mr. Ruscoe. There was no money in hand previous to the audit-office account—the monthly account.

681. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you keep the account with regard to the stamps in the same banking account as you keep the other?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

682. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You told us the other day that the allowance for discount came to something like 320*l.* a year.

Mr. Ruscoe. I understood Mr. Greenwood's observation to me was, what do you make by the discount? I said, "300*l.* a year." If you ask me what the discount of the stamps produces, I say 500*l.* year, because 35,000*l.* go through my hands in the course of the year.

683. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What becomes of the other part? You say that they amount to 300*l.* a year.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds receives 200*l.* a year.

684. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, we share it.

685. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You divide it between you?

686. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was not stated before.

687. *Mr. Edmunds.* The question was not asked.

688. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The question which I understood to be asked was how much commission was obtained.

689. *Mr. Edmunds.* The question was how much did Mr. Ruscoe receive.

690. *Mr. Ruscoe.* No. Mr. Greenwood asked, "If it is a fair question, what do you make by discount?" I said 300*l.* a year.

691. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think that was a fair way of answering our inquiry when you received 500*l.* a year as you stated now and handed over to Mr. Edmunds 200*l.* a year; do you think it was fair not to disclose that?

Mr. Ruscoe. I did not understand that it was necessary. I thought it was a question pointed to me as to what I got out of the duty.

692. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Some questions were answered by Mr. Edmunds and some by Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. Another question was what was the amount of the adhesive stamps, and I said 2000*l.*

693. *Mr. Edmunds.* The thing is patent to the world, there has been no attempt at concealment.

694. *Mr. Greenwood.* Attend to me Mr. Ruscoe, do you make up your accounts with Mr. Edmunds half-yearly or quarterly, or in what way is the amount made by the discount of all these stamps divided between you.

Mr. Ruscoe. I pay Mr. Edmunds half-yearly.

695. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is Mr. Edmunds paid a certain proportion or a certain sum.

Mr. Ruscoe. A certain sum, 200*l.* a year.

696. *Mr. Greenwood.* When was that agreement made?

Mr. Ruscoe. Well I should think twelve months ago, or somewhere about that time.

697. *Mr. Greenwood.* How came it to be made then; what did you do before that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Before that Mr. Edmunds used to take the larger amount; he used to take the 300*l.* and give me the 200*l.*

698. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, I thought it fair.

699. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you mean?

Mr. Ruscoe. I used to pay him 300*l.* a year as the discount of the stamps, and he used to hand me over 200*l.*

700. *Mr. Greenwood.* That assumes that it is always 500*l.* a year?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is about it. It is extraordinary that it does not fluctuate much, but is always 30,000*l.* in the year.

701. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing there were 530*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. I should take it and give Mr. Edmunds 200*l.*

702. *Mr. Greenwood.* By this new arrangement how was it divided between you and Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Before he would take the balance if there were any above the 500*l.*

703. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is formerly?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, formerly.

704. *Mr Greenwood.* You would take 300*l.* and he the rest?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, at that time Mr. Edmunds would take the 300*l.*

705. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do the Commissioners know anything of this?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am sure I do not know, but I should think they did. I am sure I do not know whether they do or not. If the business were given to the stationer to do, the Stamp Office would make no difficulty about it. The stationer gets the discounts on the stamps. Every man does it.

706. *Mr. Edmunds.* It is a regular trading business.

707. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you any book except that which I now hold in my hand, and which you placed in my hand, in which are entered the amounts of the monies advanced for the payment of stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, none; that is the account of stamps.

708. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see that this book has no heading at all?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

709. *Mr. Greenwood.* But I see, calling your attention to the year 1859 at a venture, that there is a variety of entries on the left-hand side.

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably before we go on with reference to this, I may say that this book is my uncle's book. He was the stationer to the office and it was kept by him; all the money received for stamps was paid into his account, and he provided the stamps as a law stationer.

710. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Up to his death or some time before his death, but my other book would show it. It was up to the 22d August 1862.

711. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say up to that time the sums passed through your uncle's account.

Mr. Ruscoe. I paid them daily through the bankers to him, and he paid them into his bankers and provided the stamps as I required them.

712. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who took the per-centage at that time?

Mr. Ruscoe. He allowed it to me and Mr. Edmunds.

713. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who provided the money at that time?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds provided the money at that time. Mr. Edmunds provided 500*l.* as a starting point before my uncle's death.

714. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Has this continued ever since the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, ever since 1852.

Mr. Edmunds. And before.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and before.

715. *Mr. Greenwood.* Again calling your attention to this book, beginning on the 1st of January 1859, the

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first entry I find is "Stamping 30 warrants for 30 "patents 295*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*" What does that represent ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It represents 5*l.* stamps, that is 60 5*l.* stamps.

716. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is less the discount ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, less the discount because 60 5*l.* stamps would be 300*l.* and it is 15*l.* in 1000*l.*

717. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would be 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* in your pocket ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

718. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now here I see is an entry "Paid Warden's account."

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the attendant's account which is entered in that book.

719. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then this is not a book which merely represents the stamp account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, that is a general book since that period.

720-9. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there is "Paid to Fisher." What is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is for tin boxes.

730. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that considered as a disbursment of the office ? Does it come out of your pocket, or is it an office disbursement ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is for the office.

731. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And I suppose you have bills of parcels and receipts for all those ?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is no bill of parcel for this—the warden's account is an attendant's account for the office. He is the keeper of the office. Mr. Fisher's is a voucher for tin boxes.

732. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Has that voucher gone into the Audit Office ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

733-4. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do they keep all the accounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, of course.

735. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now here is an item "Ken- "dall Court House 30*l.*" A cheque was given for that. What was it for ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I dare say it is for a licence. I kept my uncle as the general banker for these stamps, it being more convenient for him to get them, and that would be a 30*l.* stamp.

736. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is not brought into the account.

737. *Mr. Edmunds.* I take it that that has nothing to do with patents.

738. *Mr. Ruscoe.* No, nothing whatever.

739. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that entered here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

740. *Mr. Greenwood.* Here is "37*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*" what is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be a cheque given to Mr. Charles Romilly for fees as clerk of the Hanaper.

741. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would take a receipt there ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

742. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is it an official disbursement ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that would be a cheque paid into Mr. Charles Romilly's bankers.

743. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next is a 6*l.* cheque, what is that ?

744. *Mr. Edmunds.* Possibly it is some private affair.

745. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I cannot say at all.

746. *Mr. Greenwood.* It looks more like a receipt than a disbursement. I took that page at a venture. Now on the other side, on the right hand page, all the items are entered as cash. We will begin at the same date. There is an amount of 420*l.* brought up, and then there is 174*l.*, 44*l.*, and 13*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* What are those sums of cash ?

Mr. Ruscoe. They are the daily receipts.

747. *Mr. Greenwood.* The official receipts paid by the different parties who come to the Patent Office ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, generally.

748. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then all these monies belong to the public ?

Mr. Ruscoe. They may or may not. For instance, with respect to that 54*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* I should think that that money did not belong to the public. We do not receive odd monies.

749. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, it is in your own book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is not my book. It was kept by my uncle, therefore I can only explain it from the period I have stated.

750. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it kept by your uncle personally ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I used to pay the amounts received to him ; I paid them through his bank.

751. *Mr. Greenwood.* Let us take away one, now for instance this one of 150*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. I can refer to my diary on that day, and I dare say I shall find the amount of 150*l.*

752. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You cannot tell us what it is ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no doubt that it was for stamps.

753. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Money received for stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

754. *Mr. Edmunds.* May I be allowed to explain ?

755. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not at present. Take these three pages for example, they appear to be cash, public money for the purchase of stamps ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, but that was not at the commencement. I dare say if you will take Mr. Duffield's book you will find he is in cash which I have advanced.

756. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, these are all new to us. I deal with the materials before us, and what I want to be instructed upon is this. Look at these pages which I have opened at a venture, does it not appear that you were absolutely in cash out of the public money at the time that you were making the purchases of these stamps ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It may appear so, but it is not so.

757. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then why do you think yourself entitled to put the discount into your pocket ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know into whose pocket I could have put it.

758. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why into the public pocket, could you not ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, because it was not given to the public.

759. *Mr. Edmunds.* The public does not find the money.

760. *Mr. Greenwood.* The other day when we were here and had that first little account you told me that you made advances out of your own pocket.

Mr. Ruscoe. So I do, so far as——

761. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, not "so far as," but it was distinctly stated.

Mr. Ruscoe. So far as there was any to make.

762. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What do you mean by "so "far as there was any to make" ?

Mr. Ruscoe. They must have goods to go on with in the office.

763. *Mr. Greenwood.* What we want particularly is to go into the practice of the office before 1862 and contrast it with the practice of the office after 1862. A little further on here you seem to have 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* in hand of public money.

Mr. Ruscoe. At what period ?

764. *Mr. Greenwood.* You will see that Mr. Edmunds received for the Patent Office 3,953*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*

765. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes, this is worth looking to as an illustration, because you will see how the public money was dealt with exactly by that. That only forms part, the 3,953*l.*, and it was two days in hand. Mr. Ruscoe being the stationer I gave a cheque to him and he gives me the cheque, as you see entered down there, for payment of the abridgments. The money was received from the Treasury for the pay-

ment of these bills with other bills amounting to 3953*l.* That money was received from the Treasury on the 15th, and all the bills comprised in that 3953*l.* were paid on the 17th, so that the public monies were in hand two days and no more, and these books show that there was no public money of any amount in hand.

766. *Mr. Ruscoe.* You could not realize it in two days. It was received on the 15th, it was paid through the bankers on the 16th, and it was paid away on the 17th.

767. *Mr. Edmunds.* These accounts show that there was never any public money in the hands of the accountant since the Audit Office directed these monthly accounts. There has been a larger amount at this present moment in the hands of the accountant than there was previously, because this was the system at that time, that at the end of the half year I made a requisition for the sum of money requisite for the payment of that claim.

768. *Mr. Ruscoe.* This will illustrate what you saw there for the corresponding period. That amount of 3,000*l.* I contend was never had in hand a single day.

769. *Mr. Edmunds.* There was never any amount of public money invested in stamps ; there could not be.

770. *Mr. Ruscoe.* There was no fund at the commencement to start with the same as when you started the stamps. Mr. Duffield will perhaps say to me I cannot go on, I want 50*l.* worth of stamps. Well, I advance Mr. Duffield 50*l.* and I take the discount on the stamps, he making the requisition through me and I keeping up the stamps in hand.

771. *Mr. Edmunds.* If this discount on stamps is to be discontinued it will be necessary that the Treasury should find the money and appoint some one to deal with it.

772. *Mr. Greenwood.* Before we discuss that we want to find out the facts, and I am bound to say the more so, because in my judgment, and I am not in the habit of using hard words, but in my judgment we were wilfully misled the other day when an account was given with respect to these discounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was not my intention to wilfully mislead you. I am sure I understood you to be pointing to the discounts which I made by the stamps, and I answered that it was 300*l.* a year.

773. *Mr. Greenwood.* You must have known perfectly well that it was just as essential for us to know what portion of the discount went into other persons pockets as with respect to that which went into yours.

Mr. Ruscoe. You did not put it as part of the inquiry, you said, "If it is not too inquisitive, may I ask "what money do you make on the discounts, and I "said 300*l.*"

774. *Mr. Edmunds.* The meaning of the discount is this, that it is a remuneration, and a very small one indeed for the risk. In the first place, the accountant finds the money, and in the next place, he runs the risk in dealing with the stamps.

775. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am sorry that there was not a shorthand writer present at the time, but I have a very distinct remembrance of the answer, That the amount of those stamps was very small, and that the discount on the 5*l.* stamps brought it up to 320*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. I thought it was mere matter of consideration, not a part of the business.

776. *Mr. Edmunds.* There was never any concealment about it, every one in the office knew all about it.

777. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is my note upon it. (Mr. Greenwood read his note.) There is not a word about risk there. If you consider that to be a candid account of the mode of transacting the business, I beg to differ from you.

778. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So do I, we were inquiring into the practice of the office generally.

Mr. Ruscoe. I had no motive in misleading you, I am sure that it has not been my intention to do so.

779. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I distinctly recollect, if there is any value in my testimony, of what was said upon the subject. Mr. Edmunds was asked who pocketed the money, and he said, "First we find the money, "then he said Mr. Ruscoe pockets the money."

780. *Mr. Edmunds.* I never said anything of the the sort, I think that is the most impudent thing I have heard for some time.

781. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now among your disbursements on the 4th August 1862, I observe this, "Mr. "Edmunds discount on stamps on 30th June 1862, "306*l.*" How did you pay it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. By cheque.

782. *Mr. Greenwood.* Upon what bank, on the Union Bank ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I dare say I can find the cheque.

783. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you keep a private account at the Union Bank ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

784. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you keep a public account there ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

785. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You only keep one account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Only one.

786. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The same as these cheques?

Mr. Ruscoe. Precisely as you see there.

787. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you always pay Mr. Edmunds by cheque ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, by cheque into his bankers.

788. *Mr. Edmunds.* It is all admitted.

789. *Mr. Greenwood.* He did not admit it voluntarily you see, because unfortunately we had to find it out.

790. *Mr. Edmunds.* I mean the payment.

791. *Mr. Greenwood.* How is it that you altered the arrangement ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because there is no necessity now for it, the whole of the money goes through my bankers. Before, the money went through my uncle's bankers for the stamps, and we made a requisition on him, or the clerks of the other office did, for whatever stamps they wanted, every week.

792. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where are the entries of cash made corresponding to these, down to the 30th August 1862 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. My diary would show the amount, because every item there represents 5*l.*, and it is cast up every month as I show you here ; on the 13th for instance, they make a requisition for 45 warrants and 45 patents.

793. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is not at all what I am asking about.

Mr. Ruscoe. Then here is what I make on the 13th, these represent 5*l.* each (referring to the page).

794. *Mr. Edmunds.* May I be allowed to ask a question (to Mr. Ruscoe) That money is taken for stamps, is it not, already purchased and paid for ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, in advance, and it goes on running on in advance. Then to day a requisition is made on me for perhaps 40 warrants and 40 patents.

795. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A requisition upon you, you say, for 40 stamps ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

796. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Supposing that to be the case, the stamps afterwards came back to you in the shape of documents ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

797. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then when you got them back you got the money for them over the counter as you handed them out ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

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798. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the money you so got.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly, I handed over stamps in lieu of this money. The stamps are entered by Mr. Sims and Mr. Shepherd in the book, and I take the receipts from the parties and I hand over the certificates.

799. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you consider these to be accounts belonging to the office or your own private accounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I consider them to be private accounts because they are monies all appropriated in stamps.

800. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I began by asking you if there were any books in the office belonging to the office, and of course I meant showing the various receipts and payments from time to time ?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is nothing beyond that.

801. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is the order book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

802. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then do you make this book up from the memoranda in these private books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, from the cheque book from day to day.

803. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore this book is made out from your own private book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and from the vouchers.

804. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do I understand you that all the vouchers go to the Audit Office ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, with the accounts.

805. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do they keep the vouchers there ?

Mr. Ruscoe. All of them.

806. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you none of the stationers bills for instance ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

807. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They all go there ?

Mr. Roscoe. Yes, they all go to the Audit Office, and are strictly audited.

808. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you do not call this book which I hold in my hand for 1858, 1859, and 1860 a private book.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is partly private and partly public. It is private between me and the stationer as to the amount of the receipts.

809. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see that on the 12th of August 1859 there is an entry of "L. Edmunds, discount 152*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*" The items immediately preceding and succeeding are for the purchase of stamps. Then there is to the Secretary of State a cheque given for 200*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. There was no discount upon that, because they will not give you discount upon anything above 5*l.*

810. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What was it for with respect to the Secretary of State ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was the stamp for 200*l.* on the change of the ministry.

811. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That has nothing to do with the Patent Office proper ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Nothing whatever.

812. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I see there is "Mr. Woodcroft 271*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*" What was that for ?

Mr. Edmunds. Aye,—that was for the purchase of books.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that was in some bill rendered by Mr. Woodcroft to the amount of 271*l.*

813. *Mr. Greenwood.* You do not call that private ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I do not say it is all private.

814. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that entered in any other book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No. Oh yes, it would be entered in that book. There is Mr. Corrington.

815. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is for abstracting. Then there is money paid to Mr. Mooney for printing, and then again Mr. Lawson's is for translating.

816. *Mr. Greenwood.* These are all disbursements made on behalf of the public.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

817. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you call it private ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is partly private and partly public.

818. *Mr. Greenwood.* You keep your private and public transactions in the same book.

Mr. Ruscoe. Well, so far as that cash went, I did.

819. *Mr. Greenwood.* All the entries on the right hand side of the book are, I believe, public.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I should say so, all of them.

820. *Mr. Greenwood.* The whole of the receipts are receipts on the part of the public, and by far the larger part of the entries on the left hand side of the book are also on the part of the public ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, by far.

821. *Mr. Edmunds.* There is this explanation to be given about that, that these amounts are not disbursed on behalf of the public for stamps which have been previously purchased.

822. *Mr. Ruscoe.* All these are on the part of the public.

823. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Sureties discharges, 39*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*," and "Plate Glass Company, 37*l.*"

824. *Mr. Ruscoe.* That is for the museum.

825. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is 515*l.* altogether. Now let me ask you this. Supposing you pay any of these gentlemen cash who are in the habit of giving six months credit, do you take the discount on that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am only cashier, I am not the party dealing with these gentlemen. It is the gentlemen in the museum who employ them. The accounts are merely rendered to me and I pay them.

826. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have heard in the course of my experience of public bills being paid to tradesmen before the usual time of the credit expiring, and the person who has paid him most dishonestly, according to my notion, putting the discount into his own pocket. I have heard of such a thing. Do not be offended with me, but just give me a deliberate answer whether you have carried to your own private pocket, or to the pocket of Mr. Edmunds, any discount for payments made for any other matters except stamps ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly not.

827. *Mr. Greenwood.* We cannot tell of course whether you have or not.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know those gentlemen from Adam. I do not know Mr. Wieland, Mr. Graham, nor Mr. Campbell except from sight.

228. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Those are bills for abridgments—they are quite right.

829. *Mr. Ruscoe.* You never paid me any discount.

830. *Mr. Edmunds.* All that question of abridgments is a question for discussion.

831. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us the exact amount of the discount on the stamps received by you and divided by yourself and Mr. Edmunds, or anyone else ; if there be anybody else. Can you put it down in figures such as you are prepared to abide by hereafter in case of a mare serious investigation than the present being instituted ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No one else has received any.

832. *Mr. Greenwood.* No one else.

Mr. Ruscoe. No one else.

833. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, can you do that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly.

834. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can put it down for 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

835. *Mr. Ruscoe.* How far shall I go back ?

836. *Mr. Greenwood.* Begin at 1859.

Mr. Ruscoe. Do you want it at our next meeting ?

837. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you please.

838. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I understand Mr. Ruscoe to say that this practice of taking discount had commenced from 1852, and been in existence from that time to this.

839. *Mr. Edmunds.* Long before that.

840. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then quite understand that you must be prepared to prove, in case of a more serious inquiry than the present, by the production of books and vouchers, exactly the amount of discount received for stamps and the mode of application of all that discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is in bulk merely. In bulk I hand over 200*l.* to Mr. Edmunds.

841. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You must state the amount received every year and the manner in which it was divided.

842. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there ever a written memorandum between you and Mr. Edmunds as to the division of this discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

843. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was all done by word of mouth?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

844. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was any reason assigned why there should be that change of system which you have lately adopted? There was a fixed payment at one time, and for some reason there was an alteration in that system which you have not disclosed. What was the reason?

Mr. Ruscoe. Have I been asked to disclose it.

845. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, but I want you to do so.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds, previous to my receiving 300*l.* a year, had advanced 500*l.*, he said if you take the 300*l.* you must give me a cheque for the 500*l.* that I had advanced. Then I will allow you the extra 100*l.* a year. I will give you 300*l.* of the discount instead of the 200*l.*

846. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it agreed that in future years a new system should be adopted?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that was my understanding, and I believe it was Mr. Edmunds' also.

847. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Edmunds.* Perhaps you will be kind enough to explain in your own words exactly the occasion upon which this alteration in the principle of division took place and the reasons that led you to do it.

Mr. Edmunds. My reason was that I thought it fair and right that Mr. Ruscoe should have a larger proportion. Up to that time it was divided so that the larger proportion came to me, and I thought it right and fair that Mr. Ruscoe should receive a larger portion, but I said at the same time if that is the case the advance of the 500*l.* ought to be returned to me. That was just the reason. But as to this business of discounts it is openly done and known everywhere, and I think it is a very small remuneration to give 1½ per cent. for the risk that is suffered, for I still think the risk of the loss that might take place is on me.

848. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then why do you not take the whole?

Mr. Edmunds. No, because I consider that Mr. Ruscoe did the work and the business.

849. *Mr. Greenwood.* But the whole risk you say was on your pocket.

Mr. Edmunds. No, not entirely. I say it is divided between us.

850. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing there had been a loss you would have divided the loss?

Mr. Edmunds. The loss would would have been divided.

851. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it so settled between you?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, verbally.

852. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Ruscoe.* Do you recollect it being agreed between you?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should have considered that was the case, but I do not recollect any agreement.

853. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it verbally stated that in case of any loss it should be divided?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

854. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then your recollection does not agree with Mr. Edmunds with regard to that.

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

855. *Mr. Edmunds.* I say that I always considered that I was to share the loss. The reason of my receiving a proportion of the remuneration was, that I considered that the loss would in a great measure fall upon me.

856. *Mr. Greenwood.* "In a great measure?" You see we are now dealing with an extremely delicate matter, that is to say, we are dealing with the proportion of what in one sense might be considered to be public money. You divide it in an arbitrary way and then you reverse that mode of division, but the liability for any loss was the same before and after the alteration?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; I thought it was more fair.

857. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let me ask you one question, Mr. Edmunds; did you ever make any application either to the Commissioner of Stamps or to the Treasury, to be allowed to keep a stock of stamps in hand without paying the money?

Mr. Edmunds. No; I never conceived it necessary.

858. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You never did it and never applied to the Commissioners of Patents to give you assistance in order to be allowed to do that?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

859. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nor did you communicate this system, which has been going on for 12 years, either to the Commissioners of Patents or to the Treasury?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

860. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever advance any money out of your private pocket for the purpose of stamps?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; 500*l.*

861. *Mr. Greenwood.* On that one occasion?

Mr. Edmunds. No, it was running.

862. *Mr. Greenwood.* 500*l.* out of your own pocket?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; out of my own means.

863. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was that paid.

Mr. Edmunds. It was carried on as a running account with Mr. Ruscoe from the beginning.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, from the beginning of the stamps.

864. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever advance a sum of 500*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. Decidedly.

865. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When?

Mr. Edmunds. When did I first give it to you, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. In 1853, I should think.

Mr. Edmunds. From the beginning, when the thing began.

866. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I must ask a few questions about this.

Mr. Edmunds. I was actually out of pocket 500*l.*, and that continually. I continued to give that sum of money to Mr. Ruscoe to meet the demand for stamps.

867. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that sum entered in any book?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think so. I think it was entered in one of these books. It was an earlier date than this, of course.

868. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can get and show it to me. Were more sums than 500*l.* ever advanced to you by Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

869. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then let us see that entry.

870. *Mr. Edmunds.* That sum was continued in Mr. Ruscoe's hands.

FIFTH DAY.
16 June 1864.

871. *Mr. Ruscoe.* As I said before, these accounts belonged to my uncle, who is dead. I shall have to go and get the books, and that will detain you.

872. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was the 500*l.* paid to your uncle ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

873. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And he kept it in his hands ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; it was in stamps.

874. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A sort of capital ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, a floating capital.

875. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was advanced in a certain sum of 500*l.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

876. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There must be some means of proving that, and how and when it was paid.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

877. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You cannot do it readily now, but you can let us have it when we next meet.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I will get you the books.

878. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is one inquiry you can answer me. You managed the business of the Patent Office, or the Great Seal Office, whichever you choose to call it, before October 1852 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

879. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were the patents engrossed by stationers ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

880. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And did the stationers get the patent stamped ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; generally I employed my uncle, who was a law stationer, to do it; they were engrossed in an engrossing hand.

881. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Your uncle got the patents stamped ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

882. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Of course when he did it, he got the discount ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Which he used to allow me. That was the way I received my salary; that was my emolument.

883. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Had you any other emolument at that time ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None, excepting from the agents.

884. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then when Mr. Edmunds said that this practice had continued long before it was in the way you have just stated, that your uncle was the stationer, and he engrossed the patent and allowed the discount to you ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly.

885. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He charged you the stamp less the discount ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The old patent bore a 30*l.* stamp, and he was to charge me 29*l.* 11*s.*

886. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are there any other fees paid now in the shape of either profit on sales, or tin boxes, or anything of that kind ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Nothing.

887. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They are all disbursements?

Mr. Ruscoe. They are all now supplied by the stationer.

Mr. Edmunds. By the Queen's stationer.

888. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They supply everything?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

889. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The reason I ask is that I see an item here of money paid to Fisher.

Mr. Ruscoe. That was for tin boxes only. They amount to an immense number.

890. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The tin boxes then came into the office, say 100 or 150 at a time ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, two gross at a time.

891. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What charge is made to the parties who take the boxes ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The box that holds the seal is supplied by the Government.

892. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is no charge made for that?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is no charge made for that, but there is a box sold if the parties choose to have it. I keep small square boxes which cost me somewhere about 5*s.*, and they are convenient for holding the thing; I sell them for 6*s.* It is a square box.

893. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When I got a patent some time ago I had to pay some fees I know, but that was at the Crown Office. I wanted to know whether there was any analogous practice here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a small box that I sell for the convenience of the parties.

894. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Government has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

895. *Mr. Edmunds.* Indeed this is a banking business.

896. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The nature of the business I do not know that we have very much to do with, but it is our duty to report the facts, and what the Commissioners may think of that mode of conducting business will be for them to say and deal with.

897. *Mr. Edmunds.* I never heard of such a thing as the Stamp Office dealing out on trust stamps to any office in the world. There never was such a thing heard of. If that is done I have no objection to get rid of the responsibility that I have now.

898. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, at the Home Office and some other offices I know that stamp duties have to be paid, but I never heard of any of the offices there getting discount.

899. *Mr. Edmunds.* They cannot get discount on large stamps.

900. *Mr. Ruscoe.* We get no discount on a stamp above 5*l.* We used to get discount on 30*l.* stamps.

901. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am looking at your account for 1858, and I find on the 10th of March, paid into Coutts', for Mr. Edmunds, 156*l.* 9*s.* Tell me what that is ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be discount, I dare say.

902. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is a payment into his account at Messrs. Coutts.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

903. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that his private account at Messrs. Coutts ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

904. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has he a private and public account there ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

905. *Mr. Greenwood.* He has both ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

906. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just explain in your own words what the public account at Messrs. Coutts is; for the receipt of what money.

Mr. Ruscoe. His public account at Messrs. Coutts is for the receipt of monies heretofore paid to the clerk of the patents.

907. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say that it has been kept for monies heretofore received by the clerk of the patents ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and now paid into the public fund into the consolidated fund of the revenue.

908. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then has there been any public account at Messrs. Coutts connected with the Patent Office lately ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, up to the present period.

909. *Mr. Greenwood.* Up to the present year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Up to the present period as a Patent Office account.

910. *Mr. Greenwood.* What monies are paid on the part of the public to a Patent Office account at Messrs. Coutts now ?

Mr. Ruscoe. They are very small, there are about 25 instalments a year pass the seal. I should think that would be the amount. If you will allow me I

had better state it accurately, and I will get my book (producing same).

911. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is this this the account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. This would be the cash, Messrs. Coutts & Co.

912. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that a public account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I pay that into Mr. Edmunds Patent Office account by cheque.

913. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you a Patent Office pass book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have my cheque book.

914. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am not asking you about a cheque book, you must know the difference between a pass book and a cheque book. Do you mean cheque book ends like this ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

915. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there a pass book which corresponds to the Patent Office account of Messrs. Coutts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds has a pass book.

916. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean to say that you do not know it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have not got it.

917. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am not asking you that, what I ask you is, is there such a book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I never saw it.

918. *Mr. Greenwood.* Never in your life ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never ; I never saw Mr. Edmunds' pass book.

919. *Mr. Greenwood.* I ask you whether there is a Patent Office account pass book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I never saw one.

920. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there one, Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. Of course there is.

921. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Ruscoe.* You did not know till this moment ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, that is my account with Mr. Edmunds as clerk of the patents.

922. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you any objection to produce them, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

923. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you produce them from the year 1852 ?

Mr. Edmunds. I can find them no doubt.

924. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you object to prodnce them ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I do not.

925. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I should like particularly to receive them. I believe you keep two accounts at Messrs. Coutts ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

926. *Mr. Greenwood.* The one is your private account, and the other the Patent Office account ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

927. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has that been the case from 1852 to the present time ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

928. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was there any before 1852 ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know.

929. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we are to understand that you will be kind enough to let us see the pass books for the Patent Office account from 1852 ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

930. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the pass book kept by the bankers ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

931. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now give me your attention for a moment to what I am about to ask you. Besides the money for discount divided between you and Mr. Edmunds, is there any other division of money received in the course of the business of the Patent Office ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

932. *Mr. Greenwood.* I ask you that question, calling your attention particularly to the stationer's accounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

933. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no profit divided ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

934. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do not monies go into your hands or Mr. Edmunds', connected with the Patent Office business except those which you now mention?

Mr. Ruscoe. None whatever.

935. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The sums are charged I understand by the hour for some of the duties performed by the stationers writers. I suppose that the stationer who supplies the writer has a profit on that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh, yes.

936. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And so when the work is performed by folio again there is a profit upon the price for folio ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

937. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What do the stationers charge ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The stationer would pay the writer a a penny and would charge $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

938. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the amount of profit which is paid to the stationer every year must really be a very considerable sum ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I should imagine so, but it is the usual profit.

939. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is there any difficulty in obtaining stationers writers to write in this office without passing it through the office of a law stationer ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think there would be, because who would have any supervision over them.

940. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You put that question and it must be answered. Who overlooks them at present ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The clerks at the head of the department.

941. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The stationer does not.

Mr. Ruscoe. He pays them.

942. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And the public pay the stationer, but what does he do ?

Mr. Ruscoe. He supplies the hands as part and parcel of his business. It is a common occurrence in all public offices.

943. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I put a question to you and you answered it by saying that if it were done in the office there would be no supervision ; I want to know what supervision there is now ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Where are you to collect the hands from ?

944. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Deal with one question at a time ; what supervision is there now ?

Mr. Ruscoe. You have the assurance that the man is a respectable man, and will do his duty in the ordinary and proper way of a stationer.

945. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is it really seriously intended to be said that writers could not be obtained for this office without the employment of a law stationer ?

Mr. Edmunds. Certainly not.

946. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then I will undertake to get as many (however great the number you require) in a week as you would want, and good men too. I have employed them over and over again. You give me a positive contradiction as to a matter that I have personal knowledge of.

Mr. Edmunds. It is not a contradiction, it is an opinion.

947. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever try to do it, Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot go into the road side to find stationers writers.

948. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is no use you giving an answer like that.

Mr. Edmunds. It appears there is a sum of 2,361*l.* expended in stationers writers. If writing clerks were brought into the office there would be 20 of them required.

FIFTH DAY.

16 June 1864.

949. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Why would there be 20 required?

Mr. Edmunds. To do the work.

950. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find, supposing there is 3,000*l.* to be paid to the stationer, that 1,000*l.* of that goes into the pocket of the law stationer who does nothing for it, because the supervision is by the officers of the establishment.

Mr. Edmunds. I maintain that it is the cheapest way of doing the work, and I have settled it with the treasurer.

951. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not say that you are to blame, or that you are chargeable with it. It may be the Treasury, or the Commissioners of Patents, that have settled it.

Mr. Edmunds. To begin from the beginning, I did not settle this with the Commissioners of Patents at all; it has nothing to do with them; I settled this question with Sir Charles Trevellyan in 1852—this very question of the employment of stationers for the copying. It would be impossible to do it in the office even supposing you could get this amount of work done, and supposing you were to pay 120*l.* a year to 20 writing clerks. Because who is to find them and to keep discipline among them. If that sum were paid, to meet that sum of 2,360*l.* in salaries of 120*l.* a year, there would be 20 clerks employed, and I say that you would not get the amount of work out of these 20 men—you would not get half of the work which is represented by the 2,361*l.* Besides it is a sort of business.

952. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What security have you now, which you would not have then?

Mr. Edmunds. This security, that the stationer sends in a writing clerk when he is required for a particular purpose. I desire the stationer to send a writing clerk for the purpose, and the clerk in this office under whom the stationer's writer is put is responsible for the stationer's writer doing his work properly and he certifies that he has done it properly.

953. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The stationer does.

Mr. Edmunds. No; the clerk employing the stationer's writer does so. Every item in the stationer's bill is certified by the clerk.

954. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Just so, Mr. Timms does it, but what does the law stationer do; he sends a man into this office?

Mr. Edmunds. A very large proportion of the work is done in his own office at so much a folio. All that can be done is sent into his own office.

955. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But how much is paid in the year to the stationer?

Mr. Edmunds. My estimate for this current year is 2,360*l.*

956. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then of that there is between 700*l.* or 800*l.* profit to the law stationer?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

957. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And as it seems to me, from going through the books year after year, you have pretty nearly the same staff of law stationers, with very little variation, if you had recourse to law stationers for extra work every now and then of course that would be a very proper thing to do, and in that case you could not help yourself; but where you have a certain number of law stationers hands employed year after year doing substantially the same work, I cannot understand why it should be.

Mr. Edmunds. I maintain that it would not be done at all if it were not done by stationers writers. If you were to ask the Commissioners to appoint 20 writing clerks what would you get out of these writing men? Would 10 out of these 20 men be able to write properly.

958. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Just let me ask you another thing, one description of practice under the new law was to deliver a complete specification of the patent instead of a provisional one?

Mr. Edmunds. Under the old law.

959. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, under the new law.

960. *Mr. Ruscoe.* They have the option.

961. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, but I say that is one part of the practice, a complete specification is delivered.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

962. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When that is delivered do they deliver a copy as well.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, just the same.

Mr. Rusooe. The same as if it were complete or final as we call it.

963. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In each case there is a copy delivered?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, for the printer; and with copies of the drawing.

964. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is there a duplicate delivered of the provisional specification?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, for the purpose of the printer; the originals never go out of the office.

965. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Except to the law offices?

Mr. Ruscoe. Just so.

966. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are there stationers charges made of any description for preparing copies of the specification for the printer?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not that I am aware of.

967. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not of any description?

Mr. Simms. I can answer that question; the copy that is called the printer's copy is kept in the office as a record, when the documents leave, either to go to the law officers, or on other occasions; and a copy for the printer is made before the six months have expired.

968. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is done by the stationer?

Mr. Simms. It is done by the stationer or in the office.

969. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe said it was not?

Mr. Simms. It is always called the printer's copy; we originally had two copies made. A copy was made when the document was left in the office, and was required to be made within two days from the time of their leaving it, so as to have a record in the office when the document was sent to the law officers. That was abolished, and a copy was ordered to be left with the documents instead.

970. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There was a copy left with a specification of every description upon every occasion?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

971. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Those copies are retained in the office altogether, as I understand you?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

972. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They never leave?

Mr. Simms. No.

973. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is a copy prepared for the printer.

Mr. Simms. Of the provisional specification.

974. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And of the complete?

Mr. Simms. Yes, of the complete, but not of the final.

975. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The copies which are brought in are sent out?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

976. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is the reason for the distinction between the complete and the final?

Mr. Simms. The final is never supposed to leave the office, but the complete does.

977. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the complete comes back again into the office long before it is necessary to send copy to the printer?

Mr. Simms. Yes, oh yes, certainly.

978. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then why should it be necessary to make another copy?

Mr. Simms. It has always been done. There are so few of them, you see, so few of the complete.

979. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am asking for the reason, because the Commissioners tell us to inquire into the

practice, and they want to know the facts. I want to know the reason if there can be any given?

980. *Mr. Edmunds.* I can give a reason, because it was my order.

981. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is your order, but I am now asking for the reason of the order?

982. *Mr. Simms.* There were so few in number that it was never thought necessary to make any distinction between them.

983. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is a copy also comes of the provisional with the original, and then when the law officer has done with that, and finally disposed of any opposition, and indeed long before, or at all events before the printer wants anything, the original comes back again into the office?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

984. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then what can be the occasion for preparing another copy of that?

Mr. Simms. I do not know, but it was done originally.

985. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is there any reason for it, I want you to tell me if there be. It may be that there is very good reason, or there may be none at all?

Mr. Simms. I should not like to suggest any.

986. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you know of any reason?

Mr. Simms. No.

987. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is done with the copies that are left here by the parties.

Mr. Simms. They are filed or kept in bundles.

988. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nothing at all is done with them.

Mr. Simms. They are used for reference, there is nothing further done with them.

989. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How can they be used for reference?

Mr. Simms. When the originals are out of the office.

990. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is only during the time that I have been speaking of, namely, when there is a reference to the law officer?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

991. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When the originals come back you do not want them any more?

Mr. Simms. No.

992. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have the originals come back before there is any printing done?

Mr. Simms. Yes, of course.

993. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then what is the reason for making an extra copy?

994. *Mr. Edmunds.* If you will ask me, I can answer your question.

995. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I will ask you presently.

Mr. Simms. I do not know any reason.

996. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then, Mr. Edmunds, will you tell me a reason?

Mr. Edmunds. The reason is simply this; the copy was made simply because the copy goes on to the law officer, and for safety it is done. Provisional specifications have been left with the law officer and have been lost or mislaid for several weeks or at any rate days.

997. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Still there was a copy, because there was the original copy that came with the original?

Mr. Edmunds. No, the original itself goes.

998. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the copy left with the original remains here, and the original always comes back before you want to send it to the printer?

999. *Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe.* Can you suggest a reason?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think the copy was made for this reason, that the copy by the Act of Parliament is for inspection. The complete specification is open to the inspection of the public from the day it is filed, the same as the final specification. Then the copy would be handed to the person wishing to inspect it and not the complete specification. That being before the law officer we could not show him the original, but the copy we could show him.

1000. *Mr. Edmunds.* He has a right to see it.

1001. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That does not answer my qustion; the original comes back into the office before it is necessary to print it, and you have then the original and a copy.

Mr. Edmunds. The whole time that the original is with the law officer, the public have the right to inspect this copy.

1002. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But there is the copy for them to inspect?

Mr. Edmunds. Therefore it was necessary to have a copy in the office for the inspection of the public while the original is with the law officer.

1003. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, it is in the office. When is the copy made that goes to the printer, Mr. Simms?

Mr. Simms. Shortly before it is required.

Mr. Edmunds. Six months.

1004. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is after the original comes into the office?

Mr. Simms. Generally speaking it is.

1005. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is it made from the original or from the copy?

Mr. Simms. From the copy in the office as a rule. It is more convenient, and we always have them at the office. The originals we have not always in the office:

1006. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is made, if I understand rightly, as a rule, after the original has come back into the office?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

1007. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have heard no reason yet why an extra copy should be made?

Mr. Edmunds. It may not be absolutely necessary. We are very glad to avoid making work, but it was considered necessary from the beginning that a fair copy should be made for the inspection of the public. These copies are very few; they would not be 50 in the year.

1008. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the same reason applies to the provisional specification?

Mr. Edmunds. We do everything in our power to reduce the copying.

1009. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then, Mr. Simms, when you make a copy for the printer, do you make a copy of the drawing also?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is a copy left of the drawing.

1010. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, I know that; when you have a complete specification with the drawing you also have a copy of that drawing. Is not that the fact?

Mr. Simms. Yes.

1011. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say, with reference to this complete specification, that you make a copy of each of them to go to the printer. Do you make a copy of the drawing also?

Mr. Simms. No.

1012. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is still more difficult to understand how the reason can apply to making a copy of a writing and not a copy of the drawing. It appears to me that there is no sort of reason; so with regard to the provisional, the provisional is occasionally accompanied, but not always with the drawing.

Mr. Edmunds. Very seldom, it is very rarely more than a mere scratch of the pen.

1013. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I know that, but it is occasionally accompanied with a drawing. You make a copy of the provisional to go to the printer. Do you make a copy of the provisional drawing?

Mr. Simms. No.

1014. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it not intended at one time that only a copy of the provisional should be opened to the public. I think that was the great reason why the copy was made?

Mr. Edmunds. It was considered at first that that was the copy that should be given to the public and

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not the original. If it is considered proper to discontinue the few copies that have been made of these things; I cannot make any objection to it.

1015. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You see, Mr. Edmunds, supposing one of the public comes after a provisional specification, it is clearly open to the inspection of the public. The public comes and says "I want to see that specification." You say "There is a copy of it." The applicant says "No, it is not a copy, because there is no drawing with it."

Mr. Edmunds. The drawing is upstairs.

1016. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I may be wrong, but I can only say I do not see at present the reason for making this copy. The cost, taking the whole of them in a year, must be very considerable.

Mr. Edmunds. It cannot be 5*s.* each.

1017. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are 3000 of them.

1018. *Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe.* What is the length of an ordinary specification?

1019. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Do you mean a provisional specification?

1020. *Mr. Edmunds.* No, a full one.

1021. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I should take it that the average would be about 20 folios, or perhaps 25 folios.

1022. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is 35*d.*, and that is not 3*s.*

1023. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is the provisional specification.

1024. *Mr. Edmunds.* Oh, the provisionals must be copied, because they go straight away to the law officer, and if the provisional is lost or mislaid there is no record of it.

1025. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not think you see what I mean, Mr. Edmunds, the copy remains in this office until the original comes back, then there is no fear of any loss of the original, because when it comes back the fear is passed and gone.

1026. *Mr. Edmunds.* It is not done then?

1027. *Mr. Simms.* Yes, there are two copies from the first.

1028. *Mr. Edmunds.* The copies are written into the record books of the office.

1029. *Mr. Simms.* Yes, we used to make a copy of the provisional within two clear days of the time that it was left at the office, and then this substitution by the applicant was made for it.

1030. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Still you do both.

1031. *Mr. Simms.* Yes, the printer's copy was still left.

1032. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It may be immaterial.

1033. It is a most important document, and it is very necessary that it should be properly recorded—that a proper and full record should be made of this document before it passes out of the office.

1034. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have it when the original goes down to the attorney or Solicitor-general; there is a copy delivered in the first instance with the original, and that remains in the office until the original comes back. Where is the reason then for another copy being made?

1035. *Mr. Edmunds.* I do not know that these copies are exact copies.

1036. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I suppose they are examined.

1037. *Mr. Edmunds.* These copies are of no value at all.

1038. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But I hear that the copies are made from the copies. They are not even made from the original.

Mr. Edmunds. I should be very glad to do away with it altogether, if it is thought necessary. It is only giving us much more work in the office, and there is no advantage to anyone in the office from it, on the contrary.

1039. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I dare say not, but that is not the only thing we are to inquire into. Our instructions are to inquire into the practice of the office, and if we can do so, to make suggestions as to the improvement of the office. Now I cannot see why there should be any difference between the complete and the final specification?

Mr. Edmunds. The copy sent to the printer is examined with the original.

1040. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, we have heard that.

Mr. Edmunds. And it is so strictly examined that all the blunders are copied if there be any blunders in spelling or anything else.

1041. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is quite right enough.

1042. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have not entered the payments made to Mr. Edmunds in this book, have you?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I have not.

1043. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because my banker's pass book will show the payments made to Mr. Edwards.

1044. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there not the same reason for entering it?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I drew from Mr. Ruscoe, my uncle, a cheque for the payment to Mr. Edmunds of the discount.

1045. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are three payments per annum as far as I have gone through these. This is exactly on the same principle as far as cash is concerned. The payments appear to be made in April, May, and August one year; March, May and August in another, January May and August in another. Are these payments which are made to Mr. Edmunds account at Coutts paid into his private account or into his patent office account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Do you mean the discount?

1046. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. Into his private account.

1047. *Mr. Greenwood.* What becomes of the money that is paid into the public account?

Mr. Ruscoe. This will explain it.

1048. *Mr. Greenwood.* But when it goes to the Patent Office account, as contra distinguished from his private account, do they go for his use or the use of the public.

Mr Ruscoe. For the use of the public.

1049. *Mr. Greenwood.* You pay it in there for the public.

Mr. Ruscoe. They are paid as taken by the consolidated fund.

1050. *Mr. Greenwood.* How does it get from Messrs. Coutts's coffers in that Patent Office account into the public account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I render my account there.

1051. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot tell.

Mr. Ruscoe. I make out an affidavit every year for Mr. Edmunds to render the account to the public account.

1052. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you prepare the affidavit you must know how that is done.

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't make the affidavit; there is a formal affidavit made.

1053. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, according to your understanding, you keeping the accounts of the office; that money which is paid to Mr. Edmunds Patent Office account at Coutts' is paid in there for the public.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly.

1054. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Edmunds.* Is it paid over to the public?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, to the consolidated fund.

1055. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what way?

Mr. Edmunds. I make the payments.

Mr. Ruscoe. There would be this amount payable in 1856, or perhaps even to the present period.

1056. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who keeps this book?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do. This would be received from the 1st April 1863 to 30th March 1864.

1057. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is this considered to be a copy of the pass book kept at Coutts, or is it merely your account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is only my account.

1058. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you see here is an item : "To cash fees on patents."

Mr. Ruscoe. That amounts to 381*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* ; this is how it is paid.

1059. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What does that represent ; we will come to this in a minute ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It represents what I state, cash fees on patents. That does not mean on invention patents ; this is a distinct thing.

1060. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This has nothing to do with inventions.

Mr. Ruscoe. Nothing at all ; it is the appointments to offices and charters.

1061. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then during the course of this year, the first year, you have received on behalf of Mr. Edmunds that money ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1062. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you pay into the Hanaper account 170*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is paid quarterly to Mr. Chas. Romilly. There are some entries in that book which will represent a quarter's account.

1063. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is he clerk of the Hanaper ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and clerk of the Crown.

1064. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The two offices are united ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1065. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These are the fees, I suppose ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Those are paid to the Lord Chancellor's office ?

1066. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is that "Cash to Coutts & Co.'s ?"

Mr. Ruscoe. That is a balance made out in this way.

1067. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that some public property, or what is it ?

Mr. Roscoe. It is public property. This is made over by an affidavit of Mr. Edmunds into the fee fund of the Court of Chancery, and that is paid into the consolidated fund. That is the account rendered by me to Mr. Edmunds regularly.

1068. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These were fees formerly paid to officers, but now carried into the fee fund.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1069. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They were formerly paid to officers ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1070. *Mr. Greenwood.* These books have nothing whatever to do with patents of inventions ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Nothing whatever.

1071. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where is the entry of money paid into Messrs. Coutts's being the balance of what was recovered in Smith's defalcations. Is that in this book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it is in the other one. This is the book (producing same).

1072. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to see first of all where is the entry of the payment of a portion of that money into the Patent Office account at Coutts' ; I want an entry in any book public or private of that money being paid.

Mr. Ruscoe. There is none; I have never seen any. It would not be in that payment, it would be an ingredient of a larger sum.

1073. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, I understood that a smaller sum was paid. The portion was brought into the account immediately.

Mr. Edmunds. The sum was paid to Mr. Ruscoe to meet incidental expenses, and the rest was intended to be paid, but it was overlooked. All that was explained sufficiently and satisfactorily at the time of that investigation.

1074. *Mr. Greenwood.* I understood that that explanation was sent, but I have never seen it until to-day. That explanation was made after my report, whether it was satisfactory or not I cannot tell, but I have never seen it until to-day.

Mr. Edmunds. I thought I had sent you a copy.

1075. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have no recollection of it. I do not deny that you have done so, but I have no recollection of it. Then that sum of 370*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* was paid into the Patent Office account at Coutts'.

Mr. Edmunds. The whole of it.

1076. *Mr. Greenwood.* The whole of the 749*l.*?

Mr Edmunds. Yes, then I immediately gave back a portion to Mr. Ruscoe to meet incidental expenses.

1077. *Mr. Greenwood.* If all the money received into the Patent Office account at Coutts' was public money, I want to know how it was that in settling either with the Exchequer or with the Treasury that money remained in that account ?

Mr. Edmunds. It was overlooked.

1078. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was a credit. I should have thought that that account would have been brought to a point every year. That was a balance in your favour rendered whenever you asked for it. You could not have overlooked it.

Mr. Edmunds. At that time there was no Treasury money passed through it. At that time the whole of the Treasury money was paid to Mr. Ruscoe.

1079. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see in its nature it was money that ought not to have been there at all.

Mr. Edmunds. It ought not, but the cheque happened to be crossed Coutts and Co., otherwise I should have given it over to Mr. Ruscoe at once.

1080. *Mr. Greenwood.* Are there any monies entered on the books as paid to Mr. Edmunds except the discount money. I found in the beginning of 1859, only by accident, that there are three entries per annum, are these all for discounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I believe they are generally defined.

1081. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, sometimes it is Edmunds' discount, sometimes it is Edmunds, Coutts, and sometimes Edmunds' only. Because if they are not discount you will probably explain at our next meeting what they are for.

1082. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the sum paid to Edmunds. Where was that entered, that is the question ?

1083. *Mr. Greenwood.* It has never been entered at all, not that 749*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. Not in these books.

1084. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it entered anywhere ?

Mr. Edmunds. It was entered at the bank of Coutts.

1085. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was paid into Coutts' ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1086. *Mr. Greenwood.* But was not entered ?

Mr. Edmunds. I considered that it was a special affair, and that it was a portion recovered from Smith and intended to keep that as a special account. I did pay over to Mr. Ruscoe immediatety 400*l.* which is the sum required for the disbursements for the then coming quarter.

1087. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was money that came out of the private pockets of the clerks in the office ?

Mr. Edmunds. That I don't know.

1088. *Mr. Greenwood.* Surely you know that ?

Mr. Edmunds. It was paid over to me.

1089. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was paid by them ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1090. *Mr. Greenwood.* You called on them to replace it ?

Mr. Edmunds. That is to say I required that the money should be found.

1091. *Mr. Greenwood.* Because as you say they

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did not sufficiently superintend Mr. Smith, who was a clerk in this office, not appointed by them ?

Mr. Edmunds. Well, the Chancellor said that this money must be found, and I was told then by Mr. Woodcroft, and Mr. Duffield, that the money would be found, and that was the reason for my not going straight to the Treasury as I ought to have done. They had taken a mortgage.

1092. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Am I to understand that this sum of 749*l.* was paid into your private or your Patent Office account of Coutts' ?

Mr. Edmunds. Into the Patent Office account at Coutts'.

1093. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And then you gave Mr. Ruscoe a cheque for 350*l.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1094. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All that will appear in your pass book probably ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1095. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Ruscoe.*) Are these (pointing to several entries) discounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, they appear to be so.

1096. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You mentioned an Act, Mr. Edmunds, which you said altered the nature of your office ; do you recollect the date of it ?

Mr. Edmunds. I can get the Act for you, it was one of William IV.

1097. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You don't happen to remember the statute ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I was appointed under the new arrangements made by the Act. There was no alteration in the office since my appointment, by Act of Parliament.

[An adjournment was about to be ordered to to-morrow morning, when Mr. Edmunds asked that a longer interval should be allowed, because Mr. Addison was unable to attend, having to go to Wales upon office business. After some discussion :]

1098. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is an inquiry of a very general nature, in which one party alone is assisted by an attorney's clerk. It is a strong thing to say that the whole matter should be postponed upon his account, still we are anxious to press on no one unduly.

1099. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I fear we shall not get through the matter before circuit commences.

1100. *Mr. Greenwood.* Unless we do, we shall be obliged to make a preliminary report.

Mr. Edmunds. What is the subject which you take next ?

1101. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would that affect the adjournment? We must use such subjects as turn up. We have gone into the history of the office itself greatly, and from time to time inquiries suggest themselves. Amongst other things we should like to pursue this inquiry by the production of the pass books, and accounts, and division of discounts.

1102. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This gentleman could give you no assistance about that.

1103. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, because there are no papers produced except those which you have undertaken to produce, namely, the pass books from 1852 to the present time. This is a very short affair, and Mr. Ruscoe has engaged to produce accounts of all monies received and divided between himself and Mr. Edmunds. for discount.

1104. *Mr. Ruscoe.* From what period ?

1105. *Mr. Greenwood.* Since 1852.

1106. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Since 1st October 1852. Why could we not go through that to-morrow ?

1107. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I shall be quite ready to go on.

1108. *Mr. Edmunds.* I don't think I can undertake to go on with this inquiry to-morrow.

1109. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We must go on with some branch of the inquiry to-morrow.

1110. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have given us no reason why the presence of Mr. Linklater's clerk is in any way essential for the following up of this inquiry, but still you say you cannot conveniently go on without his presence.

1111. *Mr. Edmunds.* I wish him to take notes.

1112. *Mr. Greenwood.* Any other clerk can do that.

1113. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have no other.

1114. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we must understand that you apply for a postponement of this part of the inquiry on account of the nonattendance of Mr. Linklater's clerk. Why cannot he attend ?

1115. *Mr. Addison.* In all probability I shall have to go to Wales on business.

1116. *Mr. Greenwood.* What can we go on with in the meantime ? There is a large number of gentlemen whose interests and character are at stake, but who at the same time require no one to attend on their behalf.

1117. *Mr. Addison.* When we come to the examination of Mr. Woodcroft it would be very desirable that I should put the questions on behalf of Mr. Edmunds to him, and I claim the right to do so, because I do not think Mr. Edmunds could do it.

1118. *Mr. Greenwood.* We should not object to that at all.

1119. *Mr. Edmunds.* Hitherto you have not touched upon Mr. Woodcroft's charges against me, nor have you touched my charges, which arise incidentally out of his charges.

1120. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, we propose to sit here to-morrow, and we shall take any evidence we can get. If any particular branch of the inquiry is of such a nature as that Mr. Edmunds can satisfy us that it is apparently to his detriment that it should be pursued in the absence of Mr. Linklater's clerk, we shall at our discretion suspend that part of the inquiry and go on with some other portion.

Adjourned to half-past ten o'clock to-morrow.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

SIXTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Friday, 17th June 1864.

1121. *Mr. Addison.* With reference to the adjournment applied for yesterday by Mr. Edmunds, I wish to say that yesterday I had received directions to go to Wales, but when I told Mr. Hackwood that it was very important that I should attend here, he postponed my journey till Monday.

Mr. Greenwood. This may alter the course of the inquiry to-day.

Mr. Woodcroft. Here is a copy of the document that I handed to you (producing the same).

1122. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is this a transcript of what you gave to us?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes; I had not time to make it before. Mr. Edmunds charged me with getting the work copied by the clerks in the office, and here is a copy of the receipt for the money that I paid for that copying.

Mr. Edmunds. I charged you!

1123. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That will come bye and bye.

1124. *Mr. Woodcroft.* It is a copy of the paper that Mr. Edmunds took from me, which I had made at my own personal expense. It is an abbreviated Latin document. Mr. Edmunds charged me with having had it done in the office.

[After a pause.]

Mr. Edmunds. I did not hear what Mr. Woodcroft said just now about some charge that I made.

1125. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is quite immaterial. He has produced a receipt to show that he paid the money himself.

Mr. Woodcroft. It is about my having, as you said, had that document copied in the office, and I produce this receipt to show that I did not do so.

1126. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe, have you the account of the discount received and divided between yourself and Mr. Edmunds since the year 1852?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. This (producing a document) shows the whole amount of the discount.

1127. *Mr. Greenwood* (having examined it.) I must get you to alter this, because you were to point out to us the part that was received by Mr. Edmunds and the part that was received by yourself.

Mr. Ruscoe. As I said before, the arrangement was——

1128. *Mr. Greenwood.* Never mind that at present, we are going a great deal into the arrangement hereafter, but I want to know what part went into your pocket and what part went into Mr. Edmunds' pocket.

Mr. Ruscoe. I find I have no memorandum.

Mr. Greenwood. It will be far better for you to give us these things at once.

1129. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have admitted from October 1st to 31st December 1852.

1130. *Mr. Ruscoe.* But it was in 1853, when the Stamp Act came into operation, that it commenced. Fees were received in money before.

1131. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you the passbooks, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I have not, I cannot lay my hands on them; I have not been able to find them.

1132. *Mr. Greenwood.* I beg to assure you, Mr. Edmunds, that in my judgment this is an extremely serious matter, and unless you produce those passbooks it will be at your own peril.

Mr. Edmunds. I believe I shall have to get the bankers to write them up, I cannot get them from any other source; I cannot lay my hands upon them; I have not seen them for a great length of time.

1133. *Mr. Greenwood.* You must take care not to misunderstand me. We do not want to see those books as a simple matter of curiosity, or for any immaterial purpose, but in our judgment it is in the last degree important that those books should be produced sooner or later. The contents of them will and must be known.

Mr. Addison. Mr. Edmunds has made search for those books.

1134. *Mr. Greenwood.* It becomes necessary, as Mr. Ruscoe has not produced the account we required, showing the amount that went into his pocket and the amount that went into Mr. Edmunds' pocket, to make a few inquiries of Mr. Ruscoe, and I must desire, if you please, that the other gentlemen leave the room.

Mr. Ruscoe was then examined as follows:

1135. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, Mr. Ruscoe, I want you to give us as straightforward answers as you can, be as deliberate as you like, take as much time as you desire to consider your answers, but I want you to give us an account of the first arrangement you had with Mr. Edmunds for the division of this discount?—Those are the details which I have given you on that paper.

1136. Is it possible that I cannot get one single answer from you? I want an account of the first arrangement; you will do yourself no good unless you are candid and frank?—I wish to be so. The first arrangement between me and Mr. Edmunds was with reference to the discount on the stamps which he was to receive, namely, the discount on the warrants and letters patent, which are 10*l.* They would amount with the notices to proceed to 500*l.* a year. The notices to proceed are 5*l.*, the warrant 5*l.*, and the patent 5*l.*

1137. When was this?—In 1853, when the Stamp Act came into operation, and he gave me a cheque.

1138. At present I am on the arrangement?—I understood so, that was the arrangement.

1139. What was to become of the rest?—The rest of what?

1140. The discount?—Only a portion of the stamps is supplied to the office. The 5*l.* stamp on the petition is supplied by the public, brought into the office. The specification 5*l.* is brought into the office.

1141. I want to get at the agreement which you made?—That is the agreement which I have just mentioned.

1142. Was that the whole of the agreement?—That was the whole of the agreement.

1143. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was that come to?—In 1853.

1144. In the beginning of the year?—When the stamps came into operation.

1145. *Mr. Greenwood.* What were the propor-

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tions in which you divided them ?—The warrant bears a 5*l.* stamp, and the patent bears a 5*l.* stamp, and the notice to proceed bears a 5*l.* stamp also ; I was to take the discount on the notice to proceed, and he was to take the discount on the warrant and the letters patent.

1146. That is a very different thing to what was stated before. That was not stated yesterday ?—These stamps would amount to 500*l.* a year on an average.

1147. Was it agreed between you and Mr. Edmunds that he was to take the discount on all the stamps you have now mentioned ?—Not upon all the stamps, but upon all with the exception of the notice to proceed, which was a 5*l.* stamp.

1148. With exception of the discount on that 5*l.* stamp, it was agreed between you and Mr. Edmunds that he was to have the whole ?—He was to have the whole.

1149. And that, it was estimated between you, would amount to about —— ? — £500 a year.

1150. Was that stated at the time ?—That was stated at the time. It was estimated by calculation that there would be so many patents and so many notices.

1151. You were to have the discount on all the other 5*l.* stamps ?—Yes, and the smaller stamps other than the 5*l.* stamps as well. There were 2*l.* stamps for the objections ; but they amounted to very few in the course of the year.

1152. What was it estimated that your share of the discount would be ?—200*l.* a year, and his would be 300*l.* a year.

1153. Was that agreement acted on ?—Up to this date, the 8th August 1863.

1154. Have you an account of the sums that were actually received under that agreement by Mr. Edmunds ?—I have just handed in a book from 1856, which contains them. That was received and paid into the bankers. I daresay I can get the cheque book for the previous period.

1155. That only begins in 1856 ?—I say so, but I can get you the cheques.

1156. You have not got them in this way prior to that date ?—Not in a book, they were always paid by cheques through my uncle.

1157. By a cheque through your uncle ?—My account previous to my uncle's death was a passing account through him for stamps and things of that kind, he supplying the stamps.

1158. Your uncle supplied the stamps ?—Yes.

1159. Did he go to the Stamp Office ?—He went or sent his young man to the Stamp Office, and got them. The clerks in this office made a requisition of what stamps they wanted, and he would send them and they would use them. I had to deliver them out when they were applied for. Since his death I was obliged to take the bankers account, and that is the reason why my name is there signed as "junior." He became very ill and died in August, and when he was ill I was obliged to take the account.

1160. *Mr. Greenwood.* In this paper you have put in there is a sum of 521*l.* discount. What does that represent ?—That 521*l.* represents the discount on the warrant and on the patent, on the notice to proceed, and other smaller items.

1161. Then you have not stated in this paper the quantity of discount that was paid to Mr. Edmunds ?—I have stated the whole amount of discount there.

1162. Then I must require you to produce a statement of the money that was paid to him ?—From 1853 ?

1163. For the whole period, from the first ?—That is the discount from the first, but not the money paid to Mr. Edmunds. There it is from 1856 in that account ; you gave me so little time to make up my accounts, but I shall be very happy to do it.

1164. *Mr. Hindmarch.* From the statement you have made this morning, it seems to me you must have kept some account that will show it. I find here in this account a statement that for 1853 the amount of discount was 521*l.* 4*s.* ; was that the whole of the discount obtained, all the discounts ?—All the discounts.

1165. Upon what was supplied in this office ?—Decidedly.

1166. The arrangement I understand between you and Mr. Edmunds was, that you personally were to have the discount on a certain class of stamps ?—Yes.

1167. Those were what ?—Notices to proceed, and the smaller stamps.

1168. All the stamps of a smaller amount ?—Yes.

1169. The notice to proceed bearing a stamp of 5*l.* ?—Yes.

1170. And you had the discount on that and all the smaller stamps ?—Yes, on the adhesive stamps, and so on.

1171. And then Mr. Edmunds was to have the discount on the other two 5*l.* stamps, which would be the warrant and the patent ?—Yes.

1172. How could you tell, then, what you were entitled to, and what Mr. Edmunds was entitled to, if you did not keep some account ?—At the expiration of the year the stamps would amount to so much. I took the warrants in that book ; there are so many warrants and so many patents ; they number so-and-so. Each bears a 5*l.* stamp, and that amounts to so-and-so, about 300*l.* in some instances, and in some instances it would be below 300*l.*, but on an average it would be 300*l.*, and that would go to Mr. Edmunds.

1173. Then, in practice, did you get the stamps from your uncle ?—In fact, I paid the money into my uncle's hands, and he got the stamps and delivered them into the office.

1174. You got them from your uncle ?—Yes, the office got them.

1175. They are under your control, are they not ?—No, they are not under my control until they come in, until they are used, as it were. I have to deliver out the notice to proceed, and the objection, and the letters patent ; they are in the clerk's possession here, whose duty it is to fill up the instrument.

1176. You never had them in custody ?—No.

1177. Not at all ?—Not at all, that is not the stamps themselves, they are filled up by the clerks in the office, I have to deliver them.

1178. Did you advance any money out of your own pocket for the buying of them ?—Mr. Edmunds gave me 500*l.*

1179. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then do I understand, Mr. Ruscoe, that up to the time mentioned in this book, the second half of the year 1856, that you kept no account of the discounts ?—No.

1180. You kept no account of the discounts further than this, that you ascertanied from the number of warrants and the number of patents sold during any past year, the amount of discount on each, and then you handed over the money to Mr. Edmunds ?— I paid it into his bankers.

1181. By cheque, such as this ?—Yes.

1182. How did the money come to your hands?—By the parties soliciting the patents, the applicants for the patents day by day ; it was in small amounts.

1183. You have told me that these stamps were not under your control ?—I did. I tell you they are not under my control, except when they are appropriated.

1184. But when they are appropriated ?—Then I have to deliver them out.

1185. How can you deliver them out if they are not under your control ?—They are not under my control until they are appropriated. When they are stamped they are delivered to the different clerks

whose business it is to make out the notice to proceed and the warrant.

1186. And the money is paid into your hands?—No.

1187. It comes into your hands?—Yes.

1188. And you pay it into the Union Bank?—Now I do.

1189. And you did then?—When?

1190. At the earlier period?—No; I used to pay it every evening into my uncle's hands, and he used to pay it into the banker's; and when the requisition was made, I used to appropriate it to stamps.

1191. In what way did you get your share of the discount?—My uncle used always to take the stamps less the discount, so that the balance on the other side would be the discount.

1192. How did it get into your pocket?—Through him.

1193. Did he give you a cheque?—Yes.

1194. For the whole amount?—No, it remained more as a running account in his bank. He would give me a cheque for Mr. Edmunds.

1195. Sooner or later you got it by cheque or money from your uncle?—Yes.

1196. It was paid out of the monies received from the public by you, and paid by you into his hands?—Yes, quite so.

1197. Have you given us now the whole of the arrangement?—The whole and sole arrangement between me and Mr. Edmunds.

1198. How long did that arrangement continue unaltered?—Up to the date of that change.

1199. In 1863?—Yes.

1200. Be good enough to say what led to the alteration of that agreement; was it by your proposal or Mr. Edmunds?—It was Mr. Edmunds' proposal.

1201. What did Mr. Edmunds propose to you?—He said this: I think that you, having the responsibility you have to bear, are entitled to something more of the discount. If you will hand me over the 500*l.* which I advanced for the stamps in the first instance, I will allow you to take 300*l.*, and I will take 200*l.*, just reversing the arrangement, giving you 100*l.* for it.

1202. "Just reversing." What do you mean by "just reversing"?—He had previously 300*l.* and I had 200*l.*; then I was to have 300*l.* and he was to have 200*l.*

1203. From what you have told us as your first arrangement, it did not appear to comprehend any distinct sums?—It was averaged at 300*l.* for him.

1204. Then were you to take under a new agreement the discount on all the warrants and patents, and was he to take the discount on all the others?—No. I understood the arrangement to be this: I was to pay him 200*l.*, and that would leave me 300*l.* a year, taking the total of the stamps.

1205. That then was a very different sort of arrangement altogether to the other?—Different from the first, you mean?

1206. That was a dry sum?—Yes, putting the discounts at 500*l.*

1207. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then now you are to give him 200*l.* and take 300*l.*?—Yes.

1208. Or all the rest?—Yes, all the rest that is over.

1209. He is always to have 200*l.* a year, and you the rest?—Yes.

1210. It might be 300*l.* or more?—Yes, 300*l.* or 320*l.*

1211. Did he state any new responsibility that was cast upon you for which you should have the larger share?—No.

1212. Was there any circumstance which made it necessary in your judgment to alter the arrangement?—Not that I am aware of; the thing remained precisely the same, except, probably, that he got his 500*l.* which he advanced.

1213. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then from the time he got his 500*l.* up to the present time that arrangement has continued?—That arrangement has continued, and is going on now.

1214. Has Mr. Edmunds had anything on earth to do with the distribution or sale of these stamps?—Nothing.

1215. He has not had to interfere with them or perform any duty of any sort or kind in connexion with them?—None.

1216. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have spoken more than once of the sum of 500*l.* advanced by Mr. Edmunds, what is the meaning of that, because you did not mention it when you described what the arrangement was. Was it part of the arrangement which you made in 1853, that he should make an advance of 500*l.*?—It was.

1217. Then state what it was; I asked you to state everything?—The arrangement was this: I said we shall want a starting point, and it is necessary there should be some advance with reference to the stamps. He said, "Yes, I see; I will give you a cheque for "500*l.*"

1218. Did he give you a cheque for 500*l.*?—He did.

1219. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What did you do with it?—I paid it to my uncle for the purpose of the stamps. I shall find it in the account, I daresay, if I look at it.

1220. We should like to see it in the account, if you please. Was it a cheque on his private bankers?—Yes, on his private bankers, at Coutts's.

1221. And you paid it to your uncle?—I paid it to my uncle.

1222. For the purpose of enabling him to buy stamps?—Yes; it was payable with other monies that would be paid in; the receipts of the money on that particular day.

1223. It was not appropriated to anything in particular then?—No.

1224. Did your uncle repay that sum of money up to the time of his death?—No, it went on.

1225. He did not pay it back in specie?—No.

1226. He kept it?—Yes. It went on from time to time.

1227. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was Mr. Edmunds credited on the books of the office with that amount as due to him?—No, it formed part and parcel of an account for stamps, for the purpose of obtaining stamps to make a stock in trade.

1228. That was 500*l.*?—Yes, 500*l.*

1229. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it on the occasion of your uncle's death that the change was made?—No, it was before his death. He was very unwell for nearly 12 months before his death, and I was obliged to open an account with the bankers, and take the management.

1230. When was that?—My uncle died on the 6th March last, and I should think for 12 months before that, or nearly nine months before that, he was incapable.

1231. You opened an account, at what bank?—At the Union Bank, and the balance in his bank was transferred to me. It was about 200*l.*

1232. Up to that time I think you told us your uncle procured the stamps from the Stamp Office?—Yes, and brought them into the office.

1233. Since your uncle ceased to do that, have you obtained the stamps?—It has been done by a boy, a clerk in the office, taking my book to the bankers, and filling up the warrant in Mr. Edmunds' name at the Stamp Office.

1234. That has been done for the last year and a

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half, I suppose?—I think that the warrant was always made out in Mr. Edmunds' name.

1235. The warrant?—Yes; the warrant was always made out in Mr. Edmunds' name when my uncle had to provide the stamps.

1236. During the last 18 months you have sent some person from this office?—Yes.

1237. He has performed the duties then?—He has performed the duties.

1238. A youth?—One of the writing clerks.

1239. Who is employed in the office?—Yes; he used to take them down when he was in my uncle's office. He has been there 14 or 15 years.

1240. How long has he been in this office?—About a couple of years or a year and a half as a writing clerk. He had taken them down, I think, before 12 years.

1241. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have not put down here what was paid in 1863?—For this very reason; that was taken from the reports, and the report of 1863 is not yet made up. You cannot make the report until June.

1242. Have you made payments to Mr. Edmunds in 1863 for discount?—Oh, yes; I think so.

1243. You have?—Oh, yes.

1244. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say you have not the means of ascertaining those payments?—I make payments on account of discount to Mr. Edmunds. That cheque is, I think, 100*l.* on account of discount, and that is up to June.

1245. You have made payments to him in 1863?—Oh, yes.

1246. Why did you not put them down in that statement. If you have made payments you ought to have put them down, and I must request you to do it?—I will; but it was a ready means of getting out the statement to do it in the way I have done.

1247. Have you made payment to him in the present year yet?—No, I have not.

1248. Not at all?—Not yet.

1249. You have put in a cheque dated 8th August 1863?—Yes.

1250. It is drawn by yourself on your own private banker in favour of Mr. Edmunds, and it states on the face of it that it was a return of an advance for stamps in 1853, and for discount on ditto up to June 1863?—Yes.

1251. How much of that is return of advance?—£500.

1252. And the other 100*l.* is for what?—It is a part payment of the half year.

1253. Of his share of the discount under the new agreement?—Exactly so.

1254. Then after that I understand Mr. Edmunds has made no advance in any way for the purchase of stamps?—None.

1255. Has he stated to you any reason why he claims to have a portion of the discount when he ceases to make an advance?—He has stated none to me.

1256. Do you know any reason why he should have any discount on monies received from the public in this office?—No, I do not know that; I apprehend that Mr. Edmunds alone is responsible; if there is any loss of stamps he would be responsible; if there was to be a loss of 800*l.*, for instance, he would be responsible.

1257. If 100*l.* is paid into this office for a stamp, I understand that the public are only credited with 98*l.* 10*s.*?—Thirty shillings goes for discount.

1258. The public are only credited with 98*l.* 10*s.*?—At the Stamp Office.

1259. The other 30*s.* goes into your hands or to Mr. Edmunds?—Exactly.

1260. Can you give us any reason why that is not paid into the public funds other than that you have given us now?—None, except that it is the general plan in all offices. Any individual might go and get the same discount from the Stamp Office.

1261. Why should not Mr. Woodcroft or any other clerk in the office have a share as well as Mr. Edmunds or you in the discount?—I supply the money, and if the man in taking it down were to lose 400*l.* I apprehend I should be the loser of it.

1262. How do you supply the money if you get the public cash in hand?—I think not. I think I can show you that I have not.

1263. Over and over again you have, according to your books?—That book is a kind of passbook between me and my uncle. There are other monies in that than the monies I have received from the public for stamps. You will find items of salary and that sort of thing.

1264. Since your uncle's death you have had monies in your hands which, if not equal to the amount of the stamps required sometimes, is sometimes more than the amount, but there is usually money in hand?—They must always have a balance of stamps in hand to go on with the work. Mr. Shepherd will tell you that he has 300*l.* or 400*l.* worth of stamps. They have just made a demand on me this morning for which I have drawn a cheque for 197*l.*, and that is for stamps.

1265. You have drawn that on your private account?—Yes.

1266. In that private account lies all the public money?—All that I receive for stamps lies in that account.

1267. Unless that account is drained, why should not the public have the benefit of the discount if it is fed by public money?—Then the public must take the risk; as I said before, if you trust a man with 400*l.* there is a risk of losing it. There was an agent the other day whose clerk was robbed of a 50*l.* note when he was coming out of the bankers, that 50*l.* being for a stamp. I dare say you know him,—Mr. Henry in the Strand. The same thing may happen to the boy in this case. Of course I cannot go myself; then if I did, there would still be a chance of my losing the money.

1268. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have employed one of the persons paid by the public and have absorbed a portion of his time in this work?—Latterly I have.

1269. You have sent him to get the stamps so as to put money into your own pocket?—I do not think that is it; I think it is part and parcel of his duty in the office. If the Act of Parliament imposes a stamp, the stamp must be obtained at the Stamp Office, and the Stamp Office do not send it to us, but we must get it from them.

1270. On every occasion persons bring the money to you; supposing there is a notice to proceed, they bring the money to you and you receive it?—Yes, I appropriate it for stamps.

1271. You receive hard cash, do you not?—No, I receive a note or sometimes a cheque.

1272. You receive the money?—I do not receive hard cash, I receive cheques.

1273. You receive the money, 5*l.*, whether it be a cheque or not?—Yes.

1274. And you receive that at all times before you make an entry or a scratch of a pen relating to it?—Yes.

1275. Therefore you receive it before there is even an appropriation of the stamp of any kind?—Yes.

1276. Therefore you always receive the money in the first instance, and then you appropriate some one of the stamps which you have procured in the way you have stated, to satisfy that particular occasion?—Yes; still I must get the money in the first instance.

1277. You always get the money first?—Not in bulk.

1278. We know that perfectly well ?—The greater portion of our stamps are received on Friday ; the orders are made by the agents on Friday. Probably you will find in my diary 30 or 40 notices to proceed.

1279.—Then you send down to the Stamp Office to get the stamps ?—They have to be filled up and delivered out on Saturday.

1280. Do you not very frequently get the money before even you send for the stamps ?—I always have the money before we send for the stamps, but they want a quantity of stamps in hand.

1281. Before you send for them ?—Yes, they want a quantity of stamps to go on with for the current work.

1282. How much do you get generally at a time ; what amount ?—It depends on the orders in my diary. They order 40 warrants and 40 patents or 45 warrants and 45 patents, that is 450*l*. Now they have ordered 40 notices to proceed.

1283. And they have paid for them ? — By a cheque.

1284. By a cheque or otherwise, they have paid for the whole amount ?—Ultimately it will turn out so, or I should not be able to advance it ; but they have it in advance.

1285. You have the money in advance ?—At the bankers.

1286. It does not signify where the money is advanced if you have it before you send to the Stamp Office ?—Yes ; but still they have 20 or 30 stamps in hand to go on with.

1287. That may be ; but 40 notices to proceed have come in to-day ?—No, not so ; they calculate from the demands usually made that there will be 40 notices to proceed this week, consequently they provide the stamps for them ; and the same thing is done with the warrants.

1288. So that in truth you have not on any occasion to advance any sum of money out of your own pocket for more than a very transient period ?—No.

1289. Never for more than a very transient period? —No ; I do not think so much of the advance of the money, but I think the hazard is in getting the stamps.

1290. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was your salary in 1853 ?—£400 a year.

1291. What is it now ?—£500 a year.

1292. When was it raised ?—By Lord Cranworth, when he was Lord Chancellor.

1293. To your knowledge, did Lord Cranworth, or any of the Commissioners, know of this arrangement about the discounts ?—To my knowledge they did not.

1294. Did any officer in this office, with the exception of yourself and Mr. Edmunds, know of it ?—Oh yes, every officer.

1295. All the officers knew it ?—Every officer ; they are so conversant with the mode of getting stamps.

1296. How came they to know it ?—As a general rule.

1297. Why should they know it ?—Because they know it perfectly well. They are all connected with stationers and with law departments, and they perfectly well know that it is a usual and customary thing to allow discount to everybody on stamps.

1298. In public offices ?—Yes ; or any other private office.

1299. In what public office does that practice exist, because I should like to find it out ?—I can make inquiries. Where the stamps are used in the Chancery department, there is a stationer allowed to sell them, who gets the discount.

1300. Can you tell me any public officer in any public office or department, legal or otherwise, who receives a salary and besides takes what he calls discount on stamps provided for the public ?—I am not aware where the discounts are taken.

1301. You talk about its being a regular rule ?—I mean in the trade.

1302. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you are not a tradesman ?—No.

1303. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Edmunds is not a tradesman, surely ?—No, but it is no matter whether we are in trade or not, it is a general rule of the Stamp Office.

1304. I should like to know, for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, if there is such a thing as a salaried officer in any public department, legal or otherwise, who thinks himself justified in putting into his pocket what he calls discount on stamps ; if you can tell me of any I should be obliged to you ?

1305. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Stamps which he supplies by virtue of his office ?—I apprehend that is so, but I do not know where the discounts are taken.

1306. Have the goodness to let us see each of the forms that are filled up ?—For stamps, do you mean ?

1307. Yes ; that is, the notice to proceed and the warrant ; we have seen the patent, I think ?—Yes, it is here.

1308. The forms are lithographed, are they not ? —Yes.

1309. Are the pieces of paper or parchment which are converted into warrants and patents supplied to the office by the stationer ?—Do you mean unstamped ?

1310. Bring me a warrant and a notice to proceed ? —You have the patent here, and that you see is stamped.

1311. How do you get that parchment ?—From Her Majesty's stationer.

1312. Her Majesty's stationer supplies you with that piece of parchment ?—Yes, lithographed.

1313. Is it the same with regard to the warrants, and the notices to proceed ?—Yes.

1314. They come in pieces of paper lithographed in forms which you fill up ? — I do not, but the clerks do.

1315. The officers under you ?—Yes, exactly.

1316. Therefore the stamps are impressed on these pieces of parchment and paper which is the property of Her Majesty ?—Yes.

1317. And in all the cases which you have spoken of about stationers and others going to get stamps, paying for them and getting the discount, they take their own parchment and paper ?—Yes.

1318. And you take the parchment and paper belonging to the public ?—Quite so.

1319. And you pocket that discount ?—Yes.

[Mr. Greenwood requested the witness to produce the accounts which had been yesterday placed before them. The witness left the room and returned with the books.]

Witness. Here is the warrant (producing a paper).

1320. You send these down unstamped ?—Yes.

1321. That is, it is sent down as it is printed, but without the writing which is now upon it, and the stamp is then put on it ?—Yes.

1322. They are not filled up ?—No.

1323. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no supply of these ?—Yes, there is a supply of the warrants and of the patents. The warrant accompanies the patent to the Lord Chancellor.

1324. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is very often called the notice to proceed ; but it is a record of the notice to proceed, in truth ?—Yes, pursuant to the Act.

1325. Is this delivered out ?—Yes, delivered out.

1326. To the parties ?—Yes.

1327. Do not suppose that I am imputing anything to you, or to any of the officers at present in the

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establishment; but it just occurs to my mind that supposing that instead of being honest there were dishonest persons in the establishment; this might occur. Such a notice to proceed as that is entered in a book, I presume?—Yes, it is entered in a book.

1328. The notice is received and entered in a book?—Yes.

1329. Supposing no record of that sort such as you hold in you hand to be prepared, how would that ever be found out?—They give their notices to proceed, and that is recorded by the clerk.

1330. It is entered in the book?—Yes; it is taken out of my drawer and entered in the book.

1331. And you also put on it a piece of paper of that sort?—On the notice to proceed this certificate issues.

1332. But supposing that by some juggle between the persons applying for the patent and an under officer of your establishment who was not very faithful, it were to be agreed that such a certificate as that should be delivered out?—It is possible to commit a fraud in any way; but you know perfectly well, Mr. Hindmarch, that these are solicited chiefly by patent agents, and they know what should be done.

1333. I am aware of that. What strikes my mind is with regard to the future; and supposing any alteration should be made in the conduct of the business of this office. The alteration should be such as to prevent, as far as practicable, the committing of fraud?—Well, I should suggest this, if you would allow me to do so, that instead of our issuing this certificate of notice to proceed, they should bring in their notice stamped; they could not do so with a patent.

1334. Nor with a warrant?—No, nor with a warrant.

1335. Then it would not be practicable to commit a fraud either with the warrant or the patent, because the warrant must be signed by the law officer?—The Lord Chancellor.

1336. And so with regard to the petition, the man who obtains it knows it will be of no value if it be not stamped?—Precisely.

1337. Now, I see two lines interlined in this cheque, do you mean to say that those two lines on the face of that cheque were there when you first drew it?—I am sorry you should have to put that question to me.

1338. I cannot help it?—Why do you suppose I should commit such a thing as that? If you will have the kindness to send for the butts of my cheque the same thing will appear on the butt. Does it look like it?

1339. It is as much for your own sake, mind, as anything else that I ask for an explanation?—I can assure you that the body of that cheque was filled up at one and the same time. I'll take my solemn oath of it.

1340. It does seem such an extraordinary thing that you should expose such a transaction as that on a cheque on your own private banker?—I do not see so.

1341. Well, that is what you say, that it was written at the time?—If you like you can send for the butt of the cheque, and there it is in the same words or nearly so. It is merely put as a memorandum. It is done for this reason: Mr. Edmunds may say at some future day, "You have 500*l.* of my "money," but it has gone through Coutts's bank you see.

1342. But Mr. Edmunds has not put his name to it?—No; but it has gone through his bankers. There is Coutts upon it.

1343. But he might say, "That was not written "on the cheque when I paid it in"?—What should I pay him 600*l.* for, that is the memorandum itself.

1344. One does not understand why that should have been written on the cheque in that sort of way, unless the cheque was endorsed so as to make it an acknowledgment?—The cheque speaks for itself.

1345. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want you to look at this book. Look at the year 1859. What do you call that book? Do you call it a cash book?—I call this a kind of cash book or memorandum book between my uncle and me connected with the office, and for the purpose of getting stamps.

1346. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was kept by whom?—Kept by me.

1347. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you see on 2nd April 1859 an amount of 145*l.* 1*s.*?—Yes.

1348. What was that for?—Well, I apprehend that is for discount.

1349. Turn to the 26th May of the same year?—"The 26th May, Mr. Edmunds, 85*l.* 18*s.*"

1350. What was that for?—I do not know, I am sure.

1351. You do not know?—I might be able to tell you what it is if you allow it to stand over.

1352. You are not able to tell now?—No, I am not, indeed.

Mr. Hindmarch. You had better make a cross with a pencil against that item, so that there shall be no mistake hereafter about it.

1353. *Mr. Greenwood.* You will give us an account of that?—Yes.

1354. Now on the 12th August 1859, there is another amount?—Yes, that is discount, 152*l.* 5*s.*

1355. That you have no doubt about?—No, because it is marked "discount" here.

1356. Now look for the 31st March 1860?—"Mr. "Edmunds, 149*l.* 17*s.*" Well, I cannot tell you what that is.

1357. Look at this book.—Oh yes, that 149*l.* 17*s.* is discount.

1358. Is this your book that I hold in my hand?—Yes.

1359. Then on the 25th May in the same year there is an amount of 130*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, what is that for?—I cannot tell, it is not marked here.

1360. Cannot you guess?—I should say that it is discount, if it corresponds with my book.

1361. No it is not here. What do you guess it to be?—It may be on account of the Patent Office proper for the fees due to the Consolidated Fund. Here probably this book (taking up another book) will enable me to tell you, if you will allow me to refer to it.

1362. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, by all means. There was a book here yesterday which showed the payments to the Consolidated Fund?—Yes, that is it, it is a payment to these two accounts.

1363. Of the Consolidated Fund and the Fee Fund?—Yes; Mr. Edmunds asked me for a declaration of the fact when there were fees due to the Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery and the Consolidated Fund.

1364. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, I see how it is now. Now look at this form and see whether it is intelligible to you (handing Mr. Ruscoe a rough copy of a draft tabulated statement). This is a column for Mr. Ruscoe and this is a column for Mr. Edmunds' receipts?—Yes, I understand it.

1365. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The 30th of June and 31st of December seem to be in the times at which you have usually divided?—Yes, generally at the half year, but sometimes it went over the year.

1366. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the form in which we wish you to give us the account of discounts. You can fill it up in that way?—I will do so.

[The parties were again called into the room.]

[The parties were then called in.]

1367. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Edmunds.* Will you have the goodness to state in as plain a manner as you can the exact terms of the arrangement made by you; the first that you ever made with Mr. Ruscoe, for the apportionment of the discount between you two?

Mr. Edmunds.—The first was in 1853, and as far as I recollect I took about two-thirds.

1368. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us at all the arrangement that was made? We will come to what you took afterwards. Was there any arrangement between you and Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1369. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was that arrangement, according to the best of your remembrance?

Mr. Edmunds. To the best of my remembrance, in the first place for many years I took about two-thirds.

1370. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you agree with him upon? I do not know what you actually did yet, but tell me what you agreed upon.

Mr. Edmunds. That was the agreement.

1371. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was the agreement? Was there any written argeement?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1372. *Mr. Greenwood.* Something must have passed by word of mouth?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1373. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you tell me, as near as you can recollect, the substance of what you said to Mr. Ruscoe, and of what Mr. Ruscoe said to you?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say the terms and words, it is so long since; I can only state the substance.

1374. *Mr. Greenwood.* State the substance, if you please?

Mr. Edmunds. It was this: taking the amount of discount it was agreed that I should take somewhere about two-thirds and Mr. Ruscoe one-third.

1375. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that the whole of the agreement you made?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I think if I recollect rightly, that looking at the subject as stamps, I was to take two of them, and Mr. Ruscoe the other. However, it came practically to that, that I was to take the warrants and one other document, and Mr. Ruscoe the rest.

1376. *Mr. Greenwood.* The discount on all those you mean?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1377. *Mr. Greenwood.* And that he was to take the discount on all the others?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I was to take the discount on two, I do not recollect which, but I think it was two; and practically it came to that, that I made somewhere about the proportion of two-thirds.

1378. *Mr. Greenwood.* On what ground was it stated, or on what ground did you conceive that you were entitled to any share of that discount?

Mr. Edmunds. On the ground of its being the only remuneration that existed. I should tell you that in 1853 the Treasury business under the Act was brought into operation by Mr. Wilson, I think it was about Christmas; Mr Wilson and Mr. Seton were the two gentleman with whom the matter was settled, and I have a perfect recollection of what happened touching these discounts. The Treasury having put this great money business upon me, I considered that I ought to have a salary as treasurer, I told them at the same time that I did receive a certain amount, stating what discounts I received on stamps, but that I did not consider that met the requirement at all, because I dealt with the stamps and the risk of the money and so on was such, that I thought I was entitled to it, and no human being ever has raised a question upon the propriety of my taking these discounts. It is always taken, I believe, in every office, somebody must have it. If this is altered I shall then require the Treasury to appoint some one to deal with this question. I would not buy the stamps.

1379. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that which you have now stated all that passed between you, namely, that you were to take the discount on two classes of stamps and he on all the rest?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I believe that was the arrangement practically come to, about that proportion.

1380. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you make any advance of money?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I did do so; I do not know up to what period or for what length of time, but it was for some years.

1381. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you advance?

Mr. Edmunds. £500.

1382. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what way?

Mr. Edmunds. I paid it to Mr. Ruscoe.

1383. *Mr. Greenwood.* By cheque?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes,

1384. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would that be entered in any book?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1385. *Mr. Greenwood.* In the books of the office?

Mr. Edmunds. No, not in the books of the office, it would be entered in the banker's book, when I produce my banker's pass book you will see it. Then subsequently, I do not know how long since, but perhaps two years or thereabouts, I thought it more just that Mr. Ruscoe should take a larger share.

1386. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you please to state in as distinct terms as you can, and remember this is at a late period, what took place between you and Mr. Ruscoe when you made an alteration in the apportionment of the discount?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say what passed, I will state the substance. In talking over this matter of the discounts with Mr. Ruscoe, we made a sort of agreement; I agreed that he should have a larger share, that it should be reversed, that I should take 200*l.* and he should take the rest.

1387. *Mr. Greenwood.* You were to take a gross sum?

Mr. Edmunds. A gross sum of 200*l.*

1388. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was no longer then an apportionment with respect to discounts on particular stamps?

Mr. Edmunds. No, that ceased.

1389. *Mr. Greenwood.* You were to take 200*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and pratically that reversed the thing.

1390. *Mr. Greenwood.* What became of your advance?

Mr. Edmunds. He paid it back to me. I said to him, "As you have to receive now the larger share, "you may as well pay me back that money."

1391. *Mr. Greenwood.* And he gave it to you by cheque?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1392. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you continued to receive discounts at that rate?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1393. *Mr. Greenwood.* £200 a year.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1394. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you state any ground upon which, in your judgment, you were entitled to put that 200*l.* a year into your pocket?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; I conceive that that is my only remuneration for the great money operation, taking it altogether, that I manage. I have never considered that this was really and entirely upon the mere stamp business, but that it was generally a great responsibility, having to work some 26,000*l.* a year.

1395. *Mr. Greenwood.* Your salary is £600 a year and 400*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1396. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I understand you to say that you think you are fairly entitled to take 200*l.* a year out of the discounts in consequence of what?

Mr. Edmunds. I have already considered that the additional salary was granted irrespective of the money affairs; that the business has nothing whatever to do with that; that the money affairs were imposed on me by the Treasury subsequently on the part of the Commissioners.

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1397. *Mr. Hindmarch.* "Imposed?"

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, placed on me; imposed, I think, is the proper word.

1398. *Mr. Greenwood.* Since this new arrangement with Mr. Ruscoe, did you in any way interfere with the purchase and distribution of stamps except as being the head of the office?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1399. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you state any ground on which you think you were justified in allowing Mr. Ruscoe to take upwards of 300*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; I think for the same reason, for the great money risk. Mr. Ruscoe is the general cashier.

1400. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he has a salary of 400*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. £500 a year; but that salary was granted in the same way as my salary was granted, before this business was put upon us.

1401. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The whole 500*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. No; I think it was increased. It was 400*l.* a year, but the increase was not upon the ground of the money affairs, but it was made when there was a general increase of the salaries of the clerks in the office. There was no particular increase, it went on a scale; there was a new scale framed, and all the salaries were raised, and his was raised at the same time.

1402. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what respect were his duties altered, or his responsibility increased, when in 1863 you agreed that he should receive an additional 100*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know how it was; I thought it was fair and right that he should have the lion's share.

1403. *Mr. Greenwood.* The same reason existed during all the preceding years, did it not?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it might have been so; something has been said about a supposition that this business is a secret. Now here is the mode in which the stamps are procured. That is the Stamp Office paper, and here is the Act of Parliament. "The "stamp duties hereby granted shall be under the "care and management," &c., &c., (reading down to the word "in force.")

1404. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What statute is that?

Mr. Edmunds. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 5. It was known to all the stationers' clerks in the office, and to everybody in the office, that we had these discounts. It was all done openly.

1405. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was known that the discount was always allowed at the Stamp Office, you mean?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1406. *Mr. Greenwood.* No doubt. This is an application for 250*l.* worth of stamps?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1407. *Mr. Greenwood.* You get it for 246*l.* 5*s.*?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1408. *Mr. Greenwood.* And the 3*l.* 15*s.* is for discount?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; the reason I put it in is to prove that there is no underhand concealment.

1409. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no doubt about that; but the question is, what is to become of the 3*l.* 15*s.* It might be said that it should go to the credit of the public; that is to say, the credit of the proceeds of this office. That might be said, you know?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but if that is the cause, so far as Mr. Ruscoe and I are concerned, there would be an end of buying stamps over the counter at the Stamp Office. The Treasury will have to appoint some one to do the business.

1410. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see, originally, when this was first mentioned, we were told by Mr. Ruscoe that the stamps were purchased out of his private monies. Upon investigation that does not appear to be so at all, because it is now stated that you had advanced 500*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. That was only our part of the affair.

1411. *Mr. Greenwood.* As I understand you, these are always paid for by cheques on the Union Bank, where all the monies are paid in that are received in the office. That is a long way from showing that it is advanced out of his private pocket, because sometimes the money already received from the public is quite sufficient for and overbalances the outgoings of the office; therefore, in truth it will be found that constantly these are purchased with public money, and why should not the public have the benefit?

Mr. Edmunds. You can hardly say that, because there is no public money appropriated for the purpose.

1412. *Mr. Greenwood.* The books show that there is a balance in favour of the receipts?

Mr. Edmunds. You will find only the most trifling balance in the world.

1413. *Mr. Greenwood.* Sometimes there is, sometimes there is not.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, if at any moment there is no balance, then money must be advanced.

1414. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The time during which the money is unrepaid to you or Mr. Ruscoe is extremely short. You find to-day that you want 40 or 50 or 60 warrants and 40 or 50 notices to proceed. You send and get the stamps and in less than a week the money is repaid to you?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, there is a running account, but I never put it at all upon the amount of money invested in the business. I never put it upon that ground, but upon the risk of the conveyance of the money in cash to the Stamp Office. This 250*l.* is taken down by the clerk in his pocket to the Stamp Office.

1415. *Mr. Hindmarch.* One of the clerks in the establishment?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and he buys the stamps, because they will not take it in any other way.

1416. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You never applied to them to alter that mode of paying money?

Mr. Edmunds. I know they will not take a cheque.

1417. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let me ask you if you are aware of this: Are you aware of the nature of the document or pieces of parchment or paper that are stamped from time to time; the parchment or paper, I mean, supplied by the Stationery Office?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1418. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is it the fact that you formerly sent those to Mr. Ruscoe's uncle, and he procured the stamps to be affixed?

Mr. Edmunds. What does "formerly" apply to?

1419. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I refer to your getting stamps from Mr. Ruscoe's uncle. Did you get them from that gentleman formerly?

Mr. Edmunds. I believe that Mr. Ruscoe, the stationer, managed it in some way.

1420. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you not cognizant of the way in which it was done?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I was.

1421. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, at that time were these pieces of paper given to him, and by him taken to the Stamp Office to be stamped?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1422. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Since he has ceased to do that, you have effected the same thing by the agency of one of the clerks in the office?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1423. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Employing his time to get the stamps affixed, and get them affixed on paper and parchment?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it is his business.

1424. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To get the stamps affixed on public property?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it is his business; there must be some one to do it.

1425. *Mr. Greenwood.* As I understand it, the

present Mr. Ruscoe used to pay all the money received into his uncle's hands ?

Mr. Edmunds. That was an arrangement between Mr. Ruscoe and his uncle.

1426. *Mr. Greenwood.* With your cognizance ?

Mr. Edmunds. I believe so, I am not sure. I have no doubt that I did know it. That is, the uncle kept a bank ; he did it, I suppose, for the purpose of not keeping a separate account.

1427. *Mr. Greenwood.* The uncle, as I understand, would send down the money to the Stamp Office and procure the stamps ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I have no doubt it was so.

1428. *Mr. Greenwood.* If that money had been lost, how would you have been responsible ?

Mr. Edmunds. It seems to me so.

1429. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why ?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe would, at any rate.

1430. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why ?

Mr. Edmunds. Because the uncle was merely helping him.

1431. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it is Mr. Ruscoe, the stationer, whose money is sent down by one of his confidential clerks, with which you have nothing to do. He sends down to Somerset House to get some stamps, and the hypothesis is, that before Mr. Ruscoe, the stationer, got those stamps his boy or his clerk loses the money ; you say, that possibly that loss would fall upon you, and, therefore, you think yourself entitled to take 300*l.* a year ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not put it on that ground alone.

1432. *Mr. Greenwood.* I thought you put it on that ground, just now ; that there was the risk of the money being lost ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I did not mean that ; I said, I did not think so much of the amount of money that was invested in these things, but I thought more of the risk of losing the money in that way. I conceive that, with Mr. Ruscoe, it was a mere matter of convenience between himself and his uncle. His uncle, I suppose, kept a bank book at that time, and he worked with his uncle, but the uncle merely did it for his safety and convenience.

1433. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How could either you or Mr. Ruscoe be responsible, if Mr. Ruscoe's uncle's clerk lost 50*l.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt that we should have been.

1434. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you think so, because he happened to be his uncle. If it had not been his uncle who was concerned in this business, what then ?

Mr. Edmunds. He would not have been employed.

1435. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Why not ?

Mr. Edmunds. It was because he was his uncle, I suppose.

1436. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Would he not have employed any other stationer ?

Mr. Edmunds. No other stationer would have done it.

1437. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But if he had, and you had sent down to the stationer for stamps, and he had supplied you from time to time, having all the money of the office in his hands, and not being in the office, what then ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not quite see that point.

Mr. Hindmarch. Is it the fact, that at that time the money of the office was sometimes paid into the account of Mr. Ruscoe's uncle ?

1438. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was always paid, and sent down to him, as I understand ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it was received for stamps.

1439. *Mr. Hindmarch.* From any other source ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, generally from either source, it went through his bankers.

1440. *Mr. Greenwood.* It all went to his uncle's ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Decidedly; my uncle, if he had taken any discount, would have put up with a little loss.

1441. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe's uncle was actually the stationer to the establishment, and got the profit on the writers and the writing. You said something about a conversation with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Seton, Mr. Edmunds, and what you said to them ?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Wilson was the secretary to the Treasury.

1442. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say, that you told Mr. Wilson that this was going on, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. Distinctly.

1443. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And that you were in the management of the business ?

Mr. Edmunds. At that time, in 1853, soon after the money business was put upon me—imposed upon me—in conferring upon the business of the office with Mr. Wilson, who was then secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Seton, who was the clerk to the Treasury ; I say distinctly, that in talking with them, and in pointing out the large amount of money which would pass through my hands, and the great responsibility that I had thrown upon me, I said that I ought certainly to have an additional salary. I said either that another officer and treasurer should be appointed, or that I should receive an additional salary in the character of treasurer, and in reference to that.

1444. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was that all that took place ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1445. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What did they say to that. You claimed either an additional officer to be appointed as treasurer, or that you should have an additional salary as treasurer ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1446. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What did they say to that ?

Mr. Edmunds. And I disclosed to them at the same time that there was a certain sum of money that I received as discount upon the stamps, but I did not consider that a sufficient remuneration for this great money affair.

1447. *Mr. Hindmarch.* "Money affair" ?

Mr. Edmunds. This great money responsibility, the large amount of money responsibility that was placed upon me.

1448. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was there any Treasury minute or written direction ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, it never went beyond a talk. I only mention this, and I say distinctly that the authorities of the Treasury knew of this just as the Stamp Office do.

1449. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Wilson was in what office ?

Mr. Edmunds. He was then secretary to the Treasury.

1450. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He is not now in existence ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1451. *Mr. Greenwood.* And Mr. Seton is dead too ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1452 *Mr. Greenwood.* Who succeeded Mr. Seton, was it Mr. Law ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I think so.

1453. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is he aware of it ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I do not know that he is. I do not know that I ever had any communication with any one except at that time.

1454. *Mr. Greenwood.* Except with Mr. Seton and Mr. Wilson ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, nothing occurred upon that.

1455. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not understand you that you asked them to sanction your receipt of this ?

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Mr. Edmunds. No.

1456. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you asked for additional salary or additional help ?

Mr. Edmunds. I treated it as a matter of course, and no one raised a question as to the propriety of my taking the discount. It is done in every public office.

1457. *Mr. Greenwood.* That has been stated also by Mr. Ruscoe. It would be a very valuable piece of information if you can tell in any public office, any public department, legal or otherwise, where the discount on the stamps supplied for the use of the public is taken. I should be very glad to know of such a person ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know how to make that statement.

1458. *Mr. Greenwood.* I ask you for information. You have stated it as a common thing ?

Mr. Edmunds. I believe it is. But however, it is matter for inquiry.

1459. *Mr. Greenwood.* Because you see, so far as I can understand, the observation volunteered by you is a sort of justification for yourself for doing what other public salaried officers do. I should like to know what public salaried officer does this ?

1460. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is a very desirable thing to know if there is any such practice in existence.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, because it ought either to be put an end to or deliberately sanctioned.

Mr. Edmunds. If it is put an end to, then the stamps must be put an end to, so far as I can see, or some one must be appointed. In what way it can be done I do not know. I do not believe that the Stamp Office deals in the issue of stamps in any other way than supplying them just over the counter.

1461. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no question about that, and no question has been raised upon it. The Stamp Office no doubt deliver the stamps upon a requisition of that sort, allowing the discount to the trade ; but if the applicant is a private person he puts the money into his own pocket.

Mr. Edmunds. I produce that paper to show that there is no concealment in the business, but that it has been done openly.

1462. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is not a secret thing that the Stamp Office has been playing into your hands. Everybody knows that the Stamp Office allows a discount.

Mr. Edmunds. Everybody knows that everybody takes it. The patent agent takes it when he gets stamps.

1463. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but he is not a salaried officer ?

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt.

1464. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The persons who go to the Stamp Office to get these things take their own paper and their own parchment, and they run the risk of having their own forms spoiled ?

Mr. Edmunds. So do we.

1465. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No ; if they be spoiled you do not supply them. Supposing one of these pieces of parchment is destroyed ?

Mr. Edmunds. It is lost.

1466. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But in the other case it is lost to the person ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, it is lost to the person who gets it. If a dozen of these stamps were purloined or destroyed in the office, that loss falls upon the person losing them.

1467. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is not what I say. I do not know whether this piece of parchment now lying on the table has a 5*l.* stamp or not, but I will take this as an instance. Before it was filled in, supposing that the stamp was spoiled, or supposing the stamp on this warrant was spoiled, you would not lose it. Who loses the parchment ? You get the stamp allowed of course, but who loses the parchment ?

Mr. Edmunds. That applies to a sheet of letter paper.

1468. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You may say that, Mr. Edmunds, but I am looking at the principle of the thing ?

Mr. Edmunds. If a sheet of parchment happens to be spoiled by an accident, of course it is lost.

1469. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And that loss falls upon the public ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, just as the loss of a sheet of paper does.

1470. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Of course it would.

Mr. Edmunds. It does not signify whether it is that or this.

1471. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am only dealing with the principle of the thing. In those cases where people take the discount, it is they who lose the parchment ?

Mr. Edmunds. Supposing a dozen stamps are stolen, who meets the loss ? Of course we do.

1472. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Has such a case occurred?

Mr. Edmunds. It has not occurred, but it may occur any day.

1473. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you talk of principle, Mr. Edmunds, it occurs to me that if a private gentleman or a merchant pays a tradesman before the usual time of credit expires, he takes the discount and puts it in his own pocket, but if a salaried officer pays beforehand, as is somtimes the case with the royal tradesmen, and if he pays with public money or any other money than his own and takes the discount and puts it in his pocket, it appears to me that that is a very different question ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not say that in the least. That would be a most improper transaction. This is an open public transaction. I think if a public officer takes discount from any tradesman in paying him a bill he would commit a great fault ; it would be a monstrous thing ; but this is a public transaction.

1474. *Mr. Addison.* Perhaps you will allow me to ask Mr. Edmunds a few questions. (To Mr. Edmunds.) Do you consider that public monies received are public monies or your own ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1475. *Mr. Addison.* Do you consider the public monies are monies paid for stamps ?

1476. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have not the least objection to your interposing any observation, but I think there would be no end of the proceedings if we allowed advocates to appear here.

1477. *Mr. Addison.* That is rather a material question.

1478. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can suggest it to Mr. Edmunds, if you please.

1479. *Mr. Edmunds.* This was done openly and publicly ; was known to the whole world, known to the Stamp Office, known to the Treasury, and every one. The imputation is that it was an underhand proceeding. If that is given up, then I say I will meet the thing in any court of justice.

1480. *Mr. Greenwood.* At present Mr. Hindmarch and I are not going to pass judgment upon the matter, nor shall we do so at any time. Our present object is only to get facts, and to let other persons judge. We only want the facts.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but there was no doubt a sort of imputation going on in that direction. The inquiry was going on in that direction, that there was an imputation of this matter having been secretly transacted ; but there is not a clerk in the office who did not know it.

1481. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But, Mr. Edmunds, the 48th section of the Patent Law Amendment Act is this (reading the section). Therefore, whether you are to be entitled to a payment in addition to your salary, in order to recompense you for the performance of your duty, is a thing that ought to be brought to

the cognizance of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and their judgment should have been taken upon it for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain whether they should sanction it or not.

Mr. Edmunds. It never entered into my mind that a question would be raised upon it.

1482. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now I think we have exhausted this inquiry, and all we can do is to report the facts. What may become of it we have nothing to do with.

1483. *Mr. Greenwood.* We are still waiting for the account from Mr. Ruscoe of the division of the discounts, and we are still waiting for the pass books from Mr. Edmunds, or for a full statement of their having been all of them lost, and in that case for a copy of the entries from Coutts' books. As I understood, they are extremely short, and there are a very few items, certainly within the last few years, for I have seen them myself. Therefore it may or not be necessary to pursue our inquiry upon this head when we get that information which Mr. Ruscoe has engaged to give us, and which Mr. Edmunds, I presume, also engages to give us to the extent that lies in his power. We may add to it by asking whether there is any further information to be given on this subject by Mr. Woodcroft?

1484. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I never heard of such an arrangement as this. I never was more astonished in my life than when I first heard it. Mr. Edmunds says that all the clerks in the office knew it. We never knew anything of the kind.

1485. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever know it?

Mr. Woodcroft. No; I never was more surprised than when I first heard it.

1486. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did you first hear of it?

Mr. Woodcroft. In this chair, during this investigation.

Mr. Edmunds. It is not likely that he would hear of it.

1487. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would you state that it was known publicly?

Mr. Atkinson. I never heard of it until within the last few days.

1488. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you hear of it for the first time in this room?

Mr. Atkinson. No; Mr. Woodcroft communicated to me what he had heard here, because I was not present when it was first stated.

1489. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Michel.* Did you ever hear of it?

Mr. Michel. I never heard of it; I never knew it.

1490. *Mr. Greenwood.* What office do you fill?

Mr. Michel. I am one of the senior clerks.

1491. *Mr. Woodcroft.* As Mr. Edmunds is very invidious towards our office, and has asserted that we commit all kinds of errors, I beg to show you two stamps (producing two stamped documents in which numerous erasures had been made); I know that these stamps have been talked about amongst the public. There may be nothing wrong in it, I do not say that there is, but it is a very irregular thing. The public have commented on it. You can find the gentlemen to whom they are paid, and they will explain it, perhaps.

1492. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where do these papers come from?

Mr. Woodcroft. They came from two patent gentlemen close by; they brought them to show them to us, and asked me to explain the matter.

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably you had better let the clerk be brought in who makes them out; I see they come from Messrs. Newtons'.

Mr. Woodcroft. One is from Messrs. Newtons' and one from another gentleman.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was explained that the clerk who made out this document had committed an error. He made out the notice to proceed to another party.

Mr. Woodcroft. That is all that I wanted to prove, that he had committed an error.

Mr. Edmunds. This begins and ends in the clerk having committed an error.

Mr. Woodcroft. That matter has been mentioned, I believe, at the Stamp Office.

1493. *Mr. Greenwood.* I understand Mr. Woodcroft to put that in as showing that all the business in the Patent Office has not been conducted with that extreme regularity which has been stated. I understand that he presses it no further than that; but as this is before us, it may be necessary to inquire whether that stamp has not done duty twice. I do not say it is so, the least in the world, but I have known, in another public office where it was my duty to make inquiry, a stamp made to do duty twice by an obliteration. In these two cases it appears that the names, dates, and almost everything have been filled in once and have been erased throughout; it does not look like a mistake.

Mr. Edmunds. The clerk will explain it?

1494. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no imputation upon you.

Mr. Edmunds. If necessary, you might bring the patent agent.

1495. *Mr. Woodcroft.* As you have said, Mr. Greenwood, I make no imputation.

1496. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here is a stamp given on the 18th of the 9th month of 1863, that is, the 18th September 1863. The document itself is dated April 1864. It is an extraordinary thing that this should have remained in the office from September 1863 until the 27th April 1864. It is very extraordinary, if it be so. The other one is dated still further back.

Mr. Woodcroft. There is a date distinctly on the one.

1497. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is far better, of course, if any mistake occurs, to let it be shown what it was before, so as to show that a mistake has been made.

1498. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; you see the words that are certain to remain are left.

1499. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It never ought to be done in that way, the stamps ought always to be spoiled.

Mr. Atkinson. They only allow spoiled stamps within six months, so that that was really lost, assuming it to be a spoiled stamp.

1500. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It does not follow that it was spoiled on that day.

Mr. Atkinson. No; but in reckoning the six months they would reckon from the date of the stamp.

Mr. Hindmarch. No, it would be the date of the erasure from which they would calculate the six months.

1501. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Sims, did you make that out?

Mr. Sims. No, this is the actual writer of it (pointing to a gentleman who had just entered the room).

Mr. Vale. Yes, I did it. On Friday evening a great many notices came in at once, from 25 to 30, perhaps, and in writing the next morning two of them were used for one notice.

1502. *Mr. Greenwood.* You recollect that?

Mr. Vale. Yes, it is my writing. Then we kept it back for some little time, thinking we should get a title of invention that would suit it.

Mr. Sims. It is a very difficult paper to erase from.

Mr. Vale. Yes, very difficult.

1503. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just hold it out.

Mr. Vale. Yes, I see it was all scratched out, the name, address, and the title. There were two copies made of one. One was right and the other was of no use.

1504. *Mr. Greenwood.* How came that about?

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Mr. Vale. By error. Instead of turning it over when it was done, two copies were made of it.

1505. *Mr. Greenwood.* How did it stand before?

Mr. Vale. I forget which it was before.

1506. *Mr. Greenwood.* Hold it up to the light. You can almost tell if you look?

Mr. Edmunds. It is a 2*l.* stamp, is it not?

Mr. Vale. No, it is a 5*l.* stamp, the other was a 2*l.* objection. One of the objection forms got mixed with the 5*l.* forms, and it was written on paper. The amount of the stamp was discovered.

1507. *Mr. Greenwood.* Are you in the habit of getting returns for spoiled stamps?

Mr. Vale. We never had one of these spoiled.

Mr. Sims. Not of these, but of the parchment stamps.

1508. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They are allowed in the same sort of way?

Mr. Sims. In the usual way.

1509. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have very often in the office to go to the Stamp Office, have you not, and get an allowance for spoiled stamps?

Mr. Sims. We have had to do so with one or two parchment ones, but with no other ones.

1510. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are in the habit of making an affidavit to get returns, I suppose. How often does that occur?

Mr. Sims. I do not think more than two or three times since the establishment of the office.

1511. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see one of the stamps is dated 1863, and the document is filled up in April 1864. Is it usual to keep a stamp for so long a period?

Mr. Vale. They are kept all together, and this one would be kept for that purpose for a name as nearly the same as possible, and requiring as little erasure as possible.

1512. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you know when it was that you had the stamp first?

Mr. Vale. No, it was kept with the others.

1513. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How long?

Mr. Vale. Three or four months. There are always two or three lying in the case. This was lying with the unused ones. We find sometimes one very much alike, and we might have got one perhaps not requiring scratching out.

1514. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who is your superior officer?

Mr. Sims. I am.

1515. *Mr. Greenwood.* Were you aware that that document was sent out in that form?

Mr. Sims. I do not think that I was aware of this.

1516. *Mr. Greenwood.* I should venture to suggest to you that if a stamp was made upon management to do duty twice, you could scarcely have better evidence of the fact than you have there. That would appear to have been filled up with a perfectly different date and different invention, and every portion of it is erased and something else is put in again. It was one inventor originally, now it is in the plural number. The whole throughout has been altered, therefore it is not that any mistake has been corrected, but it was made use for one purpose, and is now used for another. Therefore, in truth, if that had been made to do duty twice, and the revenue had been defrauded to the amount of 5*l.*, we should have exactly the same evidence as we have now before us. No charge has been made as it stands. It is only put in for the purpose of showing that the perfect mode of doing business which has been stated is not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Edmunds. The fact is proved that there have been only three spoiled stamps since the establishment of the office.

1517. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, because that is not considered a spoiled stamp. We do not know how many such spoiled stamps of that kind have gone out. I call that a spoiled stamp.

1518. *Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Sims.* How many such stamps have gone out?

Mr. Sims. None, to my recollection.

1519. *Mr. Greenwood.* If a stamp is only to be called a spoiled stamp when it is more spoiled than that, it must be spoiled indeed.

Mr. Hindmarch. There is no security for the public revenue when a thing of that kind is done; because if instead of an honest person you had a dishonest person in the office, all the mischief occurs.

Mr. Greenwood. It is calculated to produce suspicion.

Mr. Edmunds. Where does this come from?

Mr. Greenwood. The patent agent brings it, and makes a complaint about it.

Mr. Edmunds. It is very curious that a patent agent should take it to a man who has nothing to do with the business. This is got up, you know, that is the meaning of it. Oh, I see, the patent agent is Newton. I know all about it then. He has published various libels. I see how the thing comes now, Newton is the patent agent.

Mr. Greenwood. That does not alter the fact.

Mr. Edmunds. No, but I understand how this complaint finds its way to Mr. Woodcroft, and not to me.

1520. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Harrison.* What are your duties?

Mr. Harrison. In the library.

1521. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever hear of any appropriation of discount by the officers in this establishment?

Mr. Harrison. No, not until lately.

1522. *Mr. Greenwood.* Only since this inquiry?

Mr. Harrison. Just so.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, but these are all men in the other division.

Mr. Woodcroft. But we all intermix in the office every day.

Mr. Greenwood. We will bear that in mind.

Mr. Edmunds. We must have the clerks from the Patent Office.

1523. *Mr. Greenwood.* I dare say it is capable of that explanation; but sometimes it has been said that the division of the office is a merely nominal distinction, and that in truth you intended to show us that the officers throughout knew of this appropriation when you stated that every officer knew of this transaction?

Mr. Edmunds. Every single clerk in the Patent Office dealing with or using these documents is cognizant of the fact.

1524. *Mr. Hindmarch to Mr. Sims.* In two months more that stamp might have gone back to the Stamp Office, and you could have got it allowed?

Mr. Sims. The 5*l.* would not have been made available; we could not have used it for any other purpose.

1525. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore, for that reason, you could have got it allowed?

Mr. Sims. It could not have been misappropriated.

1526. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You do not see what I mean. That is not the thing. Supposing that had been originally used for a proper occasion, three or four months before, and some dishonest person had contrived to get another filled up, and filled up in the way that this is done?

Mr. Sims. We must get it back from the person to whom it is issued before that can be done.

1527. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That might be done, of course?

Mr. Sims. I did not look at it in that light.

Mr. Vale. It was simply scratched out to save the erasure of the stamp.

[Several gentlemen here entered the room.]

1528. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who are these gentlemen?

Mr. Edmunds. These are the various clerks of the Patent Office. Touching the question of the supposed concealment of this matter of discounts on

stamps, I will ask you, first, (to Mr. Sims,) you knew it perfectly?

Mr. Sims. I was aware that the discount was appropriated in the office.

1529. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did you first hear of it?

Mr. Sims. Some years ago. I do not know how long.

1530. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who told you?

Mr. Sims. That I do not recollect.

1531. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever see the accounts?

Mr. Sims. I used sometimes to see this book in the time of Mr. Ruscoe, the stationer.

1532. *Mr. Greenwood.* That book was kept by him?

Mr. Sims. Yes.

1533. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you examine it?

Mr. Sims. No, I do not think I did; I do not believe I did. You asked me if I had seen the book. This is the only book I ever did see.

1534. *Mr. Greenwood.* How did you learn that there was a division of discount between Mr. Ruscoe and Mr. Edmunds, or did you ever know it?

Mr. Sims. No, I did not know that.

1535. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you know?

Mr. Sims. Simply that the discount was appropriated in the office.

1536. *Mr. Greenwood.* But by whom you did not know?

Mr. Sims. I supposed it was Mr. Edmunds.

1537. *Mr. Greenwood.* You supposed that he took it all?

Mr. Sims. Yes.

1538. *Mr. Greenwood.* And you only know that in some way you cannot tell?

Mr. Sims. In some way I cannot tell. I have no recollection of it now whatever. It was years ago. It must be many years ago; eight or nine years ago.

1539. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you think of it when you heard it? You may speak out perfectly freely. Tell me, what did you think of it?

Mr. Sims. I supposed it was all right, because there seemed to be no concealment in the matter.

1540. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you mean that there was no concealment in the matter. How was it disclosed?

Mr. Sims. Because I happened to become acquainted with it.

1541. *Mr. Greenwood.* But how you cannot tell?

Mr. Sims. No.

1542. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That book does not tell you. You have alluded to that book?

Mr. Sims. Yes it does, I was going to say that. Mr. Greenwood asked me if I had seen any account book.

1543. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, but I understand you to say that you did not learn it from that book?

Mr. Sims. Not to my knowledge, but I could have learned from it; I have seen Mr. Edmunds' name in the book.

1544. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But that is a long way from showing how long the discount was appropriated?

Mr. Sims. I did not know anything of the division.

1545. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you know whether Mr. Edmunds applied the money which you see in that account there to his private account or to the public account?

Mr. Sims. I did not know how it was, I had no means of knowing.

1546. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can ask any question of any of these gentlemen, Mr. Edmunds; take any one you please.

Mr. Edmunds. I will take Mr. Vale.

1547. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you know, Mr. Vale, if you do know anything?

Mr. Vale. I knew nothing of the division. I knew it was taken, because I made out the warrants for the stamps and deducted it previous to going to the Stamp Office. The warrants are made out in our office for the stamps, and the discount is deducted upon the gross amount.

1548. *Mr. Greenwood.* I understand you to say that you knew there was a deduction for discount on the stamps supplied to this office?

Mr. Vale. Yes.

1549. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that all you knew?

Mr. Vale. Yes, I knew the fact that the discount was allowed.

1550. *Mr. Greenwood.* The public paying the full amount?

Mr. Vale. Yes.

1551. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you know what became of the difference?

Mr. Vale. No, I did not.

1552. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any other gentleman you wish to ask, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Vale. But you knew that Mr. Ruscoe, or I, or both took it?

Mr. Vale. Yes, I knew that it was taken in your name, but I had no idea with regard to the division, any more than that it was in Mr. Edmunds' name.

1553. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you know that that amount went into his private pocket?

Mr. Vale. No, I did not.

1554. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you wish to ask any other gentleman about it, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, you can ask them all, or any one.

1555. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I will take that gentleman. What is his name?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Forrester.

1556. *Mr. Greenwood.* Whose clerk are you, Mr. Forrester?

Mr. Forrester. Mr. Sims' clerk.

1557. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now tell us openly, as a gentleman, what do you know about this discount?

Mr. Forrester. I only know what has been stated by the others before me, that it was deducted on the stamps; but I could not speak positively as to what became of it. I might have had an impression on my mind, not that it came officially or directly before me or that I had any communication from Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Ruscoe, as to what became of it or from any paper. I could only form my own opinion as to what became of it.

1558. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was that opinion?

Mr. Forrester. That it went to Mr. Edmunds; but whether he had it, or whether it was between Mr. Ruscoe and himself, I could not say.

1559. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you know whether he received it as a public officer or paid it to the public account, or whether it went to his private banker?

Mr. Forrester. There was nothing to show that it went to the public account.

1560. *Mr. Greenwood.* Or to show into what account it did go?

Mr. Forrester. No, not in the office; I had an impression that it went to Mr. Edmunds' account.

1561. *Mr. Greenwood.* To his private or to his public account?

Mr. Forrester. I could not answer that question. I did not know that Mr. Edmunds had a private account.

1562. *Mr. Greenwood.* Every one of you knew that from Somerset House the stamps were always supplied here under discount?

Mr. Forrester. The warrant was made out in my room.

1563. *Mr. Greenwood.* But the public paid the full amount?

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Mr. Forrester. Yes; the public paid the full amount.

1564. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any other gentleman?

Mr. Ruscoe. They will all answer the same.

1565. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot tell what they will answer, Mr. Ruscoe, unless you have told them what to say. Why should you interfere? (*To Mr. Michel.*) How long have you been in the office?

Mr. Michel. Ever since its first establishment.

1366. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you, as a gentleman, state in your own terms what you know about the division of the discount. Do you know anything at all?

Mr. Michel. No, I never knew anything; I knew that there was a discount taken; but I did not know at all how it was applied.

1567. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Edmunds.* Shall I ask anyone else?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Towers.

1568. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Towers.* How long have you been in the office?

Mr. Towers. Ever since its establishment.

1569. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just state without fear or affection, exactly what you know about this discount?

Mr. Towers. The stamps used to come back into the room in which I am with the prices upon them for the Stamp Office, showing that the discount was allowed, and to Mr. Edmunds' name, and I always imagined that it went to Mr. Edmunds.

1570. *Mr. Greenwood.* From that alone?

Mr. Towers. Well, I had some intimation some years back, but I cannot tell from whom, that it did go to Mr. Edmunds.

1571. *Mr. Greenwood.* And that any portion of it went to Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Towers. No, sir.

1572. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you know whether it went to Mr. Edmunds' private account, or to any Patent Office account?

Mr. Towers. No, I did not, sir.

1573. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you, or did you not know, or have you not reason to believe, that this discount passed to my credit into my pocket?

Mr. Towers. I believed it did. That was my impression. There were no papers to verify it; but that was merely my impression.

1574. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did the whole of you know and believe that there was any attempt at concealment on my part?

Mr. Towers. I never heard of any.

1575. *Mr. Greenwood.* Of course not. (*To Mr. Shepherd*). How long have you been in the office?

Mr. Shepherd. Since the Act came into operation.

1576. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you kindly say what you know or have heard as to the appropriation of the discount allowed on stamps?

Mr. Shepherd. I know that of course the usual rate of discount was allowed. I acquired the knowledge the same as others, from the warrant being made out in the office; but as to the ultimate destination of the discount I did not know anything.

1577. *Mr. Edmunds.* But you had reason to believe that the discount went to me?

Mr. Shepherd. Of course I never saw any made to the discount in any public account, therefore I knew that it must go to some one's pocket, and I was actually under the impression that it went into your's.

1578. *Mr. Edmunds.* There was no attempt at concealment on my part?

Mr. Shepherd. No.

1579. *Mr. Greenwood.* You had nothing to do with the accounts?

Mr. Shepherd. No; they came to me in my own particular subdivision.

Mr. Edmunds. This was well known to all of them.

Mr. Shepherd. We all knew that it was received, and must go somewhere.

1580. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Spencer.* How long have you been in the office?

Mr. Spencer. Since the establishment of it.

1581. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, it is highly creditable to see so many gentlemen have retained their position so long. What do you know about the discount?

Mr. Spencer. I know that it was always taken from the Stamp Office, and I thought from a cheque that I paid into Coutts' that Mr. Edmunds did have part of it. I paid it to his private account.

1582. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that all?

Mr. Spencer. That was all. I was not then certain that it did go to his private account.

1583. *Mr. Greenwood.* How did you know that it represented discount?

Mr. Spencer. Because it was endorsed, "Pay Mr. Edmunds a certain sum, half discount," in parenthesis.

1584. *Mr. Greenwood.* You paid it into Coutts' bank?

Mr. Spencer. Yes, I think it was Coutts' in the Strand.

1585. *Mr. Greenwood.* Whose cheque was it?

Mr. Spencer. Mr. Edmunds'.

1586. *Mr. Greenwood.* But drawn by whom?

Mr. Spencer. I think by Mr. Ruscoe.

1587. *Mr. Greenwood.* The uncle of the present gentleman?

Mr. Spencer. Mr. Ruscoe in this office, I think it was. I did not see the cheque drawn, I was merely ordered to pay it in, and I paid it in.

1588. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you pay it into one account or the other at Coutts'. You know that there are two accounts of Mr. Edmunds' there?

Mr. Spencer. Yes, I paid into Mr. Edmunds' account.

1589. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not his Patent Office account?

Mr. Spencer. No, into Mr. Edmunds' private account.

1590. *Mr. Greenwood.* From that you judged at the time that he had a portion of the discount himself?

Mr. Spencer. Yes, that was all the means I had of knowing.

1591. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was the whole of your knowledge?

Mr. Spencer. Yes.

1592. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Stamford.* How long have you been in the office?

Mr. Stamford. Since the establishment of the office. I knew that the discount was allowed by the Stamp Office, from having warrants made out a considerable number of times.

1593. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that all you knew?

Mr. Stamford. That was all I knew.

Mr. Edmunds. There is one other, Mr. Prothero.

1594. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Prothero.* What are you?

Mr. Prothero. First clerk.

1595. *Mr. Greenwood.* How long have you been here?

Mr. Prothero. Since October 1852. My appointment dates from November 1852.

1596. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you know anything about the appropriation of discount allowed on the stamps?

Mr. Prothero. No, nothing.

1597. *Mr. Edmunds.* Not of your own knowledge?

Mr. Prothero. No.

1598. *Mr. Edmunds.* But you knew that discount was taken?

Mr. Prothero. I knew that discount was allowed on stamps of a certain amount.

1599. *Mr. Greenwood.* You knew that discount was allowed?

Mr. Prothero. Yes.

1600. *Mr. Edmunds.* And it was taken here?

Mr. Prothero. Do you mean in this office?

1601. *Mr. Edmunds.* Yes.

Mr. Prothero. No, I did not know that.

1602. *Mr. Greenwood.* You never heard anything upon that subject?

Mr. Prothero. No, not a word.

1603. *Mr. Edmunds* (referring to a paper). I want to call your attention to this. This is absolute waste paper unless it is supported by proof. The gentleman writing that paragraph (pointing out the same) must be called upon to prove it.

Mr. Greenwood. If we call upon everybody to prove everything they choose to suspect, we shall have enough to do.

1604. *Mr. Edmunds.* I think that a charge unsupported should be required to be proved.

Mr. Greenwood. A charge unsupported always reflects upon the person who makes the charge.

Adjourned sine die.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

SEVENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, 27th June 1864.

SEVENTH DAY.
27 June 1864.

1605. *Mr. Edmunds.* Sir, I have to make an application for a postponement for a time of the first subject of inquiry. Questions have been raised going back in my accounts for 30 years. I propose to put in accounts in detail from 1833 down to the present time. Now I must have some little time to enable me to do that. The question of discount also will be raised upon the same matter, and I propose to put in those accounts the vouchers for the payments.

1606. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you produce the pass-books ?

Mr. Edmunds. I purpose to produce the pass-books with these accounts in detail.

1607. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you found them ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1608. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have all the pass-books of the Patent Office account kept at Coutts' bank ?

Mr. Woodcroft. I hope, Sir, this investigation, as far as we are concerned, will go on ; that there may be no delay, and that these charges may be brought forward seriatim.

Mr. Edmunds. I am not in a proper condition at present to proceed, and there are plenty of other things to go on with.

1609. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you not got the pass-books now ?

Mr. Edmunds. I have not them with me. I have had the pass-books made up.

1610. *Mr. Greenwood.* What we proposed was, to see these pass-books ; therefore Mr. Hindmarch and myself came to a resolution either to see the pass-books or to have a transcript of the account. Why should not those pass books be produced at once ?

Mr. Edmunds. I propose to produce them with a transcript of the accounts.

1611. *Mr. Greenwood.* What accounts ?

Mr. Edmunds. Accounts of the Patent Office.

1612. *Mr. Greenwood.* What we want is the accounts themselves ?

Mr. Hindmarch. We want the originals ; we do not want any transcript or any summary at all. We are not auditing the accounts.

Mr. Edmunds. I wish to explain them.

1613. *Mr. Greenwood.* You may make any quantity of explanation by producing transcripts, or by commenting upon the summary ; still, what Mr. Hindmarch and I desire to see is the originals. We have seen no accounts yet of the office.

Mr. Edmunds. What I mean by the originals is this, the originals are all in the books.

1614. *Mr. Greenwood.* We should like to see Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. What I mean is, the accounts are all in the books, but I wish to have time to enable me to lay them before you.

1615. *Mr. Greenwood.* You may have any quantity of time to make up any accounts and figures, but that will not put us aside, and you must not understand that in an offensive way, but we must see all the original accounts.

Mr. Edmunds. All that I require is, that I may have a little time so to do.

1616. *Mr. Greenwood.* At present we are not asking you for that. You can prepare yourself with any documents you require. What we desire is those which are capable of being produced.

Mr. Hindmarch. You may send into us afterwards any account you like. After we have looked at the originals you will have ample time to prepare any account you think proper.

Mr. Edmunds. It is not that I want time for the preparation of the accounts. The accounts are all in the books. All I want is time to enable me to lay before you in one document the whole of the accounts.

1617. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have had paper after paper accumulating here to an extent I have never seen before. I quite agree with Mr. Greenwood's suggestion, that it is necessary that we should see the original books and documents. Those are what we want to see.

Mr. Greenwood. We have put into our hands a book showing some receipts and payments which, upon inquiry, turns out to be a book kept by the stationer. What we want to see is the books of the office, if there are such, and for that purpose we ought to see Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Edmunds. That is exactly what I propose.

[Mr. Woodcroft hands in two documents, numbered 24 and 25.]

Mr. Ruscoe is then called in.

1618. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe have you those two books which you produced the other day ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, Sir.

1619. *Mr. Greenwood.* Produce them and all the earlier ones ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Those books were not mine. They are over at my uncle's. I will go and fetch them.

Mr. Ruscoe left the room.

1620. *Mr. Edmunds.* Will you allow me to look at those two documents, Nos. 24 and 25, put in by Mr. Woodcroft ?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes. (They were handed to Mr. Edmunds.)

1621. *Mr. Edmunds.* Have you copies ?

Mr. Woodcroft. You shall have copies.

1622. *Mr. Edmunds* (after looking at document). That is a satisfactory document to Mr. Ruscoe. Somebody dies and leaves him all his property. I do not know what can be made of that.

Mr. Woodcroft. I think the business goes with it.

1623. *Mr. Edmunds.* With regard to the erased stamp that was put in ; Mr. Newton, the agent, has written me a letter, but I cannot read that until Mr. Ruscoe comes in.

1624. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You gave us the names of the clerks, but not the name of the law stationer ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know the name of the man who carries on the business now.

1625. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I mean the men employed in the building ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know their names ; the law stationer will be able to give that. I know

nothing of them in any shape. The law stationer furnishes them. All the copying that can be done out of the building is done in the law stationer's own shop. In 1833 I found these gentlemen, Messrs. S—— and R——, the stationers employed in the Patent Office, and I continued them. They have done the work very well, to my satisfaction. As to the imputation against Mr. Ruscoe, it is utterly false. However, those who make the imputations must prove them; I mean the imputations that Mr. Woodcroft has insinuated, but has not ventured to make a positive statement about; that Mr. Ruscoe, or that I, or somebody takes some sort of an interest or discount on the stationers' bills; I call upon him to prove all that.

1626. *Mr. Greenwood.* That you say is entirely false?

Mr. Edmunds. Utterly false; I do not believe it for one second. There was also an anonymous letter written by the same person about two years back to the Audit Commissioners to that effect, stating that it was believed that Mr. Ruscoe was a partner in this concern. That letter was evidently written by the same person who writes this, but that was an anonymous letter. It was transmitted to me by the Commissioners of Audit, and I replied stating that it was utterly and entirely false; that Mr. Ruscoe never had any interest whatever in such a thing, and that he did not appoint the stationer. I continued them because I found them here in 1833, and I have employed them ever since, and I have done so entirely with the concurrence of the Treasury, because all these things have appeared in the accounts of the Treasury, and in the reports to Parliament. In the annual report to Parliament there is a long story setting out how and why the stationers are employed, and that the stationers' bills stand in the place of at least 30 clerks who would be a much greater cost if they were employed, I have reduced the stationers' account from time to time largely. There has been also an insinuation made that somebody or other, he does not venture to name who, has taken discount on tradesmen's bills. Now I call upon him to prove that. It is a most disgraceful and shameful thing for any man calling himself a decent man to do.

1627. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Where have I stated or insinuated that?

Mr. Edmunds. In these papers.

1628. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Point out the passage.

Mr. Edmunds. What is a stationers' bill but a tradesman's bill?

1629. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When you mentioned tradesmens' bills, Mr. Edmunds, you said 'also.'

Mr. Greenwood. Contradistinguishing them from the others.

Mr. Edmunds. He has said it. Now this mare's nest about the erased stamp is a creditable transaction indeed. Mr. Newton, the patent agent, writes thus,—

1630. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Read my note first.

Mr. Edmunds. "My dear sir, I am very sorry"—

1631. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Read my note before you read that.

Mr. Hindmarch. Never mind, you shall have it read afterwards.

Mr. Edmunds. "My dear sir, I am very sorry that the document which bore an erasure, and which I understood you requested should be returned to the Patent Office immediately you heard of its being issued," &c. &c. (Mr. Edmunds read the letter.)

1632. *Mr. Greenwood.* To whom is that letter addressed?

Mr. Edmunds. To Mr. Ruscoe, and it is dated the 17th, that is Friday last. Mr. Woodcroft having communicated with Mr. Walkden, who is the second clerk to Mr. Newton, puts this note into Mr. Walkden's hands, and it never reaches Mr. Newton's hands at all. Mr. Walkden takes the stamp and gives it to Mr. Woodcroft. This is Mr. Woodcroft's letter. (Reads it). Therefore Mr. Woodcroft was in complicity with Mr. Walkden, the clerk of Mr. Newton.

1633. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just for a moment consider, Mr. Edmunds, the ground upon which these were produced. These two erased stamps, not the one only of these instruments, but the two, were produced. I do not know that it was very material for the purpose of showing, as was stated at the time, that the business of this office, which has been said to be conducted with such extreme accuracy and regularity, does not quite deserve that eulogium. Whether they were produced for the purpose of injuring you or not, there is the fact. The two documents are on erasures, not in the common sense in which that term is used, but the whole of the written part has been erased, and a new instrument has been made of both the documents. They were only put in for the purpose I have just stated, of showing that the way in which the business is done is not complete. But I make this further remark, that it is a very bad practice, as well as being slovenly, because it tends to cast suspicion on the persons in the office of making a stamp do work twice over. That was not insinuated by Mr. Woodcroft.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it was.

1634. *Mr. Greenwood.* If it was, I did not hear it.

Mr. Hindmarch. Nor did I hear it.

1635. *Mr. Greenwood.* I said, that if the stamp had been made to do duty twice over there would be the same sort of evidence that we have had produced here required to prove it.

Mr. Edmunds. You had better send for Mr. Newton.

1636. *Mr. Greenwood.* What for? We do not want him. Do you doubt your own eyes, that there were erasures in these documents?

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt of it.

1637. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is all that was alleged.

Mr. Edmunds. But here is an explanation of it.

1638. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, it is not an explanation. All that it amounts to is this, that you think that has been brought forward from a bad motive.

Mr. Edmunds. No, here is an explanation of how this erased stamp got into Mr. Newton's hands.

1639. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not how it got into Mr. Newton's hands.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it is an explanation of how it got into Mr. Newton's hands.

1640. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We do not want an explanation of that. Mr. Newton or his clerk comes to the office and gets it.

Mr. Edmunds. But here is an explanation of how this erased stamp was allowed to remain in Mr. Newton's hands. Mr. Ruscoe having heard from a clerk who had done this erasure, immediately applied to Mr. Moffatt, the clerk of Mr. Newton, to desire him to return it, and he did not return it, because he said it did not signify.

1641. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All that is utterly beyond the question. We have nothing at all to do with it.

Mr. Edmunds. It is a great deal to do with it. There is an imputation made with regard to the mode of doing business which might lead, as you have stated yourself, to fraud.

1642. *Mr. Greenwood.* There can be no doubt as to the mode in which the business was conducted.

Mr. Edmunds. It is not the mode of business.

1643. *Mr. Greenwood.* In these two instances it was. The things speak for themselves. They were issued from this office.

Mr. Edmunds. It never would be done again.

1644. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is another matter, but the thing which so happened has happened, and two of those documents were issued.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe never issued them.

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1645. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was never stated that he did.

Mr. Edmunds. And you see Mr. Newton never got the note.

1646. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But do not you see this, Mr. Edmunds, that we are here to inquire into certain matters, and from whatever source information comes to us we shall receive it. It may be,—I do not say it is so, mind,—but it may be that a person may give us information from motives not of a very creditable character. I will suppose it to be so, according to what you are now suggesting. What do we care about that?

Mr. Edmunds. No; but I care very much about it.

1647. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you question that those two documents that we saw the other day were issued by the clerks in this office?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1648. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is all that they are put in to prove.

Mr. Hindmarch. And they have not proved anything else.

Mr. Edmunds. It goes to the shorthand writer's notes without explanation.

1649. *Mr. Greenwood.* What explanation can be given?

Mr. Edmunds. Here is the explanation in this letter.

1650. *Mr. Greenwood.* The question is whether your clerks have done their duty.

Mr. Hindmarch. And what you say is that it is a thing which ought not to have come to our knowledge.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not say anything of the kind; I say that it is a matter, having been construed in that way, that requires explanation; I say that it is an isolated case. I say it never could happen again, because steps were taken to prevent it. Mr. Newton says distinctly that he never saw this note.

1651. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If it were necessary to go into it we should have to send for Mr. Newton, but we do not want to see Mr. Newton.

Mr. Edmunds. The whole thing appears in the shorthand writer's notes, and I want the explanation to appear with it.

1652. *Mr. Greenwood.* You do not deny that the things were issued, and that is all that appears?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but it is explained with perfect innocence.

[Mr. Ruscoe returned and produced a book.]

1653. *Mr. Ruscoe.* They are among my uncle's books, but I have one here of the year 1857. They are passbooks between my uncle and myself. Many of the details are private matters.

1654. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you decline to produce them?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly not; if you will allow me time to find them. I will produce them all, but they are among my uncle's things, and I shall have to hunt them up. There is one that I have now found, and I am searching for them now. If you give me time I can make up for the account for you.

1655. *Mr. Greenwood.* We do not want anything made up. We have had quite enough made up. We want to see the originals. Will you be good enough to produce the two books which you gave us the other day?

Mr. Ruscoe. I will fetch them.

[Mr. Ruscoe again left the room.]

1656. *Mr. Edmunds.* The meaning of his uncle and he having a bank together was that his uncle kept an account at the bank, and for security he kept his money with his uncle's bankers.

1657. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want very much indeed to have a considerable quantity of information from Mr. Ruscoe.

1658. *Mr. Edmunds.* These two gentlemen (referring to Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Michel) are clerks, and have duties to perform in the office, and I do not know why they should be here.

1659. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you any objection to their being here?

Mr. Edmunds. In that they have their business to attend to.

1660. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Atkinson.* Is there any one who would send for you if you were wanted?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes, but I have no personal wish to remain. It is rather Mr. Woodcroft's wish.

1661. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Edmunds has made a written application to the Commissioners that this examination should take place in the presence of all the officers, therefore I do not quite understand that he should object to your being present. I am bound to say, because I think we have not been furnished freely with the accounts of this office, that it is a very bad policy to keep back the information we have required so long.

1662. *Mr. Atkinson.* Mr. Edmunds has made personal charges against myself, and Mr. Woodcroft thinks that I ought to be present when those inquiries come on.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, yes. You must be present when those inquiries come on.

1663. *Mr. Atkinson.* Inquiries crop up now and then which seem to make it desirable that some one should be present.

Mr. Edmunds. There is no reason for these clerks being present. We do not want to ask them any questions at present. We only want some accounts from Mr. Ruscoe, the cashier; therefore why they should be present I do not know.

1664. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is there any serious inconvenience in consequence of you two gentlemen being here likely to result to the office?

Mr. Atkinson. Not at present.

Mr. Hindmarch. In my judgment then you should remain.

1665. *Mr. Greenwood.* As long ago as the 16th of June, and it is now the 27th, Mr. Ruscoe was to produce an account of all the monies received and divided between himself and Mr. Edmunds for discounts from 1852. Mr. Edmunds engaged also to produce his passbooks from 1852 downwards, but to this day they are not produced, although Mr. Edmunds told us at that time that he knew where they were. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory.

Mr. Edmunds. I propose to put in the pass books with the accounts.

1666. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want the books themselves which you engaged to produce, and of course we want you to produce them as a sort of audit. It is a public account.

Mr. Hindmarch. Have you seen this document, Mr. Woodcroft? I understood it to be prepared in your branch of the office. It seems to contain the names of the clerks both in and out of the office, and also the names of the stationers. You, Mr. Edmunds, gave us one at the same time relating to the Patent Office, but this does not contain the name of the stationer.

Mr. Edmunds. Neither of them do.

1667. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, that one which I have just given to Mr. Woodcroft does contain them.

Mr. Woodcroft. I believe we have a copy of this, but it is altogether incorrect.

Mr. Edmunds. I want to see what the paper is.

1668. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You handed both of them to us. The one relates to the Patent Office, the other is about the Specification Office.

Mr. Woodcroft. It is totally inaccurate.

1669. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then I wish you would let us have an accurate one.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not think that there are the clerks in that.

1670. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, there are.

Mr. Edmunds. Let me see it (clutching at the paper).

Mr. Woodcroft. I decline to allow it.

1671. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have not a duplicate. In the Patent Office paper additional stationers are mentioned, but their names are not given. I am not finding fault with that, but all I want is the names and the dates when they came in.

Mr. Edmunds. This is all correct at the time.

1672. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have a duplicate of the patent one.

Mr. Woodcroft. We have not had a copy of this (handing back the paper).

1673. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you can keep it.

Mr. Edmunds. I have given the names of the stationers' clerks, of those who were employed in the building.

1674. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, in the Specification paper, but not in the Patent Office paper. Mr. Woodcroft says that he has not a copy of the first report of the condition of the law stationers in the Specification division of the Patent Office in July 1859.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, he has.

Mr. Woodcroft. Mr. Michel says he has not got it.

Mr. Michel. No, I have none here.

1675. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is the letter of the 10th May 1864. That is document 17 addressed to the Lords of the Treasury. It would be better to furnish those.

Mr. Edmunds. I am sure they have that report on the law stationers.

1676. *Mr. Michel.* No, there is a paper endorsed your memorial to the Treasury, which contains a reference to the first one, but that is all.

Mr. Edmunds. I am sure you have got it.

1677. *Mr. Woodcroft.* There would be no harm in giving another copy, whether we have it or not.

Mr. Edmunds. But you have it.

[Mr. Ruscoe, having entered the room, handed some books to Mr. Greenwood.]

1678. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe, just recollect and tell us when it was that Mr. Edmunds advanced to you, if he did advance to you, 500*l.* for the purchase of stamps? Did he advance it to you or to any one else?

Mr. Ruscoe. To me. He gave me a cheque for it, I think in 1853.

Mr. Greenwood. That would be soon after the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act in 1852.

1679. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How much per cent. is the discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. One and a half per cent.

1680. *Mr. Greenwood.* Upon what bank was the cheque drawn?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was drawn in my favour upon his bankers.

1681. *Mr. Greenwood.* What bankers?

Mr. Ruscoe. Coutts'.

1682. *Mr. Greenwood.* Upon his private account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, upon his private account, I believe, I cannot remember just now, it is ten years ago, nearly 11 years ago.

1683. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he state for what purpose that cheque was put into your hands?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, for the purpose of supplying stamps for patents for the use of the office.

1684. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it for the purpose of purchasing any particular stamps, or for all the stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. For the general business, conceiving that I ought to be in advance.

1685. *Mr. Greenwood.* For all sorts of stamps, not for a particular stamp?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, for stamps which the Act of Parliament dealt with.

1686. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you give him any acknowledgment of having received it?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

1687. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you make any entry of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. None; I paid it into my uncle's bank.

1688. *Mr. Greenwood.* Attend to my question. Did you make any entry of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I made no entry.

1689. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you do with the cheque itself?

Mr. Ruscoe. I paid the cheques, as I paid other cheques.

1690. *Mr. Greenwood.* Please to attend to my question. I want to go through this matter very distinctly. What did you do with the cheque?

Mr. Ruscoe. It might form part of another sum.

1691. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not ask what it might do, but what did you do with the cheque?

Mr. Ruscoe. I paid the cheque into my uncle's hands, to be paid into his bank.

1692. *Mr. Greenwood.* You gave it into your uncle's hands?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is my impression, but now it is nearly 11 years ago. I have no doubt that I shall find it in one of my uncle's books.

1693. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you produced your uncle's book of 1853 amongst these books?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know.

1694. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why you have brought these particular ones only I do not know.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot find the others. If you give me time I will bring the whole of them.

1695. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then do so on the next occasion.

Mr. Ruscoe. I will do so. I cannot now go over the whole of my uncle's books; I have not them here.

1696. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I suppose this is something of a private nature (referring to some leaves sewn up in one of the books)?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know what it is sewn up for; it is my uncle's sewing up. There was nothing private between my uncle and I.

1697. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who carries on the business now?

Mr. Ruscoe. His assistant.

1698. *Mr. Hindmarh.* Your uncle is dead?

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly.

1699. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does the assistant carry on the business on his own account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1700. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it upon the occasion of his delivering that cheque to you, or was it before or after, that you made the agreement for that division of discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was upon the delivery of that cheque that he was to receive an average of 300*l.* It was supposed that the stamps would produce 500*l.*, and he was to receive 300*l.*, and I 200*l.*

1701. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it was all one transaction, the agreement for the division of discount and the handing over of that cheque?

Mr. Ruscoe. As far as I remember.

1702. *Mr. Greenwood.* How had the stamps been supplied before?

Mr. Ruscoe. Previous to the Patent Law Amendment Act?

1703. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, previous to the delivery of that cheque?

Mr. Ruscoe. The money was taken in fees, with the exception of a stamp on the warrant.

1704. *Mr. Greenwood.* The money was taken in fees up to that time?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. The Patent Law Amendment

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Act of 1852 did not deal with the fees by way of stamps until 1853, except on the warrant. The Act came into operation in 1853. The warrant to the law officer was a 5*l.* stamp.

1705. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How was that stamped?

Mr. Ruscoe. Through my uncle in the same way.

1706. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who got the discount upon it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds, on making up the account. The account for discount was made up half-yearly.

1707. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then Mr. Edmunds got the whole of it?

Mr. Hindmarch. Before the Act passed to amend the Patent Law the only stamp they dealt with here was the warrant and the patent. Then the Patent Law Amendment Act came and converted all the fees into stamps, and then all those stamps were got in the same way as that single stamp was got before, and the discount was all taken by the stationer, and Mr. Edmunds got it. Then when all the fees were converted into stamps, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe got the discount upon the whole between them. (To Mr. Ruscoe.) Is your late uncle's business yours?

Mr. Ruscoe. I hold it in trust.

1708. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you not sold it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not yet; it is waiting for my nephew to come of age.

1709. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does not a portion of the profit belong to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. A portion of it does up to that period.

1710. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You are residuary legatee, are you not?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am legatee.

1711. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Residuary legatee?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; so that a portion of the profits and his book debts up to the time of his decease in March last belong to me.

1712. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All the profits made since his death belong to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, up to the sale.

1713. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At present it is, in truth, your business?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; not my business wholly. I have allowed a youth one quarter of the business.

1714. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You give him something for his management?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1715. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In truth, it belongs to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1716. *Mr. Hindmarch.* As executor of your uncle?

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly so; and I should have parted with it had it not been waiting merely for my nephew's coming of age.

1717. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just look at this entry in 1837. It is a payment made by your uncle to Mr. Edmunds of 480*l.*; what is that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably that would be for fees to the Consolidated Fund and for fees to the Fee Fund.

1718. *Mr. Edmunds.* The Suitors' Fund and the Hanaper probably?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I used to pay the Hanaper myself.

1719. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Had the Act passed in 1837? These funds are paid into the Hanaper and the Suitors' Fund by Act of Parliament; had that Act passed in 1837?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it was passed in 1833.

1720. *Mr. Edmunds.* Mr. Ruscoe, immediately on his uncle's death, told me the circumstance and the way in which his uncle has left the business, for I inquired into it, and he told me that a sale was immediately to be effected of the business with the least possible delay, and that there was a trust made in some form for his nephew.

1721. *Mr. Ruscoe.* The nephew of my uncle.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; so that his nephew should be able, when he came of age, to take the business.

1722. *Mr. Hindmarsh.* There is nothing in the will about that?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is a perfect understanding. The boy has been serving his time.

Mr. Edmunds. I said to Mr. Ruscoe at the time, "You must take care that there shall be no imputa-" tion of any impropriety in this business," and I said, "If there is anything the fault must be with " you."

1723. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to call your attention to this book of 1854. I find that the first item is January 2nd, and it is a balance brought from old book, 493*l.* odd. Then there is "By cash, 201*l.* 13*s.*" That I understand represents the sum carried down on the 2nd January to your uncle's, having been received here in the office. Is that so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is so.

1724. *Mr. Greeenwood.* Now, speaking generally, what is that 201*l.* 13*s.* composed of?

Mr. Ruscoe. Receipts of money for stamps.

1725. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was any entry made in this office of the sums so received, to the amount of 201*l.* 13*s.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I suppose my diary would show it.

1726. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then just bring your diary, that is what I want to go through these accounts with.

Mr. Ruscoe. My diary for 1854?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, your diary for 1854.

[Mr. Ruscoe fetched his diary.]

1727. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to see the way in which the business is done in the office.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is the entry in my diary [showing the same].

1728. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is no other memorandum kept in the office than that?

Mr. Ruscoe. None but my diary.

1729. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is your diary?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, from day to day, that is a record of the business, and a copy of that is taken by the other clerks.

1730. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is this diary transcribed into any account in the office?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

1731. *Mr. Greeenwood.* Do I understand then that that was the course of practice?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and is now.

1732. *Mr. Greenwood.* You in your diary would enter all the sums received over the counter?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1733. *Mr. Greenwood.* And would put them down there?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; these represent 5*l.* and 10*l.* stamps.

1734. *Mr. Greenwood.* And then you would carry the money down to your uncle?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and now to my own banker.

1735. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am speaking of the old time. That was the whole business of the office down to your uncle's death?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1736. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is all the account kept here?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1737. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then were you always called cashier?

Mr. Ruscoe. I apprehend so.

1738. *Mr. Greenwood.* Were no books kept by any one?

Mr. Ruscoe. Excepting what you see there.

1739. *Mr. Greenwood.* No one else in the office kept any?

Mr. Ruscoe. Nobody, probably. They have kept an account of the stamps they have received.

1740. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who has?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Sims.

1741. *Mr. Greenwood.* An account of the stamps you gave out to them?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1742. *Mr. Greenwood.* From the first establishment of the office down to the death of your uncle, this diary has been the only account kept in the office?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the only account kept in the office.

1743. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, the accounts of the office were kept in your uncle's establishment?

Mr. Ruscoe. My uncle's book represented the banker's book.

Mr. Edmunds. Was that in your custody?

1744. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you hold it in your hand, and I will ask you a question upon it. You will find on the right-hand side of that book a large sum of money paid by Mr. Edmunds into that account, which I understand is called your own account—"Tom's account." What did he pay that for?

Mr. Ruscoe (reading the entry). "By cash, Edmunds' cheque, 1848*l.* 1*s.* 3*d*;" that is in 1854. You ask me to give you an account of that which happened 10 years ago.

1745. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a large sum of money, and that you say is the only account of official receipts in existence?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot at the present moment; I dare say I can explain it to you if you give me time.

1746. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the date of that?

Mr. Ruscoe. 5th April 1854.

1747. *Mr Greenwood.* I do not find it in your diary.

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably not.

1748. *Mr. Greenwood.* At present you cannot recollect of what nature that is?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

1749. *Mr. Greenwood.* A sum of 1848*l.* is a very considerable sum?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, many other considerable sums passed through my uncle's hands.

1750. *Mr. Greenwood.* At present you cannot give an explanation of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should not like to give a speculative explanation. I will give you a certain one. It is very likely cash from the Treasury, or something of that sort.

1751. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, look at the other side of the page, and you will see a sum of 240*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* paid to Mr. Edmunds. Is that for discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I should think not.

1752. *Mr. Greenwood.* It would be about the same time of the year.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I should think not for discount. It is an odd sum, you see.

1753. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot tell what it is?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think, in all probability, it is the March account to the consolidated fee fund.

1754. *Mr. Greenwood.* But during the year 1854 Mr. Edmunds was receiving discount as usual, was he not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; you asked me to render you an account of the discounts. Here they are.

1755. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you turn to the payments made there to Mr. Edmunds for discount? You are more familiar with the books than I am. It would be on the left-hand side. I found it in the other books you produced directly.

Mr. Edmunds. There is no disguise or difficulty about the accounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. I thought I had given the whole of the discount from time to time.

1756. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want the facts out first, and then you can comment upon them afterwards. Now, Mr. Ruscoe, just point out the items on the left-hand side showing the payments made by your uncle?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should imagine that there is nothing but what is specifically illustrated here. The items on the left-hand side speak for themselves.

1757. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am asking you to show me, if you will, the items on the left-hand side which show the payments of discount made to Mr. Edmunds. You say he was receiving discount in that year. I want you to show me where the entry of them is. I find them in all the corresponding books.

Mr. Edmunds. It is all here in this paper, which has been handed in.

1758. *Mr. Hindmarch.* According to this account it is 287*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Edmunds. That is for the whole year.

1759. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is a summary; but I want to test it by the books.

Mr. Edmunds. It would be in two sums, probably.

1760. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is always so. Where do you get that sum from? I want to see how it comes there.

Mr. Ruscoe. We take this from the reports.

1761. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I want you to show me where it is put down.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot. I do not see any sum of that amount. I cannot find any sum representing it. I have no doubt I can get it for you.

1762. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then they are not entered?

Mr. Edmunds. Do you suppose that the money was paid in cash?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think not.

1763. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is an assistant who now carries on the business for you?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1764. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is his name?

Mr. Ruscoe. Dowling. He has been there 21 years, and he is to have a share of the business.

1765. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does he pay a consideration for that?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; it is in consideration of service, and his name is over the door as a seller of stamps.

1766. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, you can give no explanation of why, during the year 1854, there is no payment in that book mentioned?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot.

1767. *Mr. Greenwood.* You observe, that from the beginning of the year up to the last page the office appears always to be in cash; that is to say, in receipt of more than the payments?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, but the entries in that book are not all receipts for stamps, but other monies as well. There are all the monies there that I had through my uncle's hands. You will find my salary and other things there.

1768. *Mr. Greenwood.* But do you observe that, on the right-hand side, which shows the receipts of the office, the receipts of the office exceed all the disbursements, even though among the disbursements are your salary and other things; so that the office is always in hand, and could purchase stamps out of the office receipts up to the last page. That being the case throughout the year 1854, we want to know why the office should not have the full benefit of it, if they were in funds with respect to the purchase of stamps.

Mr. Edmunds. That is just one of the points.

1769. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, we will come to 1855 and see what that shows.

Mr. Hindmarch. Just tell me this, Mr. Ruscoe, a person comes in and gives you money upon a notice to proceed; do you not get that money before you send for the stamp?

SEVENTH DAY.

27 June 1864.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1770. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What did you want the 500*l.* for then?

Mr. Ruscoe. We certainly get the money, but there must be some stamps in advance.

1771. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But if you get the money before you send for the stamps, what do you want that 500*l.* for?

Mr. Ruscoe. At the commencement of the Act we wanted a stock to commence with; that stock might be worked out; you might make a capital of it, and it would then give you a balance.

1772. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say that you keep a stock of 5*l.* stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and of other stamps.

1773. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How many do you keep?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is the notice-to-proceed stamp, the warrant stamp, the objection stamps, and the adhesive stamps. Mr. Duffield came to me, when you were sitting here, the other day, and said, I want a stamp, and I gave him 50*l.*, and to this day he is in my debt for stock to the amount of 50*l.*

1774. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You mean for small stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; it must be the same thing with the others.

1775. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It must be! but is it?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was in the commencement of 1853.

1776. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You do not answer my question. Do you mean to say that you have a stock of stamps, and if so, how much?

Mr. Ruscoe. The warrant clerk and the notice-to-proceed clerk can speak for themselves. I should think that there is from 70*l.* to 100*l.* a week wanted for stamps.

1777. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To-day, I will suppose, a person comes into the office and brings you 300*l.* for one thing or another, all 5*l.* stamps; have you at that moment stamps in the office to answer that demand?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1778. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Before the man is paid?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1779. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What stock of stamps do you keep?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think, as a general rule, from 300*l.* to 400*l.* worth of stamps are in hand.

1780. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is at each stamping, recollect?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1781. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I quite understand that. Now Mr. Greenwood has put to you another thing, and the question is as to the necessity for such a stock being kept, for, if I understand these entries, it appears the office is always in hand?

Mr. Ruscoe. The stock must be kept in contemplation of the work.

1782. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If I understand these entries rightly, the money is brought into you to-day and you do not hand out the certificate of the notice to proceed or the warrants perhaps for three or four days afterwards, and between the time when the money is paid over the counter and the time when the stamp is handed over to the applicants you have time to send to the Stamp Office and get the stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. We should always be running down to the office then; instead of going twice a week we should have to go every day.

Mr. Hindmarch. You might have to send once a day.

1783. *Mr. Edmunds.* Are not the stamps bought wholesale and sold retail?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, quite so.

1784. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That does not give me any information, Mr. Edmunds. I know that is the position you have been assuming throughout?

Mr. Edmunds. It is a fact.

1785. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That you are dealers?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and we keep a shop.

1786. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Keep a shop," certainly; but that is quite a different thing.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is more convenient.

1787. *Mr. Edmunds.* Will you explain why you kept your account with your uncle's bankers?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because it was more convenient.

1788. *Mr. Edmunds.* For what purpose?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because he was sending down to the Stamp Office on his own business, and could get stamps for the office.

1789. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is really no explanation?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is the only reason.

Mr. Hindmarch. The question is, how came it that an account of a public office like this could not be kept in the office, but in the office of a private stationer? The only way one can understand it being done was, that that stationer was acting as the agent of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe.

1790. *Mr. Edmunds.* He was not acting in any way as my agent; but he having a banker's account, and Mr. Ruscoe having none, for the safety of the money Mr. Ruscoe passed this money into his hands.

Mr. Ruscoe. For a specific purpose.

1791. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I cannot conceive what other pretence there could be for Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe taking this discount.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, I stand to that. The discount had been received by all my predecessors, going as far back as Mr. Scott, who held the office of Clerk of the Patents, and his Deputy Clerk of the Patents, Mr. Seton, received the discount upon all the stamps. Mr. Hayes was the deputy of Mr. Brown, who held this office for a short time, and he received the discount.

1792. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do they allow discount upon any stamps above 5*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, under 10*l.* now. They used to allow the discount on stamps of higher amount; at that time discount was allowed on all the stamps.

1793. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The stamps used to be 30*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. But that ceased in 1851.

Mr. Edmunds. There was discount on stamps to any amount at one time.

1794. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now we will go through 1855. We have been through 1854. On January 2nd Mr. Edmunds appears to have paid into the account of the office 220*l.* What was that?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know.

1795. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you find out for us?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh, yes.

1796. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you please then just make a memorandum of these things, so that we may have some explanation of them on a future occasion.

[Mr. Ruscoe made a memorandum.]

1797. *Mr. Edmunds.* Have we, Mr. Ruscoe, at any time had anything in the shape of private accounts with each other?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

1798. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then this was public money?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, no doubt of it.

1799. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was any money ever advanced to Mr. Edmunds on account of the office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

1800. *Mr. Greenwood.* Never?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

1801. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not in anticipation of the discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

1802. *Mr. Greenwood.* I only asked the question. Just look here, if you please. I am still in 1855, and I want your attention to this item, "July 28. By cash, Edmunds, discount." I suppose that is discount on stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, 234*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. That would be for a whole year.

1803. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would be a whole year, would it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1804. *Mr. Greenwood.* My observation exactly corresponds with the statement now made by Mr. Edmunds, that it was for a whole year, because, on looking through the book, I find no other entry. Now will you explain why 234*l.* was the discount for the whole year, when you have stated in this account that 306*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* was received by Mr. Edmunds in that year for discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is on the supposition of the agreement between us. I made that out from the reports.

1805. *Mr. Greenwood.* The discounts you have made an account of are not made out from any actual note of cash?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is made out from the calculation of the warrants and the patents.

1806. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, according to your statement now, Mr. Edmunds has been unpaid to the tune of about 70*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am not aware of that.

1807. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say that he was entitled to 306*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* under the agreement?

Mr. Ruscoe. That was our agreement. I dare say I shall find that he received it.

1808. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, that cannot be, because 234*l.* is all that he has received.

Mr. Ruscoe. As it appears there; but you have only got the discount in one instance.

1809. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are no more entries?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not that appear marked specifically discount.

1810. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, there are no more here; if there are, point them out. I do not see the value of the books unless they vouch the accounts. I do not want to make use of any improper expression, but if Mr. Edmunds was justly entitled to 306*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* he has been cheated; that is, when I say cheated, I mean that he has been underpaid 70*l.* I want you to explain that to Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no doubt that I can satisfy Mr. Edmunds, and you too.

1811. *Mr. Greenwood.* I wish you would; I want you to explain how it is.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot at this moment, but I will do so.

1812. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then if you will just make a little memorandum of that, I will ask you two or three more questions.

[Mr. Ruscoe made a memorandum of the amount:
July 1855. 234*l.*]

1813. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, I find that in 1855 the office is always in cash, with the exception of the last part, where it seems to be minus 31*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; but if Mr. Edmunds' discount had been paid, striking that out, it would have always been more than in cash. So that while the office has been losing the benefit of discount it has always been in cash throughout that year.

Mr. Ruscoe. That may be so.

1814. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see it speaks for itself. On the right-hand side of the account the receipts always exceed the disbursements.

Mr. Ruscoe. There is a balance of 20*l.* 15*s.* in September.

1815. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, I see it is so. It would have been, with the addition of that 234*l.*, upwards of 250*l.* in cash, so that it is always in cash except the last item, which is 31*l.* minus.

1816. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you see Mr. Ruscoe admits that on every occasion when money is brought or the stamps in respect of which that money is paid are not wanted back some two or three days afterwards, so that in every case the money payable for any set of stamps is always in the office before the stamps are wanted.

1817. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, and yet the public are only credited with 98*l.* 10*s.*, although 100*l.* is taken over the counter. Now, we will come to the year 1856, and see what result that gives.

1818. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you keep the stamps in your own personal possession?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

1819. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who keeps them?

Mr. Ruscoe. The parties who make out the documents.

1820. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who is the particular clerk?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Sims. Mr. Sims makes out the notices, and Mr. Shepherd makes out the warrants and patents. I never see them except to deliver them out when they are appropriated.

1821. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The small stamps and the adhesive stamps are in the possession of another clerk.

Mr. Ruscoe. The small stamps are in my possession, and the adhesive stamps also. The office copies are brought out to me to put the stamps upon.

Mr. Edmunds. If you make a new arrangement, you will have to appoint a treasurer with a considerable salary.

1822. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now will you look at 1856 (handing the book to Mr. Ruscoe?) You see there an entry of Mr. Edmunds' about 287*l.* 6*s.* It is not put down discount. In your judgment, does that represent discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am sure I cannot say. I cannot tell. I pay other accounts besides discount to Mr. Edmunds' bankers.

1823. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you see on the 14th of August the item "Edmunds' discount?"

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. 160*l.* 4*s.*

1824. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not see any other entry except those two, that is to Mr. Edmunds, but you have told us in this account which you have produced that he received 315*l.* for discount in the year 1856.

Mr. Ruscoe. If they were discounts, he received a great deal more; I cannot tell you whether they were. One is specifically nominated discount.

1825. *Mr. Edmunds.* That is the half year?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that may be half a year.

1826. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, see the value of this. Here is an entry, "May the 2nd, Edmunds, 287*l.* 6*s.*" I will assume that that is not discount at present. There is another entry, "August the 14th, Edmunds, discount 160*l.* 4*s.*;" therefore that would be the whole that he would appear to have received in that year according to that book. Now you say in the account that you have rendered that he ought to have received 315*l.* 16*s.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that would be more.

1827. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore it would appear by that, that at this moment, according to the agreement, by some mistake or otherwise, 155*l.* 12*s.* is due to Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. I will undertake to say that no such sum is due, but that I have received the larger sum.

1828. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he says there is no private account, that you never received from this office anything at all by way of anticipation of discount, and that there is no entry there of any other amount.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, but this may not be discount. There is no difficulty about one of the entries being for discount, because it is marked so; but the other one may not be discount. He can probably give you an answer to it.

1829. *Mr. Greenwood.* If it were not discount he has only received 160*l.*, therefore 155*l.* is still due to him for discount.

SEVENTH DAY.

27 June 1864.

Mr. Ruscoe. That would appear to be so.

1830. *Mr. Greenwood.* I will suppose that it is discount. It would amount to 447*l.* Whereas you have told us that he received only 315*l.* 16*s.*

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not say so, but you assume it.

1831. *Mr. Greenwood.* I will assume both ways to test it. You say that you cannot tell whether it is or whether it is not discount; I say that I will put it both ways. I assume that it is not discount, and then I assume that it is, to see which will make it consistent with your account. If it is not discount you have underpaid him no less than 155*l.* If, on the other hand, it is discount, then he must have received 447*l.*, whereas you have only put him down as entitled to 315*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. I put down what he was entitled to according to the agreement.

1832. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore, so far we have no information, because this paper is not reconciled with the books.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is reconciled with the stamps.

1833. *Mr. Greenwood.* Turn to another page, August 3rd, 1856. You will there observe that Mr. Edmunds seems to have paid into this office in one day 2,445*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* That is a large sum, and a striking amount. What was that for?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is no doubt that that is on behalf of the Paymaster-general for the half year. There are items meeting that. There are two stationers' bills, the March bill and the June bill.

Mr. Edmunds. That is the half-year's account.

1834. *Mr. Greenwood.* I only want an explanation of it.

Mr Edmunds. I have no doubt I can explain that sum in a few words.

1835. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you the Treasury account for that quarter, because that would tell us directly?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1836. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you see this entry "By cash, no ticket?" I rather gather from that that you sent down a ticket usually with the amount sent to your uncle, but on this occasion you sent no ticket?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1837. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was put down to call attention to the fact of your sending no ticket?

Mr. Ruscoe. I daresay it was.

1838. *Mr. Greenwood.* You had better bring the Treasury account for 1856 to me.

[Mr. Ruscoe fetched the book in question.]

Mr. Edmunds. The money was received upon requisition from the Treasury and paid away immediately in those bills which you see there within a few days of the receipt of the amount.

1839. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see here "On appointment of Lord Panmure, 200*l.*" Would Mr. Edmunds and you divide the discount upon that?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, there is no discount upon 200*l.* stamps.

1840. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is a most satisfactory answer?

Mr. Edmunds. There was, as I said before, in former times discount upon all the stamps allowed.

Mr. Ruscoe. This account, which I now produce, runs from June to December.

1841. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want you to show me where you can find those figures anywhere else.

Mr. Ruscoe. There is a balance to Mr. Edmunds of 2,000*l.*, which he received from the Treasury and paid the bills with.

1842. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have told me that you had no private dealings with Mr. Rusceme, that you that 2,000*l.* must be all public money?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1843. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to know what that is that is paid on the 2nd of August, and where did Mr. Edmunds get it?

Mr. Ruscoe. You are referring to the December account. That account would be rendered in January, and he would get it in February.

1844. *Mr. Greenwood.* He could not have paid it on the 2nd of August then?

Mr. Edmunds. Look at the July account. What is the date of that?

1845. *Mr. Greenwood.* "August the 2nd, 1856. By Mr. Edmunds' cheque, 2,445*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*"

Mr. Edmunds. Here it is, 2,045*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

1846. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is 400*l.* less?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but that is easily explained. That 400*l.* is the running account of money had from the Treasury in anticipation of small outgoings. This account, sent in to the Treasury, is sent in the form of a requisition to enable me to pay the standing bills due at that time. I asked in my requisition for 2,045*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and at the same time I asked for 400*l.* further in advance to pay the small incidental expenses of the coming year.

1847. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you always get that 400*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, at that time.

1848. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I think you will find it credited?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, I see it is here.

1849. *Mr. Edmunds.* That 400*l.* was dribbled away in the course of the half year in small payments.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is stated there.

1850. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that sum of 2,445*l.* was paid into your account at Coutts'?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and paid out immediately to Mr. Ruscoe for the purpose of paying these bills.

1851. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But that was your public account at Coutts'?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1852. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, this would not be in Coutts' at all?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, that would not be there at all.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh no.

1853. *Mr. Greenwood.* This would be paid to Mr. Ruscoe into the Union Bank or elsewhere?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and the bills would be paid immediately.

1854. *Mr. Greenwood.* Coutts' account is quite a different affair, and has nothing to do with the patents and inventions account?

Mr. Roscoe. Nothing.

Mr. Edmunds. Immediately upon the receipt of that larger sum the bills comprised in the account which was sent in to the Treasury were paid, and the vouchers transmitted to the Treasury. That was the course of proceeding at that time; now it is different, because it is a monthly account.

1855. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here is a book, which is added up to the middle of August apparently, but has never been balanced since.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it is merely the account of stamps.

Mr. Edmunds. It has never been denied by me or any one that to a certain extent, in a certain proportion, the public money may have been used in the purchase of stamps. There was no separate account kept.

1856. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now in 1857 I find that on the 22nd of August there is an entry, "Edmunds, 157*l.*"

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I should think that that is discount.

1857. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because it seems to represent the sum due to him. I do not know any other reason why.

1858. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not find any other amount of discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. No; nor does that appear as discount.

1859. *Mr. Greenwood.* In your paper you have said that he was entitled to 304*l.* According to that, he had only received about half what he was entitled to?

Mr. Edmunds. No. You will find that it is carried on to the next year. It would not be due until the first of January.

1860. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is usually about May that the amount is entered.

Mr. Ruscoe. In 1858, it is March the 2nd.

1861. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you cannot count it in both years. As far as that goes there appears only one sum of 157*l.* debited to Mr. Edmunds in that year, but you have put down in the account you have handed in 304*l.* as receivable by him for discount in that year. Now we will see whether it is made up by a corresponding excess in the next year. I do not think you will find it so, but before we go to 1858 I want to know why it is that we do not find in these years the corresponding sums received from the Treasury paid in, because it is only now and then that we find it. There is one sum certainly I see here [showing same in book], but that is all. Now I want to know throughout the year 1857 what did Mr. Edmunds receive from the Treasury?

Mr. Ruscoe. He received 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

1862. *Mr. Greenwood.* When?

Mr. Ruscoe. He would have received that sum, I should think, somewhere about August.

1863. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often did you receive money from the Treasury, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Half yearly.

1864. *Mr. Greenwood.* Give me then the two sums that he received in 1857?

Mr. Ruscoe. £3,005 17*s.* 1*d.*

1865. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what month?

Mr. Ruscoe. July or beginning of August.

1866. *Mr. Greenwood.* When is the next amount, because Mr. Edmunds says it is twice a year?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is 3,021*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

1867. *Mr. Greenwood.* When was that?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is in December 1858.

1868. *Mr. Greenwood.* But I am asking you about 1857?

Mr. Edmunds. These accounts were made up to the end of the half year.

1869. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but I want to see the actual amount received from the Treasury in 1857?

Mr. Edmunds. Belonging to 1857?

1870. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, not belonging to 1857, but actually received. Of course the first one would belong to 1856?

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is a sum, balance of account of 1856, which you have had, and that amounts to 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In the first half year of 1857 the balance due to Mr. Edmunds is 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

1871. *Mr. Greenwood.* That you have given me.

Mr. Ruscoe. That relates to 1857.

Mr. Edmunds. That is the first half of 1857.

1872. *Mr. Greenwood.* You gave me 2,445*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* just now; now tell me the amount of the next money received from the Treasury and the date when it was received?

Mr. Ruscoe. The date is not here, but it belongs to the account rendered in January 1857 for the half year 1856.

1873. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is what I have been trying to get at.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

1874. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would be received somewhere about February?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that would be received somewhere about February.

1875. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is very difficult to recollect these things. I impute nothing in the world in asking the question I am about to ask; but Mr Edmunds appears to have paid in a great deal more than 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; there is one payment, Mr. Edmunds' cheque, because I see here amounts of 1,000*l.*, 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, 150*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, paid in all in a lump. What were they for? Can you tell me? If there were no private dealings what were they for? I suppose you got a cheque payable on the Paymaster-general?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. A receipt, which is the same thing.

1876. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you pay that into Mr. Ruscoe's hands?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1877. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you put down always Mr. Edmunds' cheque.

Mr. Ruscoe. I suppose that is the way in which he entered it.

1878. *Mr. Greenwood.* I daresay you can recollect, because Mr. Edmunds knows that it is a receipt and not a cheque.

Mr. Edmunds. I have received it.

1879. *Mr. Greenwood.* Although put down as Edmunds' cheque, it is, in truth, the Paymaster-general's receipt, and that is handed over to the banker; and he, on presenting it at the office of the Paymaster-general, gets the money and leaves the receipt there?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1880. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we ought to have amounts exactly corresponding to the amount paid by the Treasury; but we do not find it.

Mr. Hindmarch. Perhaps the better way would be for Mr. Ruscoe to prepare himself so as to be able to give us these things to-morrow morning.

1881. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, and bring all the books you can with you at the same time, Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. I will do so.

1882. *Mr. Edmunds.* There is a curious discrepancy here. It appears that I have given Mr. Ruscoe 3,154*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and that the balance is 3,517*l.* 1*s.*

1883. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; I should have expected to see 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* paid in, in a clear amount, the same as was done in the preceding month. If you look at March 1857, you will see that you have paid in, as was to be expected, 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, which you were supposed to have received about February. There you have paid in the exact amount, and the 400*l.* which exactly corresponds with this. Then one naturally expects to find the sums corresponding; but, instead of finding 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, one finds that it is a much larger sum.

Mr. Edmunds. It is 140*l.* more.

1884. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you get that sum of 400*l.* twice or only once a year?

Mr. Edmunds. Twice; and it was all paid out and often more in the course of the year. There were extra clerks.

1885. *Mr. Greenwood.* Or else the balance was brought to account and an additional 400*l.* was given.

Mr. Edmunds. It was always brought to the next account. Here, you see, is the item "Cash received Treasury, on account, 400*l.*"

1886. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you try to think of that by to-morrow, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1887. *Mr. Greenwood.* Another thing which presses upon me is this, you have both given an extremely intelligible account of the mode in which the discounts were divided, and yet the entries of the payments of discount do not at all correspond with the agreement. This account which Mr. Ruscoe has handed in represents the sums that would be paid according to the agreement, but the sums entered in the books do not at all correspond with these figures.

Mr. Ruscoe. These are the exact sums.

1888. *Mr. Greenwood.* The exact sums he ought to have received, but there is nothing appears to show

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that he has received them. There is sometimes 60*l.*, or 70*l.*, or 100*l.* due to him.

Mr. Ruscoe. The same was stated at a specific sum, that it would amount to 300*l.* or thereabouts, he taking the discount on the warrants and the patents.

1889. *Mr. Greenwood.* You gave me odd sums, not 300*l.* That account which you have handed in ought to represent the exact amount, and yet it does not correspond within a great deal. It is not only not an approximation, but there is not the smallest resemblance between the amounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. You refer to those items which appear here as discount. Some of them are specifically denominated discounts, but the others are not.

1890. *Mr. Greenwood.* The discrepancy I allude to makes this account a worthless piece of paper, except as representing the agreement; it does not profess to be actual payments.

Mr. Ruscoe. I could not get it from his cheques. I got it from the reports.

1891. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say that in one shape or another that book contains entries of all the portions of discount paid to Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly. I do not remember any instance in which it was not paid by cheque.

1892. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you get your share?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be the remainder.

1893. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you get it?

Mr. Ruscoe. By the rest. I take the whole, you know.

Mr. Edmunds. He takes it all at the Stamp Office.

1894. *Mr. Greenwood.* You receive money over the counter, and you send it down to your uncle?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1895. *Mr. Greenwood.* Your uncle from time to time pays sums for discount to Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. Then the remainder was there. He gives me credit for all the payments, and debits me less discount.

1896. *Mr. Greenwood.* Though it is an official book, you say it is still called "Tom's account"?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a general account passing between my uncle and me.

1897. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it is an account as to official matters?

Mr. Ruscoe. There may be one or two private matters there. That is, my salary may go there, for instance. That discount would be carried to my account. You see he credits the same, less discount; he credits it with full cash.

1898. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see an entry in 1858, on the 12th June, "Edmunds into Coutts', 196*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*" Then on the 24th July there is another entry, "Edmunds, esquire, 136*l.* 4*s.*" There are no more entries in that year. These are the only two. I want you to look at these entries. You see that neither of them says discount; but there is not another entry that could be discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should hardly say that that was discount. I should think not. Certainly not; because of the pence.

1899. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is on the 12th June, you mean?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1900. *Mr. Greenwood.* What say you about the July amount?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be discount, I should think.

1901. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, if you do not find any other payment of discount, Mr. Edmunds has been very largely underpaid, because you see Mr. Edmunds would receive 136*l.* for discount, instead of which, according to the account you have put in, he was entitled to receive 293*l.*, therefore he is minus 157*l.*, which you now owe him?

Mr. Edmunds. That cannot be.

1902. *Mr. Greenwood.* I only take it upon the statement.

Mr. Edmunds. That 136*l.* was a half-yearly payment.

1903. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he says there was no payment made by himself other than what is entered, and that there were no private accounts between himself and you.

Mr. Edmunds. I am quite sure that it is not so.

Mr. Greenwood. That is the misfortune. If I were you I should look it up a little.

1904. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Greenwood is testing the value of this book, which seems to have been kept in a very extraordinary way.

Mr. Greenwood. I may have missed it; but I see no other entry.

Mr. Edmunds. As I said before, there is nothing in the shape of any private account between Mr. Ruscoe and myself.

1905. *Mr. Greenwood.* I recollect that you said so, and it made a very strong impression upon me. You said that there was no sort of private account between you and Mr. Ruscoe the uncle, or the present Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. No, I do not know anything of his uncle. I only saw him three or four times. I did not know him even by sight.

1906. *Mr. Greenwood.* You got his cheques?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1907. *Mr. Greenwood.* How was the money paid?

Mr. Edmunds. It was paid into my bankers.

1908. *Mr. Greenwood.* By his cheques?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but I never looked at the cheque book.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not find anything else here indicating discount until you come to April 2nd, which is an item of Mr. Edmunds' of 145*l.* 1*s.*

1909. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is in 1859?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1910. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am coming to that; but taking this year, Mr. Edmunds never seems to have received anything at all corresponding to the amount you have put down in this account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am not aware that it is paid in any other way; but there is no question about the fact that Mr. Edmunds has received the discount.

Mr. Edmunds. How Mr. Ruscoe paid it I do not know, but it was paid into my bankers.

1911. *Mr. Greenwood.* What a state of things in an office like this, where enormous sums of money are continually coming in; considerable sums, amounting per annum to a very considerable sum! A large sum of 500*l.* to be divided between two officers, and to this moment no written account of it.

Mr. Edmunds. No, it was simply this——

1912. *Mr. Greenwood.* But accounts are produced which are said to contain them?

Mr. Edmunds. It was simply this, that no detailed account was ever required.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was money received from the stamps.

1913. *Mr. Greenwood.* You told us the other day that Mr. Ruscoe had kept the accounts in a most admirable manner, and that from the beginning to the end there never was a single figure wrong, and when we come to examine it this is the result.

Mr. Edmunds. I was then talking of the accounts to the Treasury. I said that the public accounts with the Treasury had been admirably kept, and there never had been an error discovered.

1914. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it is quite clear that the Treasury never went into anything like an audit, that is practically clear.

Mr. Edmunds. But you have this account [referring to a large book].

1915. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have that before us, and I do not mean to say that those are incorrect in the least degree; but that is not what I call the

account of the office. That is merely the estimate of the Treasury, and they trust you. They do not get their vouchers till long afterwards, and when they do get them they are in a muddle.

Mr. Edmunds. That is their affair.

Mr. Ruscoe. The Record book is the audit of the office. The money received from the stamps is there enumerated.

1916. *Mr. Greenwood.* At present we are entirely upon this, that you have told us of a very specific agreement made between you and Mr. Edmunds for the division of the discount on the stamps, and Mr. Edmunds has confirmed you, and you have produced an account of the actual amounts received.

Mr. Ruscoe. According to your directions.

1917. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have produced an account of the amount of stamps that have been purchased, which shows the amount according to the agreement which should have been received by each. Then you produce a book which is said to show not your share, but what Mr. Edmunds has received, and that does not correspond with the account you have handed in.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not produce this to show the agreement between Mr. Edmunds and myself. I produce this book to show what was done.

1918. *Mr. Greenwood.* You produced it to show the amount.

Mr. Ruscoe. You asked me if there was any account kept of the receipts for stamps, and I produced this book to show you how it was done.

1919. *Mr. Greenwood.* You also told me that you have no private accounts with Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. Just so, and I have kept none.

1920. *Mr. Greenwood.* And you tell me that all the discount was paid to him by Mr. Ruscoe, your uncle. Mr. Edmunds states that he never saw Mr. Ruscoe, your uncle, more than once or twice in his life; he did not know him by sight even. Notwithstanding that, in that book in which you say it is put down, it is entered in a manner which in no way corresponds with the accounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no doubt I shall be able to explain that.

1921. *Mr. Greenwood.* We shall be extremely happy to receive an explanation.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know that every amount has passed through this book.

1922. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You told me so a short time ago.

Mr. Ruscoe. It may be so, but there may have been a cheque paid in without being entered. I believe this to be a correct book, and I believe I shall be able to prove by this book, and by my uncle's books which I shall find, all the items. Where you get a larger item, it may consist of payments into the Consolidated Fund and Fee Fund, and also of discount too. That Mr. Edmunds has had his discount there is not the slightest doubt.

Mr. Edmunds. I say that I did, and as near as may be 300*l.* a year.

1923. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These balances are regularly carried forward.

Mr. Edmunds. There is no difference between Mr. Ruscoe and myself touching these payments. The agreement was three to two.

1924. *Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe.* These quarterly salaries were always paid out of that quarterly amount?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1925. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now will you look at the year 1859, on April 2nd?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I see 145*l.* 1*s.*

1926. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. It appears to me that it is.

Mr. Edmunds. It looks very like it.

1927. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now look at May 26th, 85*l.* 18*s.*

Mr. Ruscoe. That 85*l.* 18*s.* is not discount; I explained that the other day.

1928. *Mr. Greenwood.* I think you did. Now look at August 12th.

Mr. Ruscoe. 152*l.* 5*s.* I have a cross against that.

1929. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. Did I not explain that?

1930. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would that be discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think it would be.

Mr. Edmunds. From the time of the year no doubt it was.

1931. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now it is a very remarkable thing, but you see that the two together make 295*l.* 6*s.*, and that agrees within a shilling or two with what he ought to have received. That makes the other discrepancy the more remarkable.

Mr. Edmunds. You see that that account was made up by taking the number of stamps.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, they were taken from the report.

1932. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But every year except this there is a great falling off; therefore, if you add them together it would not come up to this amount in the total.

Mr. Edmunds. It is overstated, that is all, and no doubt Mr. Ruscoe can from the cheques make an amended account.

1933. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That account cannot be amended.

Mr. Edmunds. Then it is understated.

1934. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it would require to be accounted for by Mr. Ruscoe and his uncle.

Mr. Edmunds. No, what I understand is, that this account was not made up from the books or the cheques.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, those were the actual stamps used and taken from the report.

1935. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have been looking over it, and I think we want a little more explanation about this; and I will tell you why: I have been looking through it, and I find there is no entry of any payment as made to you. The balances are regularly carried forward from half year to half year, and from year to year. There is no payment to you. Now, the book seems to be balanced, or pretty nearly so. If there was nothing paid out to you, there must have been an accumulation going on, and at the end of some four or five years, even by the amount payable to you, the balance would have got larger and larger every year, but it does not do that. Therefore it is quite clear to my mtnd that all the receipts are not entered in that book.

Mr. Ruscoe. But they are.

1936. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do they get out? There ought to have been at that time an item "Paid Mr. Thomas Ruscoe."

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, the whole of the receipts cannot possibly be in that book.

1937. *Mr. Greenwood.* Otherwise, how can you have got anything?

Mr. Edmunds. It is mixed all together. It is not an account between Mr. Ruscoe and myself.

1938. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We do not say it is; but we find that there is no account kept in this office, but that the account is kept in Mr. Ruscoe's uncle's book in substitution for it, and we cannot get any explanation. But we find really that there is none.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe had not at that time a banker's account, and he kept the money he received and passed it through his uncle's bank.

1939. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, that 2,400*l.* comes in and is sent by a public officer into the hands of a private stationer.

Mr. Greenwood. What a way for those enormous sums to be dealt with!

Mr. Ruscoe. But the thing was appropriated immediately. What was the use of paying it in to an account and drawing it out again immediately? the only way that I could get cash for it was to pass it through my uncle's bankers.

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Mr. Edmunds. That money was paid through the bankers immediately, and was immediately paid out within two days.

1940. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It might be all very well for Mr. Ruscoe to keep an account between himself and his uncle, but then we are looking into the management of the business of this office, and we see very large sums passing through the office, of which no earthly account is kept in the office except in this diary.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes, there is an account kept there.

1941. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, you know very well that they are not kept here.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it is here in the till, in this account.

Mr. Ruscoe. When you talk of large sums of money being received, do you allude to the large sums of these half-yearly accounts.

1942. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Those are the stamps which are required for the use of the office.

Mr. Greenwood. Over and above all these enormous receipts ?

Mr. Edmunds. It is simply this, that at the close of the year, in the first week in January, the account is made out for the past half year, and I send that account to the Treasury, and include in that account the sums of money which I require to pay the outstanding bills with. The account contains not only the sums that I paid, but the sums that I am to pay. I require of the Treasury, for instance, 3,021*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* to balance this half-yearly account, which sum I hand over, receiving it at the Paymaster-general's—that is to say, the receipt, not the cheque. I hand over the receipt to Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Ruscoe receives the money, and not having at that time a banking account of his own, he worked it through his uncle, but he always had the custody of this book.

1943. *Mr. Greenwood.* Look at the year 1860, Mr. Ruscoe, under the date March 31. I will point out to you three items, and perhaps you can tell me which are and which are not discount. The one speaks for itself, but the others do not : "March 31, 149*l.* 17*s.*" Is that discount, do you think ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should say it was, from the sum. That is all that I can speak from.

1944. *Mr. Greenwood.* It corresponds in the time of the year also. Then there is, "May 25th, 136*l.*" Is that discount ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. "Edmunds, Coutts', 136*l.*" No, I doubt that, I think it is the March account.

1945. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now August 17th, that speaks for itself.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, 145*l.* 1*s.* ; that is discount.

1946. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is discount ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is marked so here.

1947. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, therefore in 1860 Mr. Edmunds seems to have received 294*l.* 18*s.* for discount, being entitled, according to this account which you have put in to 310*l.* in that year. That is only about 14*l.* or 15*l.* difference. That is about the nearest approach, with the exception of the last amount, which was the sum to a shilling almost. Do you observe again in that year that there is 188*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the office at the end of the year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1948. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then if you had the 294*l.* 18*s.* that has been paid to Mr. Edmunds for discount, that is 179*l.* 2*s.* that you are entitled to for discount, though how you got it we cannot ascertain.

Mr. Edmunds. If you get the cheques you will see.

1949. *Mr. Greenwood.* Surely that would come to "Tom's account." It is called "Tom's account." Surely if he paid you anything, either in cash or by cheque, it would appear in "Tom's account" ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The balance would be here.

1950. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it is not carried out. Now, take 1860 as an example. It appears by the accounts that at the end of the year the office has a clear 188*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* in its pocket, besides which it had paid to Mr. Edmunds for discount 294*l.* 18*s.*, and if it paid you that which you say you are entitled to, namely 179*l.* 2*s.*, why on earth the office should want money advanced to it for the purpose of buying stamps by one of its officers I cannot say.

Mr. Edmunds. Just at that moment it was so, no doubt.

1951. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is so every year. It is always in cash. Sometimes there is a small balance of 17*l.*, 20*l.*, or 30*l.*, but that is because it is reduced so low by these payments of discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. But the balance includes 500*l.* I have not got the book for 1853 here yet.

1952. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well that is 1854 ; just give in the balance of 1854, if you please.

Mr. Greenwood. This went into the bankers. Here you see are numerous accounts.

Mr. Edmunds. Supposing Mr. Ruscoe kept a separate account with a banker, in dealing with public money, it would be a poor account for a banker. A banker would not keep it.

1953. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I gather from some of these other payments that you require the persons in the Specification department to make an entry of every single item of money received.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, that is lately.

1954. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Why then there should not have been a cash account kept in this office is marvellous.

Mr. Edmunds. You see he has 50*l.* worth of stamps entrusted to him. As soon as he has expended that 50*l.* worth of stamps he brings the money and then he receives 50*l.* more.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, Mr. Duffield will explain it. It is just the same as the 1,500*l.*

1955. *Mr. Edmunds.* If that 50*l.* disappears, who is to bear the loss ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Supposing Mr. Duffield dies to-morrow, his successor may repudiate that debt.

1956. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am only pointing out that in one department you require an account to be kept, and I think very properly so ; but it seems marvellous to me that in another branch of the office, where there is just as much or at any rate considerable ground for keeping an account, there is none at all kept.

Mr. Ruscoe. But the record of the proceedings are an account of themselves. They bear a certain proportion of stamps. The warrant, the patent, and the notice to proceed are 5*l.* stamps.

1957. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that is the ground for keeping no account ?

Mr. Greenwood. We see what sort of a result which is produced because a fancy account like this does not suffice.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is made up from the reports.

1958. *Mr. Greenwood.* We hope it is correct.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is not an annual report. Mr. Edmunds will explain to you how it is made up.

1959. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But that account has no relation to the stamps ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

1960. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If so, we have been wasting time all this morning.

Mr. Edmunds. The account is made in this way. A strong point was a number of applications, 3,000 in number. Then every item followed on so as to show what had been done on the first application. It was done for the information of Parliament, but then they took six months.

1961. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But do you mean to say that if an application for a patent comes in on the 31st December 1863, you make a return to Parliament as for 1863 of every item relating to that application on the 31st December ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1962. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then we have been simply wasting our time.

Mr. Ruscoe. That book will not correspond with it.

1963. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have been wasting our time. Because an application comes here with a 5*l.* stamp on the 31st December, there is nothing more done on that application until the next year; of course there cannot be anything done. Then the notice to proceed, the warrant of the law officer, and the stamp on the patent, if these proceedings take place, all come into the next year's account. Then the account of Mr. Edmunds is framed exactly as if all the subsequent proceedings which take place in 1864 had actually taken place in 1863?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1964. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then we have been looking at this account as dealing with actual payments and receipts?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1965. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then we have been simply wasting our time?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

1966. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You did not tell us that?

Mr. Edmunds. It has come out incidentally, it has come out from this account.

1967. *Mr. Greenwood.* I thought it was almost impossible, if you chose to understand it, to make a mistake in reference to this account. I framed the heading in order that there might be no sort of doubt (entirely repudiating the first account you gave); I framed that heading so that you might tell us how much had been paid in the shape of discount, "Amount " of stamp duties on which Mr. Edmunds has received " discount, and the amount of discount received by " Mr. Edmunds."

Mr. Edmunds. The things are incapable of being understood.

1968. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there is the amount of discount received by Mr. Ruscoe. Then you hand us this in, and you say the true meaning of it is that it is the amount of discount *not* received by Mr. Edmunds, and the amount of discount not received by Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. I made it up in accordance with that statement of Mr. Woodcroft's in 1862. Mr. Woodcroft must have taken that from the report.

1969. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I only know that it is a demonstration that this account has nothing to do with the actual facts,—nothing. It is a mere hypothetical statement. Very likely it is true as to the correct sum actually received, that is, adding these two sums together; 5,300*l.* odd have been received altogether for discount. That is very likely correct enough, but as to any one year being correct, it is clear that it cannot be so. But then I cannot understand what I mentioned before. That account never shows how Mr. Ruscoe gets his share of the discount.

Mr. Greenwood. You must explain that to-morrow, if you can; *it* does not do so.

Mr. Hindmarch. But if it be an account it ought to do so.

1970. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has Mr. Edmunds ever paid you your share?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never; I have deducted it.

1971. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you deduct it from the monies you sent down to your uncle?

Mr. Ruscoe. Under those circumstances I may have taken a certain sum of money instead of paying him the whole amount of the day's receipts.

1972. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then this is extremely important. Those do not represent the sums actually received from the public?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably not in all cases.

1973. *Mr. Greenwood.* And you keep no account of what you keep back?

Mr. Ruscoe. The balance would be there.

1974. *Mr. Greenwood.* That does not answer my question. I understand you now to say that these sums which you sent down to your uncle did not represent the monies actually received in the office on that day?

Mr. Ruscoe. Perhaps not in every instance.

Mr. Edmunds. As near as may be, I suppose they did?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not in every instance.

1975. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you put some into your own pocket and keep no account of it! If such a question were asked you in the Central Criminal Court you would be in a very awkward position. You sent it down day by day, but occasionally used to make an exception and put money into your own pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is always a balance there.

1976. *Mr. Greenwood.* What, in your pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is always money to meet the expenditure of the day.

1977. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, do tell us, if you please, a little more about this. Did you receive your discount out of the money itself, because Mr. Hindmarch has been endeavouring to get from you some account of the way in which you got your share. Are we to understand you to say that you helped yourself to the discount out of the monies you received from the public?

Mr. Ruscoe. Very likely I have.

1978. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think you have?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no doubt I have.

1979. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not tell us that before?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because you never asked the question.

1980. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, you were asked over and over again, and you told us that the whole balance here represented your share of the discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. The balance of the stamps will represent the discount.

1981. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But half an hour ago you said that your share of the discount would be represented by the balance in that book. Then I took the book and found it did not agree with your statement.

Mr. Ruscoe. There was always a balance in the book to meet the stamps.

Mr. Hindmarch. Of course, but that has nothing to do with the mode in which you got your share of the discount.

1982. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now I am going to take this down, and you must be extremely careful. You helped yourself out of the money over the counter to your share of the discount, and kept no memorandum of the amount that you took?

Mr. Ruscoe. It may be so.

1983. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But is it so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1984. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you have in truth received the whole amount of your share of the discount from time to time, by keeping it out of the money received over the counter?

Mr. Ruscoe. The same as I should get it if I took the money down to the Stamp Office.

1985. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, if that is the case, you ought to show us, as this diary of yours professes to show, the sums received each day; you ought to show us where a less sum is entered in these books, the balance being kept for yourself for your own purposes, otherwise that is an untrue account. I must call upon you, if you please, to point out the days on which you have kept back monies received on behalf of the public.

1986. *Mr. Edmunds.* I do not see that there is any kept back. Answer this question, Mr. Ruscoe. Did you empty the till each day, and put the exact sum out of the till into the bankers?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

Mr. Edmunds. He kept money in the till, you see.

1987. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you are going to make yourself a party to this practice, Mr. Edmunds, you must stand or fall by it.

SEVENTH DAY.

27 June 1864.

Mr. Edmunds. No, I want to see it explained.

1988. *Mr. Greenwood.* If I understand you, Mr. Ruscoe, this diary is the only money account, if it can be called a money account, that is kept in the office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

1989. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it would represent exactly the sums received each day in the office. Now I want you to show me where a larger sum is put down here than the corresponding entry in your uncle's book.

Mr. Ruscoe. I know perfectly well what the account would be, and what I have got.

1990. *Mr. Greenwood.* But see how easy it is for you to put money into your own pocket. Supposing you received 366*l.*, what check is there upon you, supposing you felt inclined to put the 66*l.* into your own pocket, and call it discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have to find the stamps for that amount.

1991. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am supposing that you receive 366*l.* upon a certain day, and you send down to your uncle's only 300*l.*, and 66*l.* remains.

Mr. Ruscoe. He has got the amount here to provide the stamps.

1992. *Mr. Greenwood.* What becomes of the 66*l.* kept back?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is accounted for even if I put it in my pocket.

1993. *Mr. Greenwood.* For discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. For discount, because there is always an amount to cover the stamps in the bank.

1994. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we must take it day by day throughout one of these years, and then we shall be able to find out what amounts have been taken, unless you can do it. We must compare it with your uncle's book.

Mr. Edmunds. You must begin at the beginning and go into the Stamp Office and find the stamps.

1995. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are not following us.

Mr. Edmunds. What is the imputation?

1996. *Mr. Greenwood.* The imputation is that these books do not represent the monies taken.

Mr. Ruscoe. I am sure that they do, always.

1997. *Mr. Greenwood.* Give us an instance?

Mr. Ruscoe. I take "January, to 201*l.* 13*s.*"

Mr. Edmunds. Do you go to the till every day, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes; but if he does, and if he puts part only into the banker's and part into his breeches pocket, that is a pretty way of dealing with public money.

Mr. Edmunds. But there is always a balance, as he says.

1998. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not know whether you sanctioned this practice, Mr. Edmunds; but if so, I advise you not to participate in it.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not think he understands the gist of it.

1999. *Mr. Greenwood.* We looked at a single instance, and, perhaps, too soon jumped at the conclusion that it was all so. In one instance we find it agree to a farthing. I take it for granted that Mr. Edmunds expected that you did clear the till, and send it down to your uncle with the ticket?

Mr. Ruscoe. So I did, so that he had sufficient to meet the expenditure for stamps.

2000. *Mr. Greenwood.* The expenditure for stamps was made by your uncle, not by the money kept back?

Mr. Edmunds. He did not buy stamps out of his own pocket.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is an instance [pointing to same].

2001. *Mr. Greenwood.* That corresponds. That is not what I want. I want an item that does not correspond.

Mr. Edmunds. I conceive it to be the simplest thing in the world. There is a 5*l.* stamp on a patent. Those stamps are bought in the gross, 200*l.* or 300*l.* worth at a time, twice a week. That money is taken in cash to the Stamp Office, and certain stamps are purchased. Those stamps are taken to the office and expended, just in the same way as the stamps are expended in the sale-room of the shop over the way. When the patentee takes away his patent he pays the 5*l.* in cash, which money passes to this account.

2002. *Mr. Greenwood.* That you have told us throughout.

Mr. Edmunds. Not, as I conceive, the exact sums.

2003. *Mr. Greenwood.* What sums then, arbitrary sums?

Mr. Edmunds. I suppose so.

2004. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Fictitious sums?

Mr. Edmunds. No, not fictitious sums; how can they be fictitious?

2005. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say not the actual sums. You say there is a place where there is a record of the different sums; then that is taken down to the bank on any day you think proper. We want that.

Mr. Edmunds. He cannot take anything more, because he has received no more at the Stamp Office.

2006. *Mr. Greenwood.* This has been on a good many days, and now this has only just come out at the last moment.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is a sum on 13th January 1854.

2007. *Mr. Greenwood.* Let us look at it. 260*l.* would represent all those stamps. That would be money actually paid over the counter?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and 255*l.* was paid in.

2008. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is that little mark for?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is to represent 260*l.*

2009. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the only instance in which I saw a little tick like that, and a fair man might possibly see a mistake was made on that occasion, and in order that the public may not be deluded it was put there to show that there was no concealment. That is only 5*l.* Show me some others, because that does not account for all your discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. There may be one on the next day.

2010. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can find them fast enough if you like. You have been in this office a long time, and must be very well acquainted with the books. You know perfectly well where to find them. Mr. Edmunds is paid twice a year, and you are paid twice a year, and you ought to be able to find it instantly. Your uncle paid Mr. Edmunds, but you paid yourself?

Mr. Edmunds. There is no paying from one end to another; but he keeps it, and there is a balance at the end of the year.

2011. *Mr. Greenwood.* He ought to be able to show it.

Mr. Ruscoe. There is another item here, January 31, 1855.

2012. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is 5*l.* kept back there?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. Allow me to put a question.

2013. *Mr. Greenwood.* What book have you got there?

Mr. Ruscoe. From 1854 to 1857.

2014. *Mr. Greenwood.* Be good enough to find out the discount which you paid yourself in 1854. You have given us a piece of paper which shows that you were entitled to receive 160*l.* in 1854 for discount. Show us the 160*l.* that you have kept back for yourself?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have kept several sums, you see,

Mr. Edmunds. He would have to run over the whole of the sums.

2015. *Mr. Greenwood.* He is not likely to pay those things by 2*l.* and 5*l.* a day; he ought to pay himself half-yearly, as you were paid.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not think so; I have the amounts here.

2016. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, do show us a few of them.

Mr. Edmunds. He receives the discount himself, pays me my proportion, and keeps the balance.

2017. *Mr. Greenwood.* Among other things, we are to inquire into the management of the office. Rules are not made for the purpose of dealing with honest people, but to prevent any improper dealings with public money. Supposing Mr. Ruscoe, instead of deserving that high character which you have given him,—and I only put this question quite hypothetically,—supposing he had been an entire knave, according to the system that has been adopted he might have put any quantity of money into his pocket that he liked?

Mr. Edmunds. Not a sixpence; there is the mistake.

Mr. Ruscoe. I must have stopped the business of the office.

2018. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing, instead of appropriating 160*l.* a year, he had chosen to take a great deal more?

Mr. Edmunds. How is it possible? it is utterly impossible.

2019. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, show us an instance where the lesser sum is recorded?

Mr. Edmunds .The discount would spread over the purchase of stamps.

2020. *Mr. Greenwood.* He could not have kept back a whole week's discount, or he should have paid you your share if he had kept it.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, I understand you; but he, for convenience, kept this banking account.

2021. *Mr Greenwood.* If, of every amount of 100*l.* which was paid over the counter Mr. Ruscoe had sent down to his uncle 98*l.* 10*s.*, and had kept back the 1*l.* 10*s.*, however improper that might have been, that would have been intelligible; but he does not profess to do that, for he pays your share, but he keeps back his own, and if he does he ought to be able to show where and how he does it; he ought to be able to show the difference between his payment to his uncle and the amounts that are there.

Mr. Edmunds. The difference is between the nominal amount and the discount.

2022. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I see you will not give it to us, Mr. Ruscoe, and we must find it for ourselves.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe receives the discount, and pays two-thirds to me and one-third to himself.

2023. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, *here* is 3*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, under *here.* How can that be, because that is his uncle's entry. (To Mr. Ruscoe.) Did you go down and make that entry yourself?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot tell.

2024. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the amount paid?

Mr. Ruscoe. £295 15*s.* 4*d.* It is a mere memorandum for myself.

2025. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the book would be at your uncle's office?

Mr. Ruscoe. I had access to it.

2026. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But did you go to the office to give your uncle the money?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, generally. Every evening when he was alive I used to take it into him with a slip of paper.

2027. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are wrong again. You told me 295*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, that is 3*l.* less.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that represents the sum paid in to my uncle's account.

2028. *Mr. Greenwood.* £295 15*s.* 4*d.* is the sum received?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. I did not think I was dealing with public money. If I wanted a five pound note, and there was a balance there, I should keep it as long as I kept the accounts in hand.

2029. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is a pretty way of dealing with public money. As long as you wanted a five pound note you would take it?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a common till.

Mr. Edmunds. It is the till connected with the purchase and sale of stamps, but is not the public account at all. The public account is the money received by the Treasury.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot understand it. I never supposed that such a question would arise.

2030. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are these ticks?

Mr. Ruscoe. Those ticks are the ticks (a pause).

2031. *Mr. Greenwood.* Give us some fair explanation of it. They are all ticked except that.

Mr. Ruscoe. They are not my ticks. I suppose they are my uncle's ticks against the tickets that were put in.

2032. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why is that not ticked? (pointing to an item).

Mr. Ruscoe. I really do not know. I wish my uncle was here to explain it.

2033. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can explain it.

Mr. Edmunds. I think we ought to have a public accountant. What does all this lead to?

2034. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have not the slighest intention of attempting to satisfy you, Mr. Edmunds. We shall get all the information we possibly can; and we shall lay it before others, who will say whether they are satisfied or not.

2035. *Mr. Edmunds.* Did you ever pay over the exact sums of receipts out of the till over to your uncle day by day?

Mr. Ruscoe. I may not have done so generally.

2036. *Mr. Edmunds.* You paid sums on account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. Leaving sums in the till.

2037. *Mr. Greenwood.* I must say that you are identifying yourself with this practice, Mr. Edmunds, by all these questions to Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh! not at all.

2038. *Mr. Greenwood.* You think it a correct mode of dealing?

Mr. Edmunds. No, not in the least; but I do not believe that Mr. Ruscoe understands it.

2039. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you ever looked at these accounts?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I know nothing of them. I do not believe that Mr. Ruscoe in the least understands the purport of these questions.

2040. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see on the 2nd of January that there is an amount of 201*l.* 13*s.* received?

Mr. Edmunds. That is received for stamps.

2041. *Mr. Greenwood.* And paid accordingly to his uncle. The same amount is paid. What can be more correct. Now take another, and we find it is the same. Take the fourth, and we find that 45*l.* 6*s.* is received, and that 45*l.* 6*s.* is paid over to his uncle. Then the next is 50*l.* 6*s.*, and that is also paid over to the same account. Then there is a sum of 344*l.*, which is also the same, and again 40*l.* 6*s.* is the same, and also 30*l.* in the same way is paid over. Then there is an amount of 65*l.* on the 10th, and that is put down *nil.* Therefore the 65*l.*, as far as this goes, has never been brought to book. The uncle says there is *nil.* Now going to the next, 106*l.* 4*s.*, we find that that is paid in, then there is the 12th, 153*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which is also paid in to the same amount. Then there is 260*l.* and 255*l.* paid in. Now I want to know what account that 5*l.* is to be found in. Why should there be that exception?

Mr. Edmunds. That is not dealing with public money at all.

2042. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you approve of that practice on the part of the cashier?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know that I do (a pause).

2043. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you or do you not?

SEVENTH DAY.

27 June 1864.

Let us know what the rule you establish is. Do you approve of that? I must ask you that question, and I wait for an answer [A pause.] Yes or no, do you approve of it?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know what it means.

2044. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can see it with your own eyes. You are told that he has kept back a five pound note. Do you approve of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I had to supply the stamps.

2045. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why do you put down on the 10th *nil.* It is a remarkable thing that two days should pass and nothing be paid. Now comes June 8, when there is 115*l.* received. Why was that unpaid?

Mr. Ruscoe. What is the 9th.

2046. *Mr. Greenwood.* £54.

Mr. Ruscoe. And there were 202*l.* received.

2047. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, it is most extraordinary.

Mr. Ruscoe. It may have been applied in stamps.

2048. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have come to the conclusion that all the receipts were not entered in that book.

Mr. Greenwood. There were 202*l.* received, and you pay over 154*l.* only.

Mr. Hindmarch. £154 3*s.* 4*d.* is the amount, it is a curious sum.

2049. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is 48*l.* kept back on that day, and 115*l.* the next day, so that 163*l.* goes into your pocket in two days, and then your superior stands by and does not disclaim it.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not understand it. It was not my money. It was not the public money.

Mr. Roscoe. Were not stamps provided?

2050. *Mr. Greenwood.* But what becomes of these two sums of money?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot tell you, they were probably detained for my own private use. I do not know that it is not so. But there was a balance kept at the bankers, and instead of drawing a cheque I may have used it.

2051. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the use of asking the Treasury for money then?

Mr. Edmunds. This never had anything to do with the Treasury.

2052. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you not give credit for your balance.

Mr. Edmunds. It is to the credit of the Treasury. But those stamps have nothing to do with it.

2053. *Mr. Greenwood.* You render your accounts?

Mr. Edmunds. Not from this book at all. It is altogether a misconception.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a mere passbook between myself and my uncle. Here is the Treasury account.

Mr. Edmunds. It has nothing whatever to do with the Treasury account.

2054. *Mr. Greenwood.* You go on day by day, perhaps for a month, paying the exact sums in every day, and then all of a sudden two days occur in which 163*l.* is kept back, and you give no account of it. What right have you to put 163*l.* into your own private pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is not public money. You have the amount in the stamps in the office.

2055. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think the money paid over the counter here is to be called private money?

Mr. Edmunds. It is not public money at all; the money that is paid to the Stamp Office is the public money.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is nothing to do with the public money. There is a balance of account. Always a balance. It is a misconception altogether. It is nothing whatever to do with public money. I think that this really ought to be put into the hands of an accountant.

2056. *Mr. Greenwood.* You do not think, Mr. Edmunds, that Mr. Hindmarch and I are going to be put off in such a way as that, do you?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I think it is a misconception.

2057. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you explain it?

Mr. Edmunds. It is the stamping money. That is not public money.

2058. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have only looked through a few days and we come to the fact that 163*l.* has been put into Mr. Ruscoe's pocket.

Mr. Ruscoe. I admit it.

2059. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you keep it at all for. Why should you not take the whole of it if you are to take a part?

Mr. Ruscoe. I paid it to the Stamp Office. The money has been paid to the Stamp Office. Every sixpenny piece has been paid.

2060. *Mr. Greenwood.* For what?

Mr. Ruscoe. For stamps.

2061. *Mr. Greenwood.* How paid, through the Stamp Office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Through my uncle.

2062. *Mr. Greenwood.* It has not got to your uncle. You said just now that you applied it to your private purposes.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, out of that money; but my uncle always had to account for it.

2063. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is not in his book at all.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, he does not account for that, he accounts for the stamps. The thing speaks for itself. I really cannot understand what you mean.

2064. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, you do; you thoroughly understand it. I asked you to show me some differences. I knew you could find them, but you would not do it, and I had to find them myself, and I found them directly.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot see what it amounts to.

2065. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I quite agree with Mr Greenwood, you knew how to find out those things.

Mr. Ruscoe. I did not know how to find them out.

2066. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say the thing is all right, and you give it a bad character by keeping it back.

Mr. Ruscoe. I will put it on a sheet of paper, if you like.

Mr. Edmunds. £350 was sent to the Stamp Office at a time.

2067. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We know all about that, Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. I am coming to the point, if you will let me. It is sent to the Stamp Office; these stamps are sold again, and the money passed into the till. It is not public account. The Treasury have nothing whatever to do with it in any shape.

2068. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have told us over and over again that this book dealt with public money on both sides, and that all the disbursements made were in public account.

Mr. Ruscoe. So it does, to a certain extent.

Mr. Edmunds. That does not deal with public money.

2069. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is a transcript with those exceptions?

Mr. Edmunds. The money received for the sale of stamps is not public money, but the other is.

2070. *Mr. Greenwood.* I think it is a grievous thing that Mr. Edmunds has adopted this practice.

Mr. Hindmarch. You cannot see it, Mr. Edmunds, and I cannot help feeling amazed.

2071. *Mr. Edmunds.* What is the point, then?

Mr. Hindmarch. Well, this is the point: Here is a public department; gentlemen are placed in an office, and money is paid to them because they are in office. If you were not in office here, you would not get the money; neither you nor any other man would get this money. Then here you are trusted, because you are an officer of the Government; a man comes and says, I want a patent, there is 5*l.*; he gives it to you because you are an officer of the public; he does not say to you, I give you 5*l.*, partly

for the public and so much for your own private pocket; he says nothing of the sort.

Mr. Ruscoe. Are you referring to the discount?

Mr. Hindmarch. I am alluding to the whole proceeding.

Mr. Edmunds. The discount is taken because he receives the stamp that has been already purchased.

2072. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It strikes my mind as extraordinary, and the more I see of it, and the way in which the account has been kept, the more it becomes a great deal worse in character.

Mr. Edmunds. The whole thing is balanced at the end of the year; the stamp account is balanced.

2073. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, I cannot see it.

Mr. Ruscoe. Where is the wrong; the amount of stamps is booked in my diary?

2074. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is not for me, I am very happy to say, it is for others to judge.

Mr. Ruscoe. Have not the amount of stamps entered in my diary been provided?

2075. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is all very well for you to put it in that way.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the simple way of putting it, and that is the fact.

2076. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe and Mr. Edmunds as stationers furnish the stamps in satisfaction of money which they get paid to them as officers of the Government.

Mr. Edmunds. No, that is not it.

2077. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, it is so; that is quite clear.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Greenwood put the question to me whether I knew of any other public office receiving the discount. I know that the Crown Office does; the Clerk of the Crown has received discount, and has done for so many years.

2078. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are two Clerks of the Crown.

Mr. Ruscoe. In Chancery, I mean.

Mr. Edmunds. He does not now, because the stamps have ceased.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, because they are large stamps.

2079. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Before 1852.

2080. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who was the officer then?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Wilbraham.

2081. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is not an existing officer?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Romilly does not, because the stamps are too large.

2082. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say that these represent the exact monies received?

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly, they must correspond exactly with the orders of the day, and that is the reason of my keeping that diary. The money in the diary at the end of the day must correspond with the money in the till, or else there must be something wrong.

2083. *Mr. Greenwood.* No doubt, and then we go on month after month finding the money carried down to Mr. Ruscoe; but then we find a day blank?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, as I told you before, if I wanted money I should have taken it.

2084. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not take the whole?

Mr. Ruscoe. If I had I should have supplied the stamps. I have taken the whole on one day. I cannot tell for what purpose.

2085. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, and sometimes it is 5*l.* too little.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly so, but the stamps were provided.

2086. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever know of this before, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. I never took any account.

2087. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever know it?

Mr. Edmunds. I took it for granted.

2088. *Mr. Greenwood.* Took what for granted?

Mr. Edmunds. I knew that Mr. Ruscoe bought these stamps at the Stamp Office.

2089. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe, the uncle?

Mr. Edmunds. Well, it is the same thing; for convenience it was carried through his uncle, because he did not keep a banking account himself.

Mr. Ruscoe. And he used to provide the stamps.

Mr. Edmunds. His uncle did it for his convenience.

Mr. Ruscoe. He would send down continually to the Stamp Office, and provided stamps according to the requisition in the diary.

Mr. Edmunds. I knew that, no doubt, and it was quite clear to get the money back that the 5*l.* must come from the person receiving the stamps; but how that was paid over or in what proportion it was paid over to Mr. Ruscoe, senior, I do not know. He kept no account of it.

Mr. Ruscoe. I should not hesitate now if I received 50*l.* to-day, I should not hesitate in taking 25*l.* of it if I wanted it. I should have to provide the stamps. Instead of drawing a cheque for 25*l.*, I should take cash 25*l.* I cannot see the difference. I may be wrong, but why that exact money should go to the Stamp Office I cannot understand.

2090. *Mr. Greeenwood.* To the Stamp Office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2091. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it is to your uncle?

Mr Ruscoe. I say now,—I make the admission, that if I wanted 5*l.* I should take it.

2092. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are quite right to make the admission the moment the thing is proved, but why did you go on day after day emptying the till, and then omit it altogether upon one day?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because it suited my purpose. I did not want any cash the other days.

Mr. Edmunds. There could be no possible fraud in it.

2093. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then why not keep back the money to pay Mr. Edmunds at the same time?

Mr. Ruscoe. As to putting it into my own pocket, and paying another person, it is a different thing. I should want a receipt from him.

2094. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was an agreement between you and Mr. Edmunds. Why should you not pay him out of the till as well as yourself?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because Mr. Edmunds did not want it in that way. I paid it through his bankers; a large sum every half year, or three quarters of a year, or a year, as the case might be. In some instances I daresay it will be found to be a year.

2095. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, to-morrow we are to have the passbooks, and Mr. Ruscoe is to produce the book in which there is the entry of this 500*l.* advanced?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, if I can find it, and I will do the best in my power to do so.

Mr. Edmunds. It is quite misunderstood, if it is understood, that I have ever confined this question of discount to the question of the money found and the dealing with the Stamp Office. This is the state of affairs. When I was appointed, the Commissioner of Patents did not appoint me, nor did the Treasury by any direct operation appoint me, the public accountant; but this has been the state of affairs, the 26,000*l.* a year I am liable for in one way or another, from 8000*l.* to 9,000*l.* a year has been received and paid away in cash, and I received, with the exception of receiving this discount, no salary or payment whatever as public accountant.

Adjourned to to-morrow at half-past ten.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

EIGHTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Tuesday, 28th June 1864.

EIGHTH DAY.

28 June 1864.

2096. *Mr. Edmunds.* With reference to the pass book that I have put in, I may say that I propose to put in a detailed account from the beginning, that is from 1833 to the present time.

2097. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A detailed account of what?

Mr. Edmunds. Of the receipts and expenditure.

2098. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean with regard to the office?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; and going back to the first constitution of the office,—to the first appointment in the Patent Office. I received fees, and disposed of them in the first instance, giving a portion to the Exchequer, a portion to the Hanaper, and another portion to the Suitors' Fund, and that runs all the way through.

2099. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Will. 4.?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2100. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where did you find this pass book?

Mr. Edmunds. I found it in an old desk put away at home.

2101. *Mr. Greenwood.* When?

Mr. Edmunds. Three or four days back.

2102. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you look for it before?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I looked for it strictly everywhere.

2103. *Mr. Greenwood.* How long have you lost it?

Mr. Edmunds. It might be two years. It has been written up since.

2104. *Mr. Greenwood.* I asked you that question because on a former occasion I asked for it and could not get it. When was it made up from?

Mr. Edmunds. Within the last few days.

2105. *Mr. Greenwood.* I asked you from what time it was made up?

Mr. Edmunds. There were intermediate books which I cannot find, but this has been made up from the banker's account.

2106. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What do you mean by intermediate books; because that appears to be a continuous account from 1833 to the present time?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but it was written up by the bankers from this point (*pointing to same*).

2107. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was written up from 1835?

Mr. Edmunds. I have lost the books which follow, so I sent to the bankers, and I had it written up from the point at which this particular book stopped.

2108. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is nothing entered in this account since 1835?

Mr. Edmunds. Not in that book.

2109. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was there in 1835 that made it necessary to have a new pass book?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know. It is so far back that I cannot tell you, but that is the only pass book that I can find up to that date.

2110. *Mr. Greenwood.* Had you any other pass books?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, certainly.

2111. *Mr. Greenwood.* Because you speak of them in the plural number. You said there were intermediate pass books?

Mr. Edmunds. That was the only book I could find; therefore, having found that written up to that point, I had it written up for the rest.

2112. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean that that has been done lately?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2113. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Within the last day or two?

Mr. Edmunds. Within the last day or two.

2114. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You said that you would produce a book to show that entry of the 500*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. I think it is here in this book (*after searching*). I believe that to be it (*pointing to an item*). This item of the 23d August is it, I believe.

2115. *Mr. Greenwood.* "T. Briscoe" is a misnomer for Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2116. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that Mr. Ruscoe's uncle?

Mr. Edmunds. No; Mr. Ruscoe himself.

2117. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was the 500*l.* advanced to enable him to start in the stamp business.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2118. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is in 1853?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2119. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the date of that entry?

Mr. Hindmarch. "The 23d August 1853 to T. Briscoe."

Mr. Edmunds. That tallies with Mr. Ruscoe's recollection of the date, and therefore I have no doubt of it.

2120. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see that very often the same mistake is made, that "Briscoe" is put for "Ruscoe." You say that that represents the cheque which you drew and delivered to Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. I know that he carried on many affairs through his uncle's bankers. May I be allowed to say a few words in explanation with reference to Mr. Ruscoe. He seemed so bothered that he had not the power of explaining yesterday. This money had already gone into the public purse, that is, the monies that these stamps represent had already gone, by purchase of the stamps, into the public purse. They are purchased in anticipation, at their discretion, and then they are doled out. That being the case, Ruscoe receives this money, and puts it into his pocket, and so he goes on, having already 250 or 300, or whatever the same may be, in advance. These stamps are already purchased, and the monies are already paid in anticipation into the public purse. Therefore this cannot be called public money, as it comes back to him into his till.

2121. *Mr. Greenwood.* That depends upon whether you consider everything he does here is done by a public salaried officer, or whether you merely consider him as a shopman or a stationer.

Mr. Edmunds. This is to be understood and considered, *i.e.*, that the only possible remuneration for the large sums of money which pass through the accountant's hands is the discount received in this manner. It is a tacit sort of way of giving remuneration. It is not done by any appointment by the Commissioners. No money was ever given for it, but the whole business was put upon me by the Treasury. It was done long subsequent to my appointment as Clerk of the Patents. I was Clerk of the Patents at the time that I first had to do this, and the only possible remuneration for the superintendence of all this large sum of money has been the discount. From 8,000*l.* to 9,000*l.* a year in the shape of cash passes through my hands, and 26,000*l.* a year also, not in cash, but the responsibility of all that money rests upon me, because it is all paid on my certificate.

2122. *Mr. Greenwood.* You kept a private account at the same time ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2123. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you keep more than two accounts at Coutts' ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes ; there were several trust accounts of various kinds; but there was a private account and a public account.

2124. *Mr. Greenwood.* There was a public Patent Office account ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2125. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that confined to public monies, disbursed and received ?

Mr. Edmunds. Not entirely. There were some things going into it every now and then that ought not to be there.

2126. *Mr. Greenwood.* They were there by accident then ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes ; more by accident than by design.

2127. *Mr. Greenwood.* And when discovered they were transferred ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2128. *Mr. Greenwood.* The account was intended for public monies received by you and held by you to be accounted for to the public, and on the other side disbursements were made by you for the public.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2129. *Mr. Greenwood.* The account was confined to that, but occasionally was varied by inadvertence ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I propose to deal with that book, and I think it is a reasonable proposition that I should be allowed time to supply full accounts, beginning from the beginning of that book. I propose to put in a yearly account, year by year, showing the receipts and the payments in each year ; and I propose that the consideration of that account shall be postponed until I am able to do that. I think it is a reasonable proposition, and if you postpone it I will put everything in in writing.

2130. *Mr. Greenwood.* And you will vouch the contemporaneous entries in some way or another ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Greenwood. We cannot object to that.

Mr. Hindmarch. No ; but we cannot suspend our inquiry.

Mr. Edmunds. Of course not.

2131. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I saw from a paper produced the other day that you produced some pass book to the Chancellor after Mr. Greenwood's Report ?

Mr. Edmunds. I never saw the Chancellor.

2132. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You never went to him ?

Mr. Edmunds. Never, but for ten minutes, and that was with the Master of the Rolls.

2133. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You never saw the Lord Chancellor on the subject of Mr. Greenwood's report ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, never.

2134. *Mr. Greenwood.* The 749*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* was paid on May 17th, and you paid on July 17th 350*l.*, and then that was allowed to remain until November 12th, 1862, under the circumstances already mentioned ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, inadvertently.

2135. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then this entry in your Patent Office pass book of 749*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* on May 17th, 1861, was the sum mentioned in Mr. Greenwood's report which you have received from Mr. Woodcroft ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I will tell you how it happened ; things got into a wrong groove.

2136. *Mr. Greenwood.* It ought to have gone into Mr. Ruscoe's account ?

Mr. Edmunds. It ought to have gone in cash from Mr. Dufficld and Mr. Woodcroft at once to Mr. Ruscoe ; but this was given to me in a cheque, and somehow the cheque was crossed " Coutts and Co.," and therefore it got into that account.

2137. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, on the other side of the account, I find entered on July 7th, 1861, " to T. Ruscoe, 350*l.*"

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, that is the first portion.

2138. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean the first portion of the 749*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* which you paid to Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Edmunds. As I have explained in that paper, the reason why I gave Mr. Ruscoe the 350*l.* was that I was then going out of town for the long vacation, and I gave him 350*l.* for the incidental expenses of the quarter.

2139. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I also find an entry on November 12th, 1862, " to T. Ruscoe, 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*" Was that the balance of the 749*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2140. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You paid that balance to Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, having just at that moment discovered the error in not carrying it forward.

2141. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have told us that there were several intermediate pass books ?

Mr. Edmunds. No ; I mean that there must have been one other at least.

2142. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You always kept your pass books entered up ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2143. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to the time, I suppose?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2144. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are not very many entries.

Mr. Edmunds. No ; it is not a large matter.

2145. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find a balance here struck, " June 1863, 4,810*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2146. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is carried forward, and then in 1864 there is a payment, " Mr. Ruscoe, 30*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*," and there is a receipt from Mr. Ruscoe of 116*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, so that I think there is 4,900*l.*, and there does not seem to have been any receipt or payment of any consequence since 1863.

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2147. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If this be public money which you are receiving and paying, what I want to know is, how is it, considering that the Treasury accounts are all paid and settled up once every half year, that there is no dealing with this account ?

Mr. Edmunds. That is a matter to be explained in the accounts that I will supply.

2148. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And I should ask to whom that money belongs ?

Mr Greenwood. Yes ; to whom does that 4,810*l.* belong ?

Mr. Edmunds. It is the public money.

EIGHTH DAY.

26 June 1864.

2149. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that book ever exhibited to any public officer?

Mr. Edmunds. Never.

2150. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, if you were to die accidentally without a will, what would become of it?

Mr. Edmunds. It is there for the public.

2151. *Mr. Greenwood.* The public know nothing of it. Why should you keep all that money in hand?

No answer.

2152. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In June 1858 I find that there is a balance of 3,309*l.* I find whenever there is a balance that it is above 3,000*l.* There is a balance at one time as high as 7,256*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; that is at times when there were large sums in hand.

2153. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find always very large sums. When you were paying in the money—you mentioned impressed money or something of that sort?

Mr. Edmunds. No; impressed monies.

2154. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Advanced to you to pay certain things; but I find there is no sort of dealing with it for a whole year. I cannot understand that?

Mr. Edmunds. I propose to give you a written account.

2155. *Mr. Greenwood.* On June 24th, 1863, there stands this entry: "By balance, 4,810*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*" Supposing you had been retiring or for other purposes desired to rid yourself of all public money in your hands, through what channel would you have paid that money?

Mr. Edmunds. The Exchequer.

2156. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what way?

Mr. Edmunds. In the ordinary way.

2157. *Mr. Hindmarch.* For what?

Mr. Edmunds. On account of balances.

2158. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you give no reason why you have not done so?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot give a sufficient reason.

2159. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do any of the accounts you have rendered to the Treasury, and which you have had audited in the usual way, show any balance of that account?

Mr. Edmunds. None whatever.

2160. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do they show any of the monies here?

Mr. Edmunds. None of the monies there. There has been no account given to the Treasury of that, and none has ever been asked for.

2161. *Mr. Greenwood.* They never knew of it, did they?

Mr. Edmunds. There never was any account from the beginning.

2162. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then here is a sum of 4,800*l.* of public money over which nobody except yourself has any sort of control. Is that so?

Mr. Edmunds. That is what I proposed to explain.

2163. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But is that so?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Hindmarch. It seems to me a very extraordinary state of things.

2164. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see here that there is a 100*l.* paid to your private account?

Mr. Edmunds. That is probably something that has gone in. I suppose that that was discount.

2165. *Mr. Greenwood.* I observe that you have paid to the Exchequer 993*l.* and to the Bank of England 1,586*l.* How long did you continue doing that, because you see you have paid large sums to the Exchequer?

Mr. Edmunds. You had better allow me to put in the account I have mentioned.

Mr. Hindmarch. You may put in any account and as many accounts as you like.

2166. *Mr. Greenwood.* Since August 9th, 1852, I do not find that there has been any payment into the Exchequer, though there are very large balances. Are you in a position to tell us why you have not paid any amounts into the Exchequer?

Mr. Edmunds. Not at present. Will you allow me a reasonable time, and I will put in an account of the whole matter.

2167. *Mr. Greenwood.* These are questions not to be answered by accounts?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I am aware of that.

2168. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a remarkable fact that throughout you pay considerable sums to the Exchequer, and that in August 1852, that is, more than 12 years ago, you seem to have ceased to make any payment to the Exchequer, although large balances are in your hands. I want to know whether you can explain that?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot reasonably.

2169. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see that that to a certain degree may account for your having left so large a sum as that which you have received from Mr. Woodcroft and others unpaid over. One would have thought that you would have emptied your account from time to time. Has Mr. Ruscoe seen this?

Mr. Edmunds. No; he has nothing to do with it.

2170. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like to ask Mr. Edmunds two or three questions before Mr. Ruscoe comes in. I find in this pass book various sums stated as having been received by you, Mr. Edmunds, by payment of Mr. Ruscoe into this account?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2171. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does Mr. Ruscoe keep any accounts, showing the monies which he so pays in?

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt.

2172. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you know that he does?

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes.

2173. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I also see several payments from time to time made by you, and I suppose in pursuance of your cheque to various persons, including Mr. Ruscoe, that is, some of the payments are made to Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, for certain things.

2174. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What are they?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell you, and that is the reason I wish to be allowed to put in full accounts. I would rather postpone it. I cannot make any explanation with regard to that.

2175. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We want the elements?

Mr. Edmunds. The elements would be the accounts which I propose to put in.

2176. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I also find entries of payments out of this account. I suppose those payments are in pursuance of your cheque to Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2177. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does he keep an account of all these sums so received?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2178. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is important to know that the accounts are in existence, so that we may compare these entries with them?

Mr. Edmunds. When I put in the accounts in extenso all the matters will appear.

2179. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are the original account books kept?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; and my account would come from them.

2180. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We would rather see the originals?

Mr. Edmunds. I propose to put in the originals.

2181. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If Mr. Ruscoe will let us see these account books now, it would be more satisfactory?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not think it can be made intelligible until I have made out the account.

Mr. Hindmarch. Allow us to try our hands at it, and then you shall do whatever you like.

2182. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are these payments by Mr. Ruscoe for ; I mean the accounts paid in ?

Mr. Hindmarch. That is why I ask for the account.

Mr. Greenwood. Because this account seems to be fed by Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Edmunds. That is the accountant-general's fees.

2183. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is on the other side ; but how is this account fed ?

Mr. Edmunds. From the fees which he receives.

2184. *Mr. Greenwood.* What fees ?

Mr. Edmunds. The fees upon appointments to offices, and so on. This is all independent of the Patent Office.

2185. *Mr. Greenwood.* You mean of the inventions ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2186. *Mr. Greenwood.* That I understand. Then those payments are fees that are received.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2187. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you continue to receive the fees of the Patent Office ?

Mr. Hindmarch. For things other than patents for inventions.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2188. *Mr. Greenwood.* You mean for the Secretary of State, for instance ?

Mr. Hindmarch. And for the nobility ?

Mr. Edmunds. No ; not the nobility. It is very small. It is only for charters and so on.

2189. *Mr. Greenwood.* Here is Lord Russell's money ?

Mr. Edmunds. Aye, but there is no fee paid on that.

2190. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just describe them. They are immense sums. What are they ?

Mr. Edmunds. Going back to 1849, these were upon patents for inventions.

Mr. Hindmarch. The accounts will speak for themselves ; the book is in existence.

2191. *Mr. Greenwood.* But in 1854 there is paid by Mr. Ruscoe, July 3d, 3,000*l.* What is that ? That is a large sum. Where did he get it from ?

Mr. Edmunds. I received 3,000*l.*

2192. *Mr. Greenwood.* He paid that into your account ?

Mr. Edmunds. No ; that does not appear.

2193. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is paid by Ruscoe ?

Mr. Edmunds. I received 3,000*l.*

2194. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the way they have entered all the items. Messrs. Coutts say, we have received in account of the Patent Office 3,000*l.* paid in by Ruscoe. Then on the left-hand side they put down the way in which they propose to discharge themselves ?

Mr. Edmunds. I take it that that must be money in account from the Treasury.

2195. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you say that the Treasury never had credit for any balance in that book?

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes, because I see large payments on the other side.

2196. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In the early part of that account there are large payments no doubt on the debit side as well as on the credit side ; but the difficulty that I have in understanding that account is, that towards the latter part of that account I find nothing of the sort ?

Mr. Edmunds. The largest payments are in 1853. I will undertake to put in every one of the accounts, with the explanation of all these sums.

2197. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Be so good as to let us have Mr. Ruscoe, with the book containing the entries connected with the banking book ?

Mr. Ruscoe having been sent for entered the room.

2198. *Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Ruscoe.* Here is Mr. Edmunds' Patent Office pass book which he has shown to us. Will you look at the entry of the 23d August 1853 (*handing the book to Mr. Ruscoe*)? You see the entry 500*l.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; it is to "T. Briscoe ;" that means "Ruscoe."

2199. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, we have no doubt of that ; it is a mere accident.

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be about the time that Mr. Edmunds paid me the 500*l.*

2200. *Mr. Greenwood.* We only want to see whether your memory tallies with Mr. Edmund's memory. Mr. Edmunds points to the item 23d August 1863 to T. Briscoe (by mistake for Ruscoe) 500*l.*, and he says "that I believe represents the "cheque which I drew and delivered to Mr. Ruscoe "in order that he and his uncle might be in cash to "pay the stamps on which it was then agreed that "Mr. Ruscoe and I should receive the discount." Does your recollection tally with that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I think it does. This is Mr. Edmunds's Patent Office account. My impression was that it was a private account, and for this reason, that I returned it to his private account. The cheque was paid into his private account.

2201. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You stated so.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is so. That is why it impresses itself on my mind that the cheque was drawn on his private account.

Mr. Edmunds. By this day week (and I think it is not unreasonable to ask it) I will be able to put in full accounts dealing with that. Mr. Ruscoe has never seen that book.

2202. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So I understand.

Mr. Edmunds. Of course I shall produce the vouchers. I shall have to hunt up the cheque from Coutts'.

2203. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find, Mr. Ruscoe, in this pass book, beginning in 1852 or thereabouts, various sums entered to the credit of this account, and therefore to the credit of Mr. Edmunds, apparently paid in by you. For instance, I will take 1853, "February 8, by cash, T. Ruscoe, 3,300*l.* ;" "April 27, do. 554*l.*" Then in 1854 there are various sums, 2,140*l.*, 3,000*l.*, 370*l.*, and so on, all paid in by you. Have you any account in your office showing what that is ?

Mr. Edmunds. There are several amounts got in by accident.

2204. *Mr. Greenwood.* That book contains monies on account of the public. Can you give an explanation of the payments made out of it to your private account ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot at this moment. I will do so when I give in the accounts.

2205. *Mr. Greenwood.* You must have seen your pass book from time to time, or inspected your banker's book.

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt that these are discounts.

2206. *Mr. Greenwood.* Discounts ?

Mr. Edmunds. Discounts on stamps.

2207. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you get your private account credited out of those public monies ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes ; there is no doubt that Mr. Ruscoe paid the whole in. But, however, I cannot undertake to explain it now.

2208. *Mr. Greenwood.* I understand that these are all paid in to your private account.

Mr. Edmunds. However, I cannot undertake to explain it now.

2209. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are very large sums going out of the public money into your private pocket.

2210. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At that time Mr. Edmunds was clerk to the Patent Office. That might be because there were fees payable.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

EIGHTH DAY.

26 June 1864.

2211. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, by-the-bye; not fees payable to you.

Mr. Edmunds. No; but at that time the discounts on stamps were much larger than they are now.

2212. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is on the 30*l.* stamps.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2213. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The discount then was 2½ per cent.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2214. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then this arrangement of the discount has been going on ever since you were appointed to the office.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and long before.

2215. *Mr. Greenwood.* There were large sums paid to Mr. J. T. Seton. Is that Mr. Seton of the Treasury.

Mr. Edmunds. No; that is the Clerk of the Hanaper. But I will undertake to explain all these items when I put in the accounts. I propose putting in the accounts year by year.

2216. *Mr. Greenwood.* Going back 30 years it is not very easy to get all the facts.

2217. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You cannot remember any precise items, but you can remember the general nature of the entries?

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt whatever that these sums represented the discount on stamps.

2218. *Mr. Greenwood.* The payments to your private account, you mean?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2219. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The discount was then obtained through the law stationer?

Mr. Edmunds. In the ordinary way.

2220. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is through the law stationer?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. In former times the discount was received on the Crown appointment. I know it was so with regard to the Home Office, certainly. I don't know how they arrange it now.

2221. *Mr. Greenwood.* What stamps are they that you allude to?

Mr. Edmunds. On appointments.

2222. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say discounts are received on the Home Office appointments?

Mr. Edmunds. I dare say not now, because the stamps must be all too large. There has been no discount on a stamp over 10*l.* within the last two years, but as to the 5*l.* on the petition, and the 5*l.* on the specification, the discounts are received by the agents.

2223. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am quite aware of that; but are the same form of stamps put on the notice to proceed and on the warrant?

Mr. Edmunds. They are all patent stamps.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. The Patent Office renders an account annually to the Treasury. They are all marked patent.

2224. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The stamp itself is the same?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2225. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The same impression?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and the same amount.

Mr. Edmunds. The stamp is not on the notice to proceed, but upon the certificate.

2226. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, you are quite right.

Mr. Edmunds. In truth the 5*l.* stamp on the certificate and on the notice to proceed is nothing more nor less than a receipt for the amount.

2227. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you got the book?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2228. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have got the Patent Office accounts for the quarter ending March 31, 1852?

Mr. Ruscoe. Those are the sums which correspond, or which ought to correspond, with that banker's book.

2229. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What does the per-centage mean on the Hanaper account?

Mr. Ruscoe. The Hanaper used to allow a per-centage on the collection of the account. It is now discontinued. It was Mr. Thurlow.

2230. *Mr. Hindmarch.* On Thurlow's death it ceased?

Mr. Edmunds. No, he is not dead, but his office is abolished altogether, and he receives compensation.

Mr. Ruscoe. The Clerk of the Crown has the office now.

2231. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are these payments made by you?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and that is cash received; that is cash Coutts and Co., and is appropriated in this way. There is discount 41*l.* 3*s.*

2232. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is cash fees on patents received to this account?

Mr. Ruscoe. That was to bring it up to the financial year ending in March, and then to continue it on annually.

2233. *Mr. Greenwood.* In truth these are all fees?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2234. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like to have this understood. You say these are fees upon patents?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2235. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And they are transferred this half year to what you call the Patent Office account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. Here you see is cash paid. There would be a balance. There is Mr. Seton's Hanaper account. I never take any receipt from them. I pay it in by cheque.

2236. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then this is the quarterly account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2237. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then after September the new law comes into force in 1852?

2238. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are these amounts making 3,300*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. I dare say I can explain it by the book. Oh yes, that must have been payments made by you. It was at the time that the large fees were received.

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2239. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell me what they are?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot indeed. The only sums I have paid into Mr. Edmunds' account are here.

Mr. Edmunds. On November 3d, 1852, you pay in 3,804*l.* That is soon after the new Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

Mr. Edmunds. All these things will come straight when the accounts are given.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have never seen that pass-book.

2240. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That 554*l.* ought to be paid then in two sums, 411*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* and 142*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, to the Consolidated Fund and the Accountant-General?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, quite so.

2241. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then I want to see the payments?

Mr. Ruscoe. I apprehend you would find Mr. Edmunds' cheque for that amount paid to me to pay into the Bank of England to the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.

2242. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is paid in on April the 27th. There is one amount of nearly 595*l.*, but that does not correspond.

2243. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What Accountant-General is that? Is it the Accountant-General of the Treasury?

Mr. Edmunds. No; of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here it is explained; that would be one year to the fee fund, 595*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

2244. *Mr. Greenwood.* No one could draw upon this except Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2245. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he know then in what proportion these sums were to be divided?

Mr. Ruscoe. By my account I rendered him a copy of this book with the affidavit.

2246. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he ought to have drawn two cheques?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; but he would pay that, and always has done so, into the Exchequer.

2247. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it ought to be shown in this book upon this side?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably it was paid in in large sums quarterly or yearly.

Mr. Edmunds. It will all come out when the accounts are put in.

2248. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here are three sums paid in all right; but then there are these other sums, 872*l.*, 743*l.*, and 411*l.*, which are not there?

Mr. Edmunds. All these things will be shown in the account, but it is so many years back that it is not so easily explained.

2249. *Mr. Greenwood.* All these sums of late years belonged to the Consolidated Fund?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; when the patent inventions ceased they amounted to 25 or 26 a year; then the sums became small, and I paid it in yearly. That is a year's account.

2250. *Mr. Greenwood.* You rendered that account to Mr. Edmunds, and upon that he ought to have paid 127*l.* 18*s.* into the Consolidated Fund, and ought to have paid the fee fund that amount?

Mr. Ruscoe. You will find that he paid that. He has always given me a cheque for that.

2251. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where is the 127*l.* 18*s.*?

Mr. Hindmarch. I cannot find that anywhere. I have looked throughout for it.

Mr. Edmunds. I shall give in the account, and that will be all explained. It ought to have been taken out of that (*pointing to the book*).

2252. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; the monies received have gone into that account, and therefore the payment out of it ought to be entered.

Mr. Edmunds. It is drawn on another account. However, I cannot explain all this, but as I have said before I will put in full accounts from the beginning.

2253. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; but you see from the beginning will not do for us, because we find a certain sum of money paid by cash into the account of the public which is rendered by you, and we find that you did immediately pay 16*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* to the solicitor of the fee fund; that would be wholly independent of any previous accounts from the beginning. What is to become of the 127*l.* 18*s.* which remains here? I suppose that your not having paid these out accounts for your having so large a balance as 4,810*l.*, and there ought to be no balance if the monies were paid out from time to time as fast as they came in. One wants to know how 4,810*l.* comes there. Did you know that there was such a balance?

Mr. Ruscoe. I never saw the pass books in my life.

2254. *Mr. Greenwood.* I suppose you have known the nature of the account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I knew there was a Patent Office account.

2255. *Mr. Greenwood.* According to your notion, ought there ever to be a balance there except for very temporary purposes?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think not.

2256. *Mr. Greenwood.* That being a public account, ought it not to have been emptied almost as soon as it was filled?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should have thought so.

2257. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the end of the half-year or year, as the case might be, it should have been emptied.

Mr. Ruscoe. I should have thought so.

2258. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is the sort of receipt you get (*showing same*).

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2259. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say Mr. Edmunds always paid the Consolidated Fund?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2260. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You now have to do with it?

2261. *Mr. Greenwood.* This you pay into Johnson's account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I pay it into the Suitors' Fee Fund. Mr. Johnson is the solicitor of the Suitors' Fee Fund, and the guardian of it.

2262. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find some entries like this: "Mr. Edmunds to your account, May the 17th, 1852, 41*l.* 3*s.*" That is transferred to your private account?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; that is some amount that had got in wrongly.

2263. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is transferred by your own cheque?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2264. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then on August the 7th there is 232*l.* to your own account?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2265. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And on November the 25th I see again to your account 30*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; they are sums that are constantly going in backwards and forwards.

2266. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is 640*l.* to your private account in two or three days?

2267. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; then comes November 11th, 1853, "to private account, 145*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and then in 1854 there is another entry to your account, 46*l.* 14*s.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. The discount is paid to his private account.

2268. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The discount was always paid to his private account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2269. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now I see that that goes on in the same way, and on June the 7th, 1856, there is an item to your account, 225*l.*, and again, on June 9th, 1857, to your account, 164*l.*, and on August 7th, to your account, 470*l.*

2270. *Mr. Greenwood* If those are added together I think it would make 1,000*l.*

2271. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are sums here apparently paid to you, Mr. Ruscoe, in this account?

Mr. Ruscoe. What for?

2272. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not know; that is what I want to know?

Mr. Ruscoe. There would be those sums paid to the Accountant-General. If they tally with that they would be paid to me.

2273. *Mr. Hindmarch.* April 7th, for instance, '54, T. Briscoe (which of course means Ruscoe); 1848 1 3; and there is one in 1849 on the other side, but then that is a year later. Have you any account of monies received from this account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Excepting these accounts I have nothing.

2274. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nothing of money received from Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Excepting the 500*l.*, and those payments to the Accountant-General.

2275. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then have you no account of any sums received from Mr. Edmunds by cheque on this account?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; I never receive any.

2276. *Mr. Greenwood.* But there are plenty?

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, this was the time when the great fees were paid.

Mr. Ruscoe. In 1853? You have an 1853 account?

2277. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that is money paid to you out of that after you fed that account; then of course it was emptied from time to time. He draws

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in his own favour, and from time to time in your favour. Have you any account of the monies received by you out of that account ?

2278. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever receive any money from Mr. Edmunds by cheque drawn on Coutts and Co. except that 500*l.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and for that particular purpose, for the Accountant General.

2279. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever receive from Mr. Edmunds any money by cheque on Coutts and Co. ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not from the Patent Office account.

Mr. Edmunds. But look here. Here are large sums.

2280. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, Mr. Edmunds, you told me half an hour ago that there was some account kept by Mr. Ruscoe of the sums paid out of that account. Now give me an explanation of that ?

Mr. Greenwood. We ought to have that account.

2281. *Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe.* Here are the great sums, you see, Mr. Ruscoe. This was the time that the great amount of fees was received ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot explain it at present ; I will if I can.

2282. *Mr. Hindmarch.* My question was, Have you ever received any money by cheque on Coutts and Co. from Mr. Edmunds, except that 500*l.*, and the sums from time to time paid into the fee office ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly not.

Mr. Edmunds. You see all these cheques were drawn at the time, and this must be from the Treasury. That is Treasury money, and this not. Then I pay that over to Mr. Ruscoe to pay the half year's bills with.

2283. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Hindmarch has repeatedly asked him whether he has ever received any cheques from you.

Mr. Edmunds. Those two sums are as clear as possible.

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room, and returned with a book.]

2284. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. This is the book for 1854. Have you any item of 3,000*l.* cash from the Treasury ?

2285. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, on July 3d.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is here.

2286. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All the questions are not put with regard to this side of the account, but the other. Now, for instance, July 12th, 1854, to Mr. Ruscoe, 2,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* What is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be for the expenditure of this account, and would leave a balance of 264*l.*

2287. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well that ought to be shown in the account somewhere or other ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is the receipt from the Treasury of 3,000*l.*, then after the payment of these bills there is a balance due to Mr. Edmund of 235*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt, receiving the 3,000*l.*, I paid you as much as you wanted.

Mr. Ruscoe. Paid the amount of the bills, and here is how it is appropriated.

2288. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I understand you to say that you never received cheques except those which you have mentioned of 500*l.* and the sums paid into the fee fund ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2289. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These sums you see appear to have been entered in this account, and therefore must have been paid ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; but I apprehend they were received for these payments, if received at all.

2290. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who personally paid all these various sums which are here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I did.

2291. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Out of what fund were they paid ?

Mr. Ruscoe. They were paid out of the fund received from the Treasury.

2292. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Where did you have the money ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was money which Mr. Edmunds had made requisition to the Treasury for.

2293. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That 3,000*l.* appears to have gone into that account. There was a balance which I should imagine would be there already. Therefore that would be 4,483*l.* I will suppose that to have been in Mr. Edmunds' Patent Office account. Now, in order to pay these various sums you must have got it by some means ; did you get it by cheque ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no doubt that I did.

2294. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am merely calling your attention to what you have said, because you said you did not get any cheque ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It must have been so.

2295. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In what shape did you get the money if you did not get it by cheque ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It must have been so ; but you ask me about these accounts which have reference to 10 years ago.

2296. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am asking you about your memory for the last 10 years, no doubt ; but I ask you about a question which is limited and clearly defined. It appears that you have had a cheque from Mr. Edmunds for 500*l.*, and that you have had cheques from time to time in order to pay the requisite monies into the fee fund, and my question was, did you ever receive any cheque from Mr. Edmunds upon Coutts and Co. except them that I have drawn your attention to, and you have said no. Do you wish to withdraw that answer ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; because it appears that I must have received cheques, because I paid bills.

2297. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say that your memory is so infirm that you cannot remember whether you received cheques from Mr. Edmunds to these amounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, no doubt ; it is 10 years back.

2298. *Mr. Edmunds.* Upon the occasion of your receiving these cheques from me to pay these bills, did you cash them, and pay the bills in cash ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; I must have done so.

2299. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now look at this. Here is a sum of 141*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, but there is no such cheque paid out.

Mr. Ruscoe. It must have been received in bulk ; but the usual practice latterly has been not to pay the Paymaster's draft into Mr. Edmunds' account, but Mr. Edmunds gives me the Paymaster's draft.

2300. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But now let me ask you this, Mr. Edmunds : I ask you whether these sums which are put down here on the side of the account in the name of Mr. Ruscoe are placed to the credit of your private account at Coutts' That is a definite question ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, certainly not.

2301. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then were these various sums paid in each half year ? Did you pay these by cheques ? Cannot you tell me in what way that was paid ? Was it in money handed over ; or was it by a cheque ? Surely you can tell me the course of your dealing with these monies. If you mean to tell me that you do not remember the course of dealing it is to my mind an extraordinary proposition.

Mr. Ruscoe. The course of dealing was to pay them by cheque.

2302. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you get the money to pay them ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Through the Treasury.

2303. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the sums coming from the Treasury went into Mr. Edmunds' account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. I think at that time, always.

2304. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It seems as if in 1855 there are large sums coming in, for instance, there is the sum of 635*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and also of 1,849*l.* ?

2305. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see cheques drawn to Ruscoe or bearer would be available in the hands of one person as well as another. If we find a great number of entries there entered as Ruscoe, it shows that either you must have received them, or that they must have been paid away, although drawn in your name, in some other quarter ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. If the amounts correspond in the account in that book, I received them for the purpose of paying the charges in that book. If you find no such items in that book, then I have not received them.

2306. *Mr. Greenwood.* Thereupon Mr. Hindmarch asks Mr. Edmunds, did they go to your private account, or if they did not where did they go to ?

Mr. Edmunds. I must produce all the cheques.

2307. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It might be that these cheques went to your private account, and then that you paid all these sums by cheque on your private account; for anything that I know that may or may not be so ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Whatever sum you find in that pass book corresponding with my account here I have in all probability received and expended in that way. Other items I have not received.

2308. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever receive a cheque from Mr. Edmunds without entering the precise sum in some book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. If I received a cheque it went through the account.

2309. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Ruscoe. As an illustration, give me one of the amounts.

2310. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you would but answer the question I put I should be much more satisfied. Did you ever receive a cheque drawn by Mr. Edmunds upon that account without entering the precise amount of that cheque in some book or other ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I passed it through the bankers. It would be entered in this book. It would go through my uncle, as my banker, but I have entered it in no other book.

2311. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you cannot answer my question, say so; but my question is plain and simple. Did you ever receive a cheque drawn by Mr. Edmunds upon that Patent Office account without entering that precise sum in some book or other ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Individually I have never entered it, but it would appear here as an item in my banker's book.

2312. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What do you mean by "individually ?"

Mr. Ruscoe. I never entered it myself.

2313. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing you received a cheque for 500*l.* drawn upon that Patent Office account in your favour from Mr. Edmunds; you say that you would send it nowhere else but to your uncle, and he would enter it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2314. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would the money received be entered at all or go down in another book.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2315. *Mr. Greenwood.* There would be no record of that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably being so large a sum it would go by itself.

2316. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You are your uncle's executor ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2317. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore you have the possession of his pass books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh, yes.

2318. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore, if any sum went in the way that you have just suggested, instead of being entered anywhere, if it went directly into that account you must be able to see that by producing your uncle's pass books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2319. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now you say there may have been some of these sums there entered as having been paid to Mr. Ruscoe entered in this account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2320. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now there is a cheque for 1,399*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; I do not see that. There is no such cheque here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2321. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you have never received it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2322. *Mr. Greenwood.* But the public are charged with it.

2323. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And here is an entry on 7th April, 200*l.*, and I cannot find any such sum, and yet you see this is the office that has been so well managed ?

Mr. Edmunds. Here is a sum of 1,355*l.*

2324. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not doubt that it is gone towards the expenses of the office ?

Mr. Edmunds. Would not that 1,399*l.* deal with the account ending 31st December 1854 ? 1,449*l.* 4*s.* was the balance due to me. That meets this account.

2325. *Mr. Greenwood.* No. There is a definite cheque. That ought to be recorded somewhere or other ?

Mr. Edmunds. In February 1855 I received 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* I received it in February, but it deals with the account ending December 1854. I received 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* I paid Mr. Ruscoe 1,449*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which just leaves the 400*l.* that I drew upon the Treasury at this time. There were two sums, 1,449*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and 400*l.*

2326. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have dealt with that cheque, but you say that there is a cheque for 449*l.* entered there ?

Mr. Edmunds. It has never been entered there; that is the truth.

2327. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you receive it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have paid monies.

2328. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; but this cheque is drawn in your favour. There is 1,399*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* drawn in favour of Ruscoe. I want to know whether that was received by you ?

Mr. Ruscoe. What is the date of it ?

Mr. Edmunds. 20th February 1855.

2329. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have already answered me, that you are confident you have not received it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. On February 17th there is an entry: By cash 1,434*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. Here it is. I asked for two sums. I asked for 1,449*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and at the same time, according to custom, I asked for 400*l.* more to meet incidental expenses during the half year. There is the amount, 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, received on the 20th February. Coutts gave credit for this when they received the money, and on the same day I gave Ruscoe a cheque for 1,399*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and afterwards in April I gave him 200*l.*

2330. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well. We want to know where that was entered ?

Mr. Edmunds. I believe the way that he received this sum was, that he cashed the money at the bankers, and paid the bills, for he always produced the vouchers.

2331. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe does not remember that. It is an extraordinary thing that such large sums should be treated in this matter.

2332. *Mr. Edmunds.* When you received my cheque, which was always given you immediately on the receipt of the money from the Treasury, for the purpose of paying off these bills, did you cash my cheque, and pay these bills in cash ?

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Mr. Ruscoe. No; you would generally cross the cheque.

2333. *Mr. Greenwood.* You said this was all your own money, and yet that 1,339*l.* goes down in the book in the same manner as the rest?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is appropriated in the course of a day.

2334. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you have a right to help yourself out of this as much as you like. This is not public money; it is mere shop money; and yet there is that large amount paid into it?

Mr. Ruscoe. The Treasury are not liable for all these things. Mr. Edmunds is personally liable.

2335. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then Mr. Edmunds is employed as law stationer of the Commissioners of Patents.

Mr. Ruscoe. The bills are made out to him.

Mr. Edmunds. I am liable for all these things.

Mr. Ruscoe. All these bills are made out in Mr. Edmunds' name.

2336. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Of course it is a very common thing to make use of the name of the officer who has to pay the money, but to tell me that it was a private account between Mr. Edmunds and these persons is a thing I cannot understand?

Mr. Edmunds. It is no private account.

2337. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then it is not on Mr. Edmunds' personal responsibility?

Mr. Edmunds. Who is it that is held responsible by the Treasury? They entrust these monies to me, and I am responsible. I send in this account to the Treasury at the end of the half year, and I ask the Treasury for that sum of money to enable me to pay these bills. Immediately on the receipt of that money, or within four or five days from the receipt of it, the bills are sent to the Treasury, properly receipted and vouched.

2338. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And when you get the money you put it into your own public office account, first at Coutts', and then you give a cheque on that public account, handing that to Mr. Ruscoe, and he sends it to the private account of a person who happens to be employed as the stationer either of the office or of Mr. Edmunds, whichever you like?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because he happens to be my bankers.

2339. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I only want to know whether it is so. You said the other day that these were your own private monies?

Mr. Edmunds. It is of no benefit to the stationer or myself, because the money goes clean away.

2340. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You seem to misapprehend what we are thinking of. Looking at the practice which seems to have prevailed in this office, is it the proper thing that money belonging to the public to such an extent should be sent either by you or Mr. Ruscoe to a stationer employed by the public, and that he should pay it into the banker? Is that a proper course? We can only report the fact.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe is in truth the banker. It is a joint account.

2341. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the first time we have heard of the joint account?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is called "Tom's account."

2342. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Tom's account cannot be a joint account; but we have not yet received anything like an explanation about these monies which seem to belong to the Consolidated Fund.

2343. *Mr. Greenwood.* No. I want to go backward through these matters. You tell me that not only is the sum of 116*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* paid into Messrs. Coutts and Co. separated in this book, but that they always keep an account to Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. A copy of that account, accompanied by an affidavit from him to pay it in, is always sent.

2344. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore there would be lying before him those two amounts for which he ought to draw cheques. One he pays to you, in order that you may pay it over to the Accountant-General?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2345. *Mr. Greenwood.* You bring back to him the receipt?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2346. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to see whether that course has been pursued. I see here 34*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Ruscoe. That sum has been paid in; but the Consolidated Fund has not been paid that. Here is the Consolidated Fund 177*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The Accountant-General gets his share of 47*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, but the Consolidated Fund has nothing. Now I go to the next. Here is 101*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The Accountant-General has got his 32*l.*, but the Consolidated Fund has got nothing. Now, again, here is 109*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; 32*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* was paid to Ruscoe for the Accountant-General, but the rest was not paid in. The next payment is 130*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The fee fund gets 55*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, but 74*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* is not paid in. The next is, cash Coutts and Company, 85*l.* 18*s.*, of which the fee fund gets 31*s.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the share of the Consolidated Fund, 53*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, is not paid. Then, on June 12th, 1858, there is a sum of 196*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; of that the fee fund share is 68*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* and the Consolidated Fund 127*l.* 18*s.*

Mr. Greenwood. But that is not paid.

2347. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there is, May 4th, 1857, 516*l.* 19*s.*; the fee fund would be 115*l.* 15*s.*, and the Consolidated Fund 400*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*?

Mr. Greenwood. That is not put down, and I don't see any large amount that could have realized it.

2348. *Mr. Hindmarch.* May 1st, 1856, 287*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The fee fund was 73*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, and the Consolidated Fund 213*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Mr. Greenwood. No; that is not here.

2349. *Mr. Hindmarch.* April 30th, 1855, 166*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* The fee fund was 57*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Greenwood. That is paid to Johnson.

2350. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And the Consolidated Fund, 180*l.* 10*s.*?

Mr. Greenwood. No; that is not paid.

2351. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then, in 1853, on April the 12th, there is paid in 240*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, of which there goes to the fee fund 56*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and to the Consolidated Fund 184*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*?

Mr. Greenwood. That is not paid in.

2352. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we come to March 1853, when we find a sum of 554*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* This was all paid in one lump.

Mr. Greenwood. What was that?

2353. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you will look at the August receipts you will find 1,141*l.* 11*s.*; there you will find, cash Coutts and Co., 978*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and 554*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

2354. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say all the three Accountant-General's you put down together, but the three Consolidated Funds remain unpaid?

2355. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We do not see any payments?

2356. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you say from any of these books what that 1,722*l.* 1*s.* consists of? It is the last account in this pass-book which apparently is paid to the public?

Mr. Edmunds. I will give you an account at the next meeting which will embrace the whole.

2357. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is in 1855, beginning in January. What are these names?

Mr. Ruscoe. Those are the names of persons who pay the money, and that is the total sum received.

2358. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 49*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* paid for patents?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* would go to the Consolidated Fund. That 167*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* is carried over.

2359. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But not added up. The account would be 240*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* This goes to the

Consolidated Fund, that to Fee Fund, and that to the Hanaper. There is 13*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, but nothing to agree with it in any manner?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be after deducting the stamp duty.

Mr. Edmunds. I will find Mr. Ruscoe's account, and give it to you.

2360. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe renders you an account always?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2361. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you not keep it in a book?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I will get it.

Mr. Ruscoe left the room.

Mr. Edmunds. I can save you a great deal of trouble by producing Mr. Ruscoe's accounts.

2362. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you them here?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2363. *Mr. Greenwood.* We do not mind trouble; we only want to get the facts. You do not send for stamps in small quantities, but you keep a large stock of them?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2364. *Mr. Greenwood.* When you send for stamps from time to time, is any entry made?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, in Mr. Ruscoe's books.

2365. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could we be furnished with an account of the dates and all the stamps received from the Stamp Office here?

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt he will answer for himself.

2366. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often do they go down to the Stamp Office?

Mr. Edmunds. Twice a week.

Mr. Ruscoe returned.

2367. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often do you go down to the Stamp Office, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Twice a week; once for notices to proceed, and once for warrants.

2368. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is habitual to do that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2369. *Mr. Greenwood.* The amounts vary?

Mr. Ruscoe. According to the business.

2370. *Mr. Greenwood.* You set down the actual amount of those upon every occasion?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2371. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you enter in any book the exact amount that is got each day?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I enter in a book, which you have seen there, the number of stamps got.

2372. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean in the diary?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; not the diary. I gave it to you.

2373. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could you furnish us with an exact account of the stamps which you have received?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes; but I have not got the custody of the stamps.

2374. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who can give it to us, then?

Mr. Ruscoe. The two clerks.

2375. *Mr. Greenwood.* Ask them to step in?

Mr. Ruscoe summoned the gentlemen in question.

Mr. Edmunds. You perceive it is a trading business. The clerk is sent for a certain number of stamps to the Stamp Office with the cash in his pocket.

Mr. Shepherd entered the room.

2376. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you, Mr. Shepherd, receive the stamps when they come up in batches?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes, for the warrants and patents; not all.

2377. *Mr. Greenwood.* How often do you receive them?

Mr. Shepherd. Once a week on an average. If we require them oftener we get them.

2378. *Mr. Greenwood.* How long have you received them?

Mr. Shepherd. Ever since the commencement.

2379. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could you furnish us with an exact account of the stamps that have come into your possession? It would be a long job to go back.

Mr. Shepherd. Yes; I have kept a register of all the warrants and patents prepared, and I have received stamps for all of them.

2380. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you received stamps for more than those?

Mr. Shepherd. I have always stamps in hand.

2381. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us from day to day what quantities come up to you?

Mr. Shepherd. Usually I have them once a week.

2382. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you put them down when you receive them?

Mr. Shepherd. I kept an account of what I handed over. At present I make a requisition once a week for the number I require.

2383. *Mr. Greenwood.* And always get them?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes.

2834. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you an entry of your requisitions in any book?

Mr. Shepherd. I have a slight personal memorandum; nothing more, because there is always a check kept by Mr. Ruscoe's book.

2385. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you can tell us all the stamps received for the use of the office in 1854?

Mr. Shepherd. Undoubtedly.

2386. *Mr. Greenwood.* By you and Mr. Sims?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes; I think so.

2387. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you think you can tell us precisely the amount of stamps received?

Mr. Shepherd. I apprehend I could.

2388. *Mr. Greenwood.* You could get it by the time we come next?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes.

2389. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You, Mr. Sims, have had stamps of notices to proceed and objections?

Mr. Sims. Yes.

2390. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say you made requisitions?

Mr. Shepherd. Simply memoranda.

2391. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you do that once a week?

Mr. Shepherd. As often as I require. It is usual now once a week. We used to do them twice a week; but now, to save the time of the clerk, I have done it once a week.

2392. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When you make requisitions is it with reference to the number of stamps you will require until the next time you send?

Mr. Shepherd. It is always impossible for me to say how many I may require exactly, because it will depend on what warrants and patents are ordered. I am compelled to keep some stamps in hand, owing to the rules of the Commissioners, by which only twelve days is allowed for the preparation of the warrant and patent. If I were only to send after they were ordered one day would be occupied in getting the stamp and sending to the Stamp Office, and I should have only one day left. Sometimes there are twenty-five to prepare, and my staff is not strong enough to do it.

2393. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is no such necessity for the immediate supply of the stamp?

Mr. Shepherd. Except on Fridays. We usually have from 25 to 30 ordered, and we require to have stamps ready for them.

2394. *Mr. Hindmarch.* £5 stamps.

Mr. Shepherd. Yes.

2395. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A man comes and pays 5*l.* upon giving notice to proceed?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes.

EIGHTH DAY.

26 June 1864.

2396. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He does not not take a certificate immediately?

Mr. Shepherd. No, we take one clear day to prepare that, to get the stamp from the office.

2397. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You don't need your stamps until after the money is actually paid?

Mr. Shepherd. No, we don't require more than a few in hand.

2398. *Mr. Greenwood.* And from the earliest time it has been the course to send down twice a week?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes, that would be a fair average. There are various forms employed in the warrants and the patents, and it may happen that there is a run, so to speak, on a particular form more than the average. Then we are obliged to send for five or ten in a hurry, and sometimes I may have to send down three or four times during the week.

2399. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see here is the same description of account kept in this book beginning from February 1842?

2400. *Mr. Greenwood.* We should like to have the number of stamps in 1853 and 1854?

Mr. Sims. I could not give you 1853.

2401. *Mr. Greenwood.* 1854 and 1855 would do. We should like to have two years, if we could, because the one year would lap over the other?

Mr. Shepherd. I may mention that it would not be an exact account. If I gave you such an account of the number of stamps used, it would only be the number of stamps I have received not the number I have used. The number used is given actually in the report. The report gives it at once. It might be in excess or rather under. I might have a larger stock remaining over at the end of one year than another, so that it might exceed the number actually used or it might be less.

2402. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could you give us the number received, and the number used, in two columns.

Mr. Shepherd. The number used would appear in the report, but I think I could do so.

2403. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When you say the number used, would you draw any line on the 31st December, or take the number you used in respect of applications before the 31st December; which way do you mean?

Mr. Shepherd. No, in sending it down to the law officer perhaps the warrant might be ordered on the 30th December. I don't send it down till the 2d of January. I should consider that as belonging to the year in which it went down.

2404. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That would answer our purpose. Can you do the same, Mr. Sims?

Mr. Sims. Yes, I think I could do so. Mine would be more nearly within the time, as I have only one clear day allowed.

2405. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This book, which Mr. Ruscoe produces, begins in 1842, but then there is no memorandum at the bottom. Then we come to 1845, and in the second half year it begins with that memorandum at the bottom.

2405 *a. Mr. Greenwood.* How came you to introduce that memorandum first of all into the account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't know.

2406. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to see how these two accounts find their way into Mr. Edmund's account?

2407. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you a form of affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. No affidavit was ever made.

2408. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let me see a form of affidavit?

Mr. Ruscoe left the room, and returned with an affidavit form.

2409. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You prepare the affidavit for Mr. Edmunds to swear to it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2410. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You annex the affidavit to the account, and transmit it to him?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2411. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever make an affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. Never.

2412. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you aware that the affidavit was never made, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not at all.

2413. *Mr. Greenwood.* You never heard of it until now?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not at all.

2414. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Why did you not make the affidavit, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. The Exchequer would not receive an affidavit; they never do.

2415. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean to say that when it is desired by Act of Parliament they never receive an affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2416. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who is the Exchequer?

Mr. Edmunds. The Comptroller.

2417. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who is he?

Mr. Edmunds. When I first began to make my payments he refused to take any affidavit.

2418. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any living man whom you can vouch to have refused to receive your affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. No, he is dead.

2419. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has any payment been made by you to the Exchequer without an affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, every one.

2420. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the last one?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell at this moment.

2421. *Mr. Greenwood.* What harm does it do to make an affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. They said it was a dead letter, that they did not receive affidavits.

2422. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you the Act of Parliament?

Mr. Edmunds. The Act of Parliament says that the payment is to be made on oath.

2423. *Mr. Greenwood.* But the affidavit is prepared for you?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2424. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How came you never to tell Mr. Ruscoe that it was unnecessary to prepare it?

Mr. Edmunds. I did not think of it.

2425. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was done every half year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2426. *Mr. Greenwood.* And it was sent to you every half year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. This [*producing paper*] is the affidavit Mr. Edmunds makes to the fee fund.

2427. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is this affidavit made?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. He must make that.

2428. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is in pursuance of a different Act of Parliament?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe read the section of the Act of Parliament relating to the affidavit in question.

2429. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Anything more clear and distinct could not be devised?

Mr. Ruscoe. That was why I made it out.

2430. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You were quite right in doing so; but it is a most extraordinary proposition that the officer of the public would not receive the affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. The money was always paid under that Act of Parliament, and under the heading of the Act, and they said they did not receive any affidavits, and that they did not know what to do with them; they never received money under affidavits.

2431. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Notwithstanding the provisions of that Act of Parliament they did not choose to receive it?

Mr. Edmunds. No; they said it was not necessary.

2432. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever make an affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I never did. I believe I did in the first instance, and I presented it; no doubt I did; but going back 30 years I cannot be very distinct upon it; but I have no doubt that I did present the affidavit.

2433. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think the Treasury ought to be made acquainted with the name of any officer refusing to receive an affidavit under such circumstances.

2434. *Mr. Greenwood.* I cannot unfortunately go to any modern instance of any officer receiving it without the oath, because it has not been tendered to them since 1840?

Mr. Edmunds. 1833 was the first time that I tendered it.

2435. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But who is the officer who now being in office and living is the man to receive these sums?

Mr. Edmunds. The Comptroller General, Lord Monteagle. There is an Assistant Comptroller, but I don't know who he is.

2436. *Mr. Greenwood.* To whom would you tender your account? Whom would you actually see?

Mr. Edmunds. Lord Monteagle, or, probably, his clerk.

2437. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is in 1852 or up to that time?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2438. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he decline to receive the affidavit?

Mr. Edmunds. No. I say it was in the first instance, when the first appointment was made. I have no doubt about it. I have a perfect recollection of going there with the sworn affidavit, and they said that they did not receive those affidavits.

2439. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When did you make the last payment?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell.

2440. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Would that enable you to judge whether there was any since that time?

Mr. Edmunds. I conceive not, but I cannot tell.

2441. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How do you pay the money when you do go? do you pay it by cheque or by cash?

Mr. Edmunds. It was paid by Coutts.

2442. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In pursuance of your order?

Mr. Edmunds. No; in pursuance of going to the Exchequer, and making, I forget what they call it, but entering it in this paper.

2443. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That would be equivalent to a cheque on Coutts?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2444. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would direct Coutts to pay it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2445. *Mr. Greenwood.* Coutts would draw it, and hand it to the Comptroller?

Mr. Edmunds. No; I go to the Comptroller, and I fill up the paper with the sum of money I propose to pay; the Comptroller signs that, and then I take that to Coutts's, and I direct Coutts to pay it over to the Bank of England.

2446. *Mr. Greenwood.* Lord Monteagle would make out a receivable order, you would go with that receivable order and give it to Coutts, and Coutts would take your cheque, and that would be the authority to the officers of the Bank to receive the money, and put it to the Comptroller's account?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2447. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever render an account at all?

2448. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have stated the sum you propose to pay, not verifying it as a balance in your hands?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2449. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you gave neither affidavit nor account?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I gave no account; they did not receive accounts at the Exchequer. The Comptroller of the Exchequer did not receive accounts. He merely receives money.

2450. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is very curious, because here in this Act of Parliament it expressly provides that such fees and emoluments shall be accounted for once in three months, and shall be paid by so and so, and the account of the party shall be verified by oath. It does not say what is to become of the account, or who is to keep it. That, however, seems to imply a delivery of account. You used to go to the Comptroller, and pay a certain sum of money.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2451. *Mr. Greenwood.* Dependent upon your own discretion?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; and I wrote upon the paper the sum proposed to be paid, and the Act of Parliament under which it was payable.

2452. *Mr. Greenwood.* You wrote down that Act of Parliament?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, that Act of Parliament.

2453. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was appended to it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2454. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then to the best of your belief you have made no such payment since August 1852?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2455. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you write the account on the receivable order?

Mr. Edmunds. No; upon the long paper.

2456. *Mr. Greenwood.* You wrote it yourself?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, on account of so and so, under such an Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th of William the 4th. That document was signed by the Comptroller or the Assistant Comptroller. At that time Lord Monteagle was the Comptroller.

2457. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he ever sign it himself?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but it was mostly signed by the Sub-Comptroller.

2458. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is this bill that you have put in (the stationer's writers' bill) made out exactly as you make it out in the office?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2459. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that according to the men supplied by the stationer?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2460. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see there are 504 folios at a penny?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; that is work for the week.

2461. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He makes that out in Mr. Michell's department, and he certifies that it is correct?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; Mr. Michell vouches that it is correct.

2462. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is 504 at 1*d.*, which is two guineas. Now let me see the entry; is it here?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, here it is. This is the rough day-book relating to this office.

2463. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then I see the office is charged three guineas for that?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; that is the ½*d.* a folio profit.

2464. *Mr. Greenwood.* What became of the other guinea?

Mr. Edmunds. The writing clerk gets two guineas and the stationer gets one guinea; he gets the half-penny per folio profit.

EIGHTH DAY.

26 June 1864.

2465. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who is that?

Mr. Ruscoe. The law stationer.

2466. *Mr. Greenwood.* Does it go partly into his pocket and partly into yours?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2467. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you pledge yourself deliberately that no portion of the guinea goes into your pocket, directly or indirectly?

Mr. Ruscoe. None whatever; I have nothing to do with it.

2468. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why should the stationer have it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because it is part of his business' profit.

2469. *Mr. Greenwood.* What has he to do with Mr. Walker?

Mr. Ruscoe. He employs Mr. Walker.

2470. *Mr. Edmunds.* Who is Mr. Walker? I don't know Mr. Walker?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is the general writer for the trade. If Mr. Ruscoe were to put out 504 folios, Mr. Walker would do that for two guineas, and Mr. Ruscoe would charge to his client three guineas.

2471. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is if he found the writer?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; it is all charged in the stationer's bill.

2472. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is all paid by the stationer?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2473. *Mr. Greenwood.* The writer is paid a penny, and the stationer charges three halfpence?

Mr. Edmunds. That is the trade of a law stationer.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Hindmarch says, why did you not employ them in the first instance. I apprehend if you did that you would not get the profit; they would charge the law stationer's price.

2474. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to tell me that these various writers would not be very glad to work in the office at the same price as the law stationer?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not think they would. I have not spoken to any one to ask them what is the custom.

2475. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I think if you pressed the matter you would find that you would easily be able to bring the writers into this office, and that they would say, "We would rather serve you at 1*d.* per "folio." There is a curious case here, which I think should be brought before you. It is the case of an extra clerk of 78*l.* a year, who was made a law stationer's writer at 130*l.* a year, and then a portion of that goes to the law stationer.

2476. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let us have him in.

The gentleman was sent for.

2477. *Mr. Edmunds.* Who vouches his word. I know nothing whatever of the law stationer's writers in any shape.

2478. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have the responsibility of the whole office, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; I hold the law stationer to be responsible for whom he sends in.

After a pause.

2479. *Mr. Greenwood.* We are going to ask some questions of the gentleman who is coming in that may perhaps prejudice him. Therefore we wish it to be understood that no man's position during this inquiry, or in consequenue of this inquiry, is to be altered, without the direction of the Commissioners?

Mr. Edmunds. Oh dear no. But this is an extraordinary statement.

2480. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If anything of that sort does happen I trust that it will be communicated to us.

Mr. Joseph Robert Morris here entered the room.

2481. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is your position now in the office, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris. Upon my word I can hardly say, sir.

2482. *Mr. Greenwood.* When were you first employed, directly or indirectly, in the Patent Office affairs?

Mr. Morris. In April 1859.

2483. *Mr. Greenwood.* When were you first employed, and through whose instrumentality? Just give us the exact way in which you came into the business of the office.

Mr. Morris. I was introduced by Mr. Woodcroft?

2484. *Mr. Greenwood.* As what?

Mr. Morris. As I understood, as an extra clerk.

Mr. Edmunds. There is no such designation.

2485. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you come under the roof to do the work here?

Mr. Morris. Yes.

2486. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you do?

Mr. Morris. I was employed in the library.

2487. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you do?

Mr. Morris. My principal duty was then to transcribe titles of books. We had a great many books in the office, and I had to prepare catalogues.

2488. *Mr. Greenwood.* How were you paid?

Mr. Morris. I was paid in the usual way that the extra clerks were paid. I was paid quarterly.

2489. *Mr. Greenwood.* How much?

Mr. Morris. 19*l.* 10*s.* per quarter at that time, which was the usual pay of the extra clerks.

2490. *Mr. Greenwood.* How long did that go on?

Mr. Morris. It went on for six months. At the end of the first three months I had notice to leave the office.

2491. *Mr. Greenwood.* From whom did you receive the notice?

Mr. Morris. From Mr. Woodcroft.

2492. *Mr. Greenwood.* And did you leave?

Mr. Morris. I did not.

2493. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not?

Mr. Morris. The notice was withdrawn two weeks afterwards. I received notice at the end of the first three months.

2494. *Mr. Greenwood.* And then two weeks afterwards it was withdrawn?

Mr. Morris. Yes.

2495. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you go on in the same business?

Mr. Morris. Yes, in the same manner.

2496. *Mr. Greenwood.* And at the same pay?

Mr. Morris. Yes, until the end of the second three months.

2497. *Mr. Greenwood.* And then what occurred?

Mr. Morris. I was told that I was to be employed in a temporary way, and that I was to be paid by the law stationer until my position was properly defined.

2498. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who told you this?

Mr. Morris. Mr. Atkinson, who is my immediate superior in the office, told me that I was to be employed in that manner. Although I got more money I was reduced in my position in the office. I was very materially reduced. I became to the world a law stationer's writer altogether, but I was really not a law stationer's writer.

2499. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you got better pay?

Mr. Morris. I got 50*s.* a week then, sir.

2500. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Instead of 30*s.* a week?

Mr. Morris. Instead of 30*s.* a week.

2501. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was paid by folios estimated in the usual way?

2502. *Mr. Ruscoe.* The law stationer never recognized you as a law writer?

Mr. Morris. No.

2503. *Mr. Edmunds.* It would be very convenient to let this question stand over until you come to the subject of the proceedings of 1859.

Mr. Woodcroft. It would be very convenient, no doubt, if the whole case was not gone into.

2504. *Mr. Morris.* I was to the world a law stationer's writer. The law stationer did not recognize me, nor did he make any pecuniary advantage in paying me. The law stationer has a certain advantage allowed by the Government. He did not receive that. He paid me for the office.

2505. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is all this drifting at, Mr. Woodcroft? Perhaps you will examine him yourself, for I do not see the purport of it?

2506. *Mr. Woodcroft.* What was the next change, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris. I have been employed in every room in the place, I think.

2507. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where have the public been wronged?

Mr. Woodcroft. By not putting him, like other gentlemen, on the staff.

2508. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How much per folio were you paid when you were paid?

Mr. Morris. Twopence a folio.

2509. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was estimated?

Mr. Morris. Yes.

2510. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who made that change?

Mr. Morris. I may say that it was a peculiar kind of work on which I was employed. I had to transcribe foreign titles. If I had been paid by folio only, perhaps I could have only earned 2*d.* an hour. I was therefore allowed to charge nine folios per hour at 2*d.* a folio. I might not do more than a folio per hour.

2511. *Mr. Greenwood.* You were a special constructive law writer?

Mr. Morris. I was not a law writer.

2512. *Mr. Greenwood.* Nor a law stationer?

Mr. Morris. Nor a law stationer.

2513. *Mr. Greenwood.* You were not paid by anything you did, but by what it was supposed you would do, namely, titles in foreign languages?

2514. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I understood that you wanted to know why they were employed?

2515. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I will see if I can get it out. Tell me, Mr. Morris, who made this change of taking you from a salary, and making you to be paid according to your work?

Mr. Morris. It was according to Mr. Edmunds' instructions, I believe.

2516. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who gave you the instructions?

Mr. Morris. I received the instructions from Mr. Woodcroft, who said he was directed by the Clerk of the Commissioners to say that I should not be wanted longer than the end of the quarter.

2517. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that notice was withdrawn, and instead of being on the staff you were paid by folio?

Mr. Morris. Yes.

2518. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who put you upon that?

Mr. Morris. Mr. Atkinson directed me to be paid by the law stationer. He said that he had seen Mr. Ruscoe, and arranged the rate at which I was to be paid.

2519. *Mr. Atkinson.* I received my instructions from Mr. Woodcroft. Mr. Woodcroft directed me to inform Mr. Morris that he was sorry that he could no longer retain him in that position; that he was directed by Mr. Edmunds to discharge him; and that if he was to remain he must be put upon the staff of law writers.

2520. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was he paid by the law stationer?

Mr. Atkinson. Yes; he charged his services at so many hours, and so much per folio.

2521. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did that put anything in the pocket of the law stationer?

Mr. Atkinson. No.

2522. *Mr. Greenwood.* I thought I understood you, Mr. Woodcroft,—I might be wrong, but I think I understood you to say that it was a person in the position of an extra clerk who was altered from that to a law stationer's clerk, and that in that way money was put into the pocket of the law stationer?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, I did not say that. You misunderstood me.

2523. *Mr. Greenwood.* I certainly so understood you.

Mr. Hindmarch. And so did I.

Mr. Woodcroft. I did not mean that.

2524. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You were paid 19*l.* 10*s.* a quarter?

Mr. Morris. Yes.

2525. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And after that you were paid 50*s.* a week?

Mr. Morris. Yes.

2526. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You were doing the same work at 50*s.* a week as you had been doing before at 30*s.* a week?

Mr. Morris. Yes, precisely the same, only that in one case I was on the establishment, and in the other case I was considered a law stationer's writer.

2527. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, according to that, Mr. Woodcroft's orders threw an additional burthen upon the office?

2528. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Woodcroft says that he had the orders from Mr. Edmunds.

2529. *Mr. Edmunds.* Here is my report to the Treasury, dealing with Mr. Morris' case.

(Mr. Edmunds read an extract from his report.)

2530. *Mr. Edmunds.* This is to be proved hereafter. It is one of the subjects of enquiry. His pay was not supplied by the stationer, but by Mr. Woodcroft. There is no imputation on either of them, but it was a mere irregularity.

2531. *Mr. Greenwood.* Throwing an additional burthen on the public.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. It was thrust on the stationer's bills. It was not paid by me, but paid by the stationer. Mr. Colliman is in the same position. The stationer paid these gentlemen at the rate of 136*l.* per annum, for the reason that he did not supply that. He made no profit upon them.

2532. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you or did you not give Mr. Woodcroft directions to make that alteration?

Mr. Edmunds. No; never to put any one on the stationer's staff. On the contrary, my directions were that no man should come into the office except through the stationer.

2533. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Woodcroft ought to explain why he has made that alteration, and thrown such a burthen on the public?

Mr. Morris. It was against Mr. Woodcroft's wish.

2534. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Mr. Morris objected sorely?

2535. *Mr. Edmunds.* Will you let me go on with my report?

(Mr. Edmunds read a further extract from his report.)

2536. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What do you mean by "when an opportunity occurs." The gentleman is employed. How came he to be transferred from one to the other?

Mr. Edmunds. In this report to the Treasury I proposed that the Treasury should do that, and that he should be properly placed on the list of extra clerks.

2537. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Large duties were thrown on this office. We never could get Mr. Edmunds to assist us in getting proper parties. With regard to the letter from Mr. Newton, to which Mr. Edmunds referred yesterday, he said that Mr. Newton never

EIGHTH DAY.

26 June 1864.

saw the note. Now I have present the clerk of Mr. Newton. Mr. Edmunds said that Mr. Newton's clerk took the letter. I will therefore ask him.

2538. *To Mr.* . Who took that note ?

Mr. . I did.

2539. *Mr. Woodcroft.* To whom did you deliver it ?

Mr. . I delivered it to Mr. Newton's son, and he delivered it to his father.

2540. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Did you see him deliver it ?

Mr. . He told me that he had.

2541. *Mr. Woodcroft.* There are two Mr. Newtons ?

2542. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is all "fringe."

2543. *Mr. Greenwood.* We wish you for a moment to allow Mr. Edmunds to remain with us alone ; and if, while you are out of the room, in our judgment anything that passes should make it necessary, in consideration of fair dealing to you, to call you in, we shall do so.

The parties all left the room, except Mr. Edmunds.

2544. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, Mr. Edmunds, I merely want to say this to you ; Mr. Hindmarch and I cannot have any secrets with you ; if you desire to make any statement in the absence of these persons who have been attending here you must do it upon your own judgment and discretion ; but I must repeat what I have just said, that if we think, in our judgment, it is fair to them that what you are going to state should be heard by them, we shall acquaint them with the purport of your statement.

Mr. Edmunds. What I wish to say to you is in reference to no other person except myself, and I only wish to say two or three words to you, but I wish that to be said in the absence of the short-hand writer.

2545. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not think that we ought to do that. I have great reliance on Mr. Snell's discretion, and am quite sure that if it is a thing that ought not to be communicated he will not do so to anyone.

Mr. Edmunds. I have nothing to say but that I have foolishly and absurdly allowed this sum of money to accumulate and go on in this way. I have no doubt done so, and I must admit it all. It was done with no wrong intention ; but at last, being afraid of the accumulation, I did not pay it over.

2546. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the sum payable to the Consolidated Fund ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I shall pay over the whole of it to-morrow. I have allowed it to accummulate there too long.

2547. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what way do you propose to do so ?

Mr. Edmunds. To pay it to the Exchequer.

2548. *Mr. Greenwood.* How ? Explain ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know why there should be any explanation, but just to pay it over.

2549. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we shall require to have a great deal of explanation about a great number of sums that have appeared on the face of that account. They have been transferred from time to time to your private account ; and perhaps one would not have felt inclined, after a long period, to ask you to account for every particular sum, but we cannot do our duty, seeing that you have kept the remainder practically in the private account, and that if it had not been for this inquiry that sum of 4,800*l.* would no doubt have fallen to your family.

2550. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There may be a great deal more than that.

2551. *Mr. Greenwood.* All those sums to the private account would have to be added.

2552. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Because you see there is the sum payable to the Consolidated Fund for more than 10 years.

2553. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is in the balance.

2554. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No ; that does not show the total sums payable to the Consolidated Fund, which are far more than 4,800*l.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. There is something more.

2555. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes ; there must be considerably more, because the payments to the private account would make the balance very much more than that of course. It would be an enormous deal more. That 4,800*l.* does not necessarily exhaust the amount due to the fund. That depends entirely on how far the private account has been credited. What Mr. Edmunds may do with regard to the payments into the Exchequer I do not know. I do not know that we have anything to do with that, and I do not know that we can say anything about it.

2556. *Mr. Greenwood.* No ; if you do it, Mr. Edmunds, you must do it upon your own judgment, and tell it to us afterwards as a fact.

2557. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is not for us to form a judgment upon that.

2558. *Mr. Edmunds.* You are to report upon this as upon everything else ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, exactly, on everything. We come to no judgment upon it.

2559. *Mr. Edmunds.* After you have finished this particular inquiry, what line of inquiry do you propose to take ?

Mr. Hindmarch. We hardly know.

2560. *Mr. Edmunds.* Because there are several points. There is this great subject of the abridgment of the payments.

2561. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are a great many subjects I see which we shall have to consider, because things are coming out continually that we never dreamt of finding in this sort of way, and these things are ten times more important than any little irregularities in attendance or things of that sort.

2562. *Mr. Edmunds.* This abridgment case is a case of the misappropriation of monies.

2563. *Mr. Greenwood.* Unconnected with these matters ?

Mr. Edmunds. Except that they are money payments. I make payments, and money has been taken from the gentlemen.

2564. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it has not been disallowed to you ?

2565. *Mr. Edmunds.* Nothing can be more absurd than Mr. Woodcroft raising this question as to Mr. Morris, because he is one among six or eight clerks.

Mr. Greenwood. We need hardly pay attention to such things in the midst of much more weighty affairs.

Adjourned sine die.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

NINTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Saturday, 2d July 1864.

2566. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe, I should like to have the book preceding this Patent Office Account of 1842.

(*Mr Ruscoe left the room to get the book.*)

2567. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Edmunds, I hold in my hand a statement in explanation of the delay in carrying to account a sum of 749*l.*, paid by Mr. Woodcroft. It is signed by you, and is dated the 28th of January 1863, and I find this passage at page 3, "The several orders for money issued to "me by the Treasury on account of incidental ex- "penses, &c." (read down to the words) "and passed "through the Union Bank of London in Chancery "Lane." None of these sums were passed through Coutts's, were they?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know.

2568. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just look at that if you please (*handing document to Mr. Edmunds to examine it*), that was your considered statement, was it not made to the four commissioners after all that inquiry?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2569. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that accurate?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say without looking at the account.

2570. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you make that statement without looking at the account?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt; but I cannot at this moment say. I think it is correct that I did, for several years past, pass over the Treasury money at once to Mr. Ruscoe.

2571. *Mr. Greenwood.* Were you ever in the habit of paying it into Coutts's bank?

Mr. Edmunds. I had been previously.

2572. *Mr. Greenwood.* Up to what time?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say without looking at the books and accounts.

2573. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now look at this book, at the item under date "July 19th 1858." Was that a sum received from the Treasury?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt.

2574. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is a sum of 3,796*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Was that a sum received from the Treasury?

Mr. Edmunds. 3,796*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Yes, I should think so. No doubt that was in July 1858. That is three years before 1861. That appears to be the last.

2575. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, May 17th 1861, 749*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Can you tell us what that is?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot, by looking at this.

2576. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But have you any doubt whether it was from the Treasury or not?

Mr. Edmunds. No; that is not the Treasury.

2577. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was money belonging to the public?

Mr. Edmunds. That was the same. The last sum received from the Treasury and passed through this account was July 1858, apparently from this, so far as I can judge. I cannot go so far back and say exactly.

2578. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell what this means:—February 1863. Received of your account, 1,450*l.* What does that mean?

Mr. Edmunds. That was passed from another account to this.

2579. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you explain what that means, "from another account to this." What is it?

Mr. Edmunds. It is not money received from the Treasury.

2580. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us what it is put into the Public account for?

Mr. Edmunds. It was to make up the balances to enable me to pay over the balances.

2581. *Mr. Greenwood.* You must explain that, if you please, "to make up the balances." Was it paid by cheque?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2582. *Mr. Greenwood.* Drawn by yourself?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2583. *Mr. Greenwood.* On what account.

Mr. Edmunds. On another account.

2584. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where?

Mr. Edmunds. At Coutts's.

2585. *Mr. Greenwood.* Private or public?

Mr. Edmunds. Private account.

2586. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you put it there?

No Answer. (After a pause).

2587. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want you to explain why 1,450*l.* of your own money should be paid into the credit of the Patent Office account.

Mr. Edmunds. I really cannot explain without going through the whole of the accounts.

2588. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a very short time ago, and it is a large sum of money?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2589. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say that you did it to complete the balances?

Mr. Hindmarch. No, to enable him to pay over the balances, but there has been no subsequent payment of any consequence. The sums of 47*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* and 30*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* are the only two sums paid since.

2590. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will Mr. Ruscoe be able to assist you?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2591. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then Mr. Edmunds, if you please, just try to explain the meaning of that. Explain why your own money is put there and nothing done with it?

Mr. Hindmarch. So recently as February 1863?

Mr. Greenwood. You see that you have paid 117*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* to the Accountant-General, but that is obviously out of the money just paid by Mr. Ruscoe of 579*l.* 11*s*?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2592. *Mr. Greenwood.* You afterwards paid to Mr. Ruscoe the sum of 30*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*?

Mr. Hindmarch. And that is also out of another account?

Mr. Edmunds. You must really allow me to go through the whole of this book and the whole of the accounts.

NINTH DAY.
2 July 1864.

2593. *Mr. Greenwood.* We are most particularly desirous that you should do so. Nothing could be more satisfactory?

Mr. Edmunds. But I cannot do that until I get the whole, and I will make my answer in writing. I have not had this book, and you must give me some time to enable me to do it. I must get the whole of the accounts from Coutts's and get all the cheques?

2594. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is not all the account there?

Mr. Edmunds. I mean that I must get all the cheques from Coutts's, and I must make a statement and show the whole thing clearly.

2595. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you not get your cheques from time to time?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but they are somewhere, and I have not seen them.

2596. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Because the usual course is to send in the cheques at the end of the year, and up to the end of 1863 according to this account, there would be only one cheque that they have, and that you have not got if they pursue the usual course.

Mr. Edmunds. I have got them somewhere, or Coutts's have got them somewhere, either one or the other is the case, and if you will allow me I will take this away, and within a short time I will produce all the cheques and payments.

2597. *Mr. Greenwood.* I think as that is a public book you must allow us to keep that at present.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, I must have a copy of it.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, we have had a copy made for you, so that you should not be delayed.

2598. *Mr. Greenwood.* You state that that is your private money, but when you put it there did you put it there as public money, as money due to the public for the purpose of paying balances due by you to the public? Is that so, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. You must allow me time to write the explanation.

2599. *Mr. Greenwood.* But why not give your answer now?

Mr. Hindmarch. Do you mean that we must allow you time to write your explanation, because you cannot do it now, or because you decline to give it now?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot until I have gone through all these.

2600. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say that you have no sort of memory, no remembrance whatever as to paying that sum into that account, or as to the reason for having done so?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I do not mean to say so, it is not a question of memory.

2601. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You do remember it?

Mr. Edmunds. I claim a right to write a statement for the whole account from the beginning, and to produce all the vouchers.

2602. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You do remember, but you claim a right to give your answer in writing?

Mr. Greenwood. Do you remember why you paid it in?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I do.

2603. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it correct upon consideration that you paid it in to enable you to pay the balances?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2604. *Mr. Greenwood.* What balances?

Mr. Edmunds. The balances due to the Exchequer which I stated before.

2605. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was that preceding item of 101*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* by Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Hindmarch. We had that the other day. Mr. Ruscoe gave that sum.

2606. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was the proceeds of the fees received in the Patent Office proper, and 9*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* was the sum.

Mr. Hindmarch. Here it is, you see.

Mr. Edmunds. There are a great many payments to Mr. Ruscoe which I must have the opportunity of getting the cheques for.

2607. *Mr. Greenwood.* Certainly.

Mr. Edmunds. And I propose to make a written statement upon this.

2608. *Mr. Geenwood.* There can be no objection to that. Now there is paid by Mr. Ruscoe 130*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. I do not like to answer questions upon recollection.

2609. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is what one is obliged to do through life. If you do not recollect say so; but if you do recollect you ought not to have any objection to tell.

Mr. Edmunds. I think if I put in this account the fair thing would be to question me upon it.

2610. *Mr. Greenwood.* Certainly, we will do that with pleasure.

Mr. Edmunds. I wish that inquiry then postponed until I am able to do so.

2611. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see this 130*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, if you will have the kindness to look at that in that book I should feel obliged.

Mr. Hindmarch. We went through all these.

2612. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is the item of May the 25th, 130*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. I must set that out if you will permit me. I will set out every one of them.

2613. *Mr. Greenwood.* 85*l.* 18*s.* is the sum received from Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but I will answer no question upon any of these.

2614. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there is 3,796*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. Well I have no doubt whatever that that is the sum of money received from the Treasury. Here it is on both sides; that would be the half-year.

2615. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have seen this book, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I have not. I shall work with that book and with Mr. Ruscoe when I go through it.

2616. *Mr. Greenwood.* Here is an item in June 1864, "By $\frac{5}{8}$Druce & Co. 196*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*" Can you tell me what that is?

Mr. Edmunds. No; I do not know the name "Druce." It looks very like something which has got into a wrong account. It is a receipt; there is nothing to correspond with it. I do not know the name at all. There is no dealing in this office with Druce & Co.; and besides, it would not be entered in that way if it were so. It is very likely something that has got in wrongly. I can only deal with it by finding the cheque.

2617. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But is it not a very extraordinary thing that such a sum of money as 196*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* should by accident get into a wrong account?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not say that it is wrong, but I say it looks like it.

2618. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you seem to think it possible?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, because I cannot remember the name; but if I get the cheques I may be able to tell.

2619. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You cannot have the cheque.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but I shall be able to investigate it when I go through the accounts with Mr. Ruscoe.

2620. *Mr. Greenwood.* Druce & Co. would be the persons who gave the cheque, and they would have the cheque.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know what it is at all.

2621. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot tell what it means?

Mr. Edmunds. No; and here is another "170*l.* 9*s.* by Letters," I do not know what that means. I cannot tell; but all these will be found out on investigation.

2622. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you just take a piece of paper and make a memorandum of it.

2623. *Mr. Edmunds.* But I understand that you are to give me a copy of this book. Am I to have this or a copy ?

Mr. Greenwood. No; here is one that you may keep, it is an exact transcript and almost a fac simile (*handing same to Mr. Edmunds*).

(*Mr. Ruscoe returned with a book.*)

2624. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I have no abstract; here is the detailed account. This is the Consolidated Fund; this is the Fee Fund; that is the Sealer's Account; that is the Hanaper Account, and that is the Deputy Seal Account.

2625. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It would be very useful when you have time if you would bring the detailed account.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have a prior book to this.

2626. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You know it by the amounts of course ?

2627. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you another book corresponding with this ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; I have not an abstract of the account.

2628. *Mr. Greenwood.* You gave us this first, and we had considerable difficulty in getting that. You had to hunt about for it for some time. Have you a book corresponding to that earlier than that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; the accounts would be very small in 1852.

2629. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you state deliberately that there is not, and never has been, a book corresponding to that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, there is the book.

2630. *Mr. Greenwood.* There never has been one previous ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

2631. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very good; that you must stand by. You say, "No, never." I find here the cheque which you showed us the other day, dated 8th August 1853, with "Return of Advances for Stamps" and so on to Coutts & Co.; did you pay that in to Coutts's ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2632. *Mr. Greenwood.* To the private account, or to the Patent Office Account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. To the private account of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it went to the private account.

2633. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think you did not produce your private account to show that entry, did you ?

Mr. Edmunds. No; but I can do it if you think proper.

2634. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is a thing that I and Mr. Hindmarch have not the least curiosity or inquisitiveness about, and it is a thing that we can only ask you to produce entirely as a volunteer.

Mr. Hindmarch. We cannot call upon you to do it unless you think fit.

2635. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you help us to these two items ? We have gone through a good many of them, but this—one does not quite understand, "Druce and Co., June 14th, 196*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*" Can you say what that means, Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know any one named Druce.

2636. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are called Briscoe sometimes. Therefore it may be a similar misnomer. Can you tell by the form of the entry or the amount ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; nor could I tell what "By Letters" means. I could identify every one of these sums by my uncle's cheques if they are paid in by cheques. I have got my uncle's cheque books.

2637. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you got your uncle's cheque books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes, all his pass books and his cheques.

2638. *Mr. Greenwood.* As far as that goes we do not yet know that that was paid in by your uncle.

Mr. Ruscoe. You mean "Druce & Co ?"

Mr. Greenwood. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, certainly not. I know nothing about Druce & Co.

2639. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here are sums in 1855 which we should like explained. What should you say that that one for instance "1,655*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*" refers to ?

Mr Greenwood. That certainly is money received from the Treasury ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No doubt it is.

2640. *Mr. Hindmarch.* "March 18" would be the same ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that would be the quarter's account.

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt that in going through the cheques, and getting the bankers' cheques, and working with Mr. Ruscoe, all these things will be explained.

2641. *Mr. Greenwood.* But we want to get them if we can ourselves. We have been a very long time about it.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but if you give me time I shall be able to do it.

2642. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us what that 85*l.* 18*s.* is ?

Mr. Edmunds. What date is it ?

2643. *Mr. Greenwood.* May 1859. It is "by Mr. Ruscoe, 85*l.* 18*s.*"

Mr. Ruscoe. It would assist you very much if you let me go through it.

2644. *Mr. Greenwood.* Look at that if you please Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. I though all these things were gone through before ?

2645. *Mr. Greenwood.* But we want to go backwards if we can. "By Mr. Ruscoe 156*l.* 9*s.* on the 10th of March 1858." What should you say that is ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Very likely that would be discount. It would come to nearly that sum, that is for the year 1857; that is discount on stamps for 1857.

2646. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that correct Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell.

2647. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just look at it if you please.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is in your bankers' book, and there cannot be a doubt about it.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes.

2648. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is correct then.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt.

2649. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then when did you pay that Mr. Ruscoe. I think there is a date there; it is put down as December 31st, when did you pay it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is a memorandum "156*l.* 9*s.*, 10th March 1858," paid the "amount to the account at Coutts's."

2650. *Mr. Greenwood.* How came the public to to have credit for it, because that is the Patent Office account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot tell you that. All the sums I paid to Mr. Edmunds I paid to his private account.

2651. *Mr. Greenwood.* Am I to put it down that you cannot tell ?

Mr. Edmunds. It must be an error of the bankers, I think.

2652. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Is that in his private account ?

Mr. Hindmarch. No.

2653. *Mr Greenwood.* We must deal with things as we find them. We find that credited to the public.

2654. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you know whether you took that to the bank yourself, or whether Mr. Edmunds took it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; I generally send it by one of the clerks in the office.

2655. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you sometimes give it to Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; I do not think I ever did such a thing. I always paid it into the bank, or sent it by a messenger.

2656. *Mr. Greenwood.* You think that is an error ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, it is drawn out again. It is passed back. It is gone in error, to the wrong account you see.

2657. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That ear-marks it at once.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I always paid it to private account.

2658. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You would send it by one of the clerks and they put it to the wrong account and Mr. Edmunds put it to the right accuunt.

Mr. Ruscoe. Very likely Coutts's did so.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, very likely ; the cheques will show ; it must have been done by cheque.

2659. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now the next item is February 5th, 4,996*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, that is Treasury money. I believe I have the documents here.

Mr. Edmunds. Here it is on both sides.

2660. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is Treasury money.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt it is.

2661. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we will go on to the next item : "By receipt to the paymaster-general 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*"

Mr. Edmunds. That is on both sides you see.

2662. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but still I should like to know what it is.

Mr. Ruscoe. Very likely it is for the Museum account.

2663. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would it be paid out to you to disburse it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2664. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that the course ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That was generally the course.

2665. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you believe that to be the Museum account Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. It may be, I cannot say.

Mr. Ruscoe. I can get the Museum account.

Mr. Greenwood. I think it would be worth while.

(*Mr. Ruscoe left the room.*)

2666. *Mr. Edmunds.* I can go through the whole of these accounts with Mr. Ruscoe and the bankers' account, and I have no doubt that it will be made clear enough ; but I cannot possibly give answers to questions just pouncing upon a particular sum.

2667. *Mr. Greenwood.* We do not want you to do that. If you do recollect you can tell us.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot recollect any of them. I only infer. I have no doubt whatever it is Treasury money.

2668. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see I have here the papers which you send in to the Treasury.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2669. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot have a better thing than that to refresh your memory with, so that we can get on to a certain degree.

Mr. Edmunds. At the close of the half year when I sent in the account I wrote a requisition upon the Treasury for a certain sum of money to enable me to pay bills set out in that particular account, that was the usual course of proceeding.

2670. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have been looking through these accounts, and I must say that the Treasury audit was more complete than I thought.

(*Mr. Ruscoe returned.*)

2671. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I have found that item, 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

2672. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is it then ?

Mr. Ruscoe. This is the Museum account (*producing book*) it may possibly assist you further.

2673. *Mr. Greenwood.* 18th of January 1857, "By receipt to paymaster-general 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* by "Ruscoe." That is on receipt from the Treasury ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it is a receipt from the Treasury.

2674. *Mr. Greenwood.* For the Museum ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2675. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now would you have the kindness to look at this Mr. Edmunds (handing the Museum account to him).

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I have no doubt about it.

2676. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is correct ?

Mr. Edmunds. I suppose it is. I have no doubt it is.

2677. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now look at the next preceeding amount "3,405*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*" I think I have the papers here and that you will see is Treasury money.

2678. *Mr. Edmunds.* What is the date ?

Mr. Greenwood. August the 1st 1857. "3,405*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*"

2679. *Mr. Edmunds.* You will find that on the other side.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is money issued from the Treasury.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2680. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very good. Now what is the next amount going backwards 516*l.* 9*s.* on the 4th of May 1857 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably one of those books would explain that.

2681. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would this book (*referring to Patent Office Account Book*) ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, here it is (*pointing out item*).

2682. *Mr. Greenwood.* Show it to Mr. Edmunds —that is the Patent Office Account ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2683. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next is Treasury money, "2,445*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*"

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2684. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next is May 7th, 1856, 287*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Ruscoe. That is this account.

2685. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just show it to Mr. Edmunds.

(Mr. Ruscoe handed it to Mr. Edmunds.)

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2686. *Mr. Greenwood.* Patent Office fees, that is (*to Mr. Edmunds*).

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt.

2687. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next is 733*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* March 18th, 1856 ; that is also money from the Treasury ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes ; there is a corresponding entry of the exact sum.

2688. *Mr. Greenwood.* August 11th, 1855, 1,565*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, that is balanced on the other side.

2689. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is money from the Treasury ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2690. *Mr. Greenwood.* "May 24th, 1855, 500*l.*," what is that ?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know.

2691. *Mr. Greenwood.* The bankers' say, "we receive on that day for the Patent Office Account, 500*l.*"

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not think the bankers say that, do they ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, they do.

2692. *Mr. Edmunds.* That can only be explained by finding the cheque ?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, unless you can recollect it at this moment.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot recollect it ; it is in 1855.

2693. *Mr. Greenwood.* You might do so ; you see by a little investigation we have found out several amounts. It means that it is paid in by somebody for the credit of that account.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot assist you there at this moment.

2694. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think you cannot by any recollection get at it?

Mr. Edmunds. A full investigation of the accounts, and looking at my private accounts and other accounts, (for I have several at Coutts's) I have no doubt will show what it is.

2695. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is 500*l.* received by Coutts's. Then at present we have three items which you will perhaps be kind enough to recollect as requiring explanation.

Mr. Hindmarch. You have already marked 2, I think?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2696. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now we will go on. May 1st, Mr. Ruscoe, 166*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, what is that?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is Patent Office fees; 108*l.* of that goes to the Consolidated Fund, and the rest to the Fee Fund.

2697. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that right, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt.

2698. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* I have marked as Treasury money, having compared it with the paper; is that so?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I suppose it is a receipt; no doubt it is.

2699. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have a requisition for it here, if you entertain the least doubt about it.

Mr. Hindmarch. That is February 20th, and on February 20th there is 1,399*l.* handed over to Mr. Ruscoe, showing clearly that it is so.

Mr. Edmunds. On the 20th February 1855 I received 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

2700. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have no doubt about that?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I suppose it is quite correct.

2701. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, February 2d 1855, "Received from Ruscoe, 635*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*"

Mr. Edmunds. It appears not to be Mr Ruscoe, but received.

2702. *Mr. Greenwood.* One cannot tell.

Mr. Hindmarch. It is not marked.

Mr. Ruscoe. The pass book would show it.

2703. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you the pass book here?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be my uncle's pass book.

2704. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Where is it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Just on the other side of the court.

2705. *Mr. Greenwood.* Cannot you recollect that at all Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No, not in the least.

2706. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I will put that down for explanation in the future. Next to that is August 11th 1854, 375*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and you will find a corresponding entry for that.

2707. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is that?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell, but you find a corresponding entry on the other side.

2708. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but there are a great number of that kind.

Mr. Edmunds. It is a sum of money that has got in wrong, but I cannot say what. I conceive it is so, because I find on the other side the same amount.

2709. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but you find these large sums of Treasury money on the other side paid out to Mr Ruscoe, that would be your general rule and applied to a great many things.

Mr. Edmunds. If you look here—

2710. *Mr. Greenwood.* But I want at present the 375*l.* explained. Can you give us any account at all of it?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot.

2711. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, be good enough to make a note of it.

Mr. Edmunds. I find 375*l.* paid in on August 11th 1854, and on November 8th of the same year there is 375*l.* paid out.

2712. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, paid out to your account.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2713. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see that; can you tell us what that money is?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot.

2714. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think you will be able to do so?

Mr. Edmunds. Oh yes, it is very clear in my mind what it is. It is a sum of money that has got wrongly in there.

2715. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you call that very clear?

Mr. Edmunds. To my mind it is.

2716. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can tell us what it is then. We want to know what that consists of.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say from this book.

2717. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not press you the least in the world, but you can find out.

Mr. Edmunds. There is not the least doubt of that; you do not discover it Mr. Ruscoe, do you?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is 375*l.* there, but I do not know what it is.

2718. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say then Mr. Edmunds with regard to that "I have no doubt whatever that I shall find out," "not the least doubt that I can discover what this consists of." That is what you say Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2719. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you mark it if you please?

Mr. Edmunds. I have done so.

2720. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now then the "3d of July 1854, 3,000*l.*," that is a large sum, can you tell us what that was? what it consists of?

Mr. Ruscoe. What is the date of it?

2721. *Mr. Greenwood.* 3d of July 1854.

Mr. Edmunds. The date shows what it is, it is for the half year.

Mr. Ruscoe. "1854, Cash from the Treasury 3,000*l.*"

2722. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is so, is it, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2723. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very good. Now "by Mr. Roscoe 240*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*;" is that Patent Office fees, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2724. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is on April 12th 1854; now here is another, we need not go very much further back, only we are trying to make what progress we can and by no means pressing upon you beyond your memory.

Mr. Edmunds. As I can go through the whole of these accounts, if I have time allowed, I would much prefer not speaking from memory about them, because I may say things that are not true.

2725. *Mr. Greenwood.* But every one of these accounts are almost vouched.

Mr. Edmunds. There is a sum of 375*l.* as far back as 1854. That is 10 years ago about which you ask me for explanation.

2726. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is not to be supposed that you can recollect everything; I am not making the slightest observation upon that; now "by order of Paget & Co. 853*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*," that is on August 16th 1853.

Mr. Edmunds. Was it not about that time, Mr. Roscoe, that fees were passed over from Edinburgh and Dublin? We must find the account of 1853.

2727. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were there sums received from Edinburgh or Dublin?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is from Ireland.

NINTH DAY.
2 July 1864.

2728. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Fees received and transmitted to Mr. Edmunds by the late Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal on Letters Patent for Inventions sealed in Ireland under the provisions of the 53d Section of the Act." That is a good starting point. Look at that, Mr. Edmunds, and tell me is that correct?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; and there you see it is discharged.

2729. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the 53rd Section of the Patent Law Amendment Act.

2730. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, now we have got back to that first great break. It is more puzzling to the recollection because of its antiquity, therefore we had better stop at that at present.

2731. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What was the Act which substituted stamps for plain copies?

Mr. Ruscoe. The 16th and 17th Victoria. Do you mean for the sale of printed matter? because I do not think there was an Act passed for that.

2732. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; I mean the Act about 2*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* stamps.

Mr. Ruscoe. The stamps for specifications.

2733. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There was an Act of Parliament with respect to that.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think not.

Mr. Edmunds. No, it is in the Schedule to the second Act.

Mr. Hindmarch. However, we will talk of that by-and-by.

2734. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, beginning at the place where we left off, and going to the other side, there is, July 7th 1853, "Paid B. Woodcroft, 2,000*l.* odd."

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Woodcroft explained that the other day.

Mr. Edmunds. It was for salary.

Mr. Atkinson. Yes; it was for salary.

Mr. Edmunds. At the first outbreak of this business, there was no Parliamentary grant, and I was directed by the Treasury to pay salaries up to a certain point.

2735. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very well; "J. Robinson, 11th July 1853, 651*l.*" What is that?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is the clerk to the Attorney-General of Ireland. I suppose it is for his fees.

2736. *Mr. Greenwood.* "To J. Whiteside, 390*l.* 12*s.*"

Mr. Ruscoe. That is for fees.

2737. *Mr. Greenwood.* "19th July, to your account, 136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*" What is that?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot account for that. It is an odd sum. It must have been paid for something particularly.

Mr. Ruscoe. There is no item here of that amount?

Mr. Edmunds. It looks very like discount.

2738. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it is paid out.

Mr. Edmunds. It is paid to my private account.

2739. *Mr. Greenwood.* But this is the public account.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but it is paid to my private account, and, of course, I cannot account for that. It is some matter to be inquired into.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot account for it.

2740. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then that is to be explained. Have you marked that 136*l.*, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; it is very clear what it is, it will be easily found out.

2741. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "August 12th 1853, the Right Hon. J. Napier."

Mr. Edmunds. He was the Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is for fees on patents.

2742. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Goodbody, 109*l.* 19*s.*"; what is that?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is the purse-bearer.

2743. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is paid to the Lord Chancellor's purse-bearer?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2744. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How came that to be paid out of this account?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be for patent fees.

2745. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not see a corresponding item on the other side out of which it could be paid. It could not come out of the 853*l.* opposite.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, that is to be investigated.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not think that that could be, because I have always had the payment of the fees to Mr. Goodbody.

Mr. Edmunds. It is an odd sum.

2746. *Mr. Greenwood.* It must have been paid by Mr. Edmunds' cheque, in favour of Goodbody, or you, for that purpose.

2747. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But there is nothing here out of which it could be paid.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Goodbody is the purse-bearer.

2748. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would that be the amount due to him?

Mr. Hindmarch. Cannot you tell by reference to the date, August 17th 1853? It would be the first half of the year 1853.

Mr. Ruscoe. These would be his fees for the first half year. I dare say they would amount to that. They are fees upon the remaining patents for inventions.

2749. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Give me the sums?

Mr. Ruscoe. January 57*l.* 18*s.*, February 12*l.* 6*s.*, March 18*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

2750. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Those three sums come to 88*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and this sum is more than that, it is 109*l.* 19*s.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Well then, 85*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* would be the fees for the quarter's account.

2751. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is it the half year's fees?

Mr. Ruscoe. The next quarter would be only 14*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, because the patents ceased then.

2752. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, that would only make it 102*l.* 7*s.* What is the next quarter?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be the quarter ending 30th September 1853, and his fees for that quarter would be 25*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

2753. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That would make 127*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and that would be too much. What is the July amount?

Mr. Ruscoe. 7*l.* 5*s.*

2754. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, adding that to it would make 109*l.* 12*s.* It is evidently an account of fees, but the question is, why did it come out of that account. And you know nothing of that, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2755. *Mr. Greenwood.* How ought it to have gone?

Mr. Ruscoe. It ought to have gone direct to Mr. Goodbody.

2756. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you pay it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I can ascertain the fact.

2757. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you been in the habit of paying the fees to the purse-bearer?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, 11 years back.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it is 11 years back. Is it to George Goodbody or Mr. William Goodbody?

2758. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is Mr. William Goodbody.

Mr. Ruscoe. He is the Lord Chancellor's purse-bearer.

2759. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now we come to the following day, August 18th, to your account, 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* Can you make out what that is?

Mr. Hindmarch. Do you think you can readily find your pass book to give us any information?

Mr. Ruscoe. I can do so.

2760. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not now, but by Monday.

Mr. Ruscoe. I will try.

2761. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now what is this 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*?

Mr. Edmunds. That is a sum I cannot explain.

2762. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You did not bring your private pass book with you, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2763. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you had that in your hand you might be able to give an explanation of it ?

2764. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you account for that, Mr. Ruscoe : 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* transferred from the public account to the private account of Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

2765. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot indeed.

2766. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, the next item is two days afterwards, "20th of August, to your account 204*l.*" Can you account for that, Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

2767. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No. These are large sums, and they will have to be accounted for undoubtedly.

2768. *Mr. Greenwood.* Of course, passing from the public account to the private account, we must have a discharge of that. Now, "23d August, to Mr. Ruscoe 500*l.*" That was, I believe, the advances ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, to provide the stamps. Perhaps you will allow me to make an observation upon that.

2769. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the advance, you say, for the purchase of the stamps on which the discount was to be taken ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2770. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that so, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2771. *Mr. Ruscoe.* When you were on that inquiry before, Mr. Greenwood, I think I made an error with reference to that in saying that it came out of Mr. Edmunds' private account, because I find that it did not. I thought it did, because I paid the money back into his private account.

2772. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you say that you now find it did not ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2773. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you say that by reason of that entry ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly.

2774. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the only ground on which you now make that correction ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so. I take the bankers' book as a refresher to my memory.

2775. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You did not know at the time that that was so ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly not.

2776. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "W. M'Dougall 225*l.* 15*s.*" ?

Mr. Ruscoe. What is the date ?

Mr. Edmunds. 27th August 1853.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the clerk of the Attorney-General for Ireland, "by order of the Treasury, 225*l.* 15*s.*"

2777. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, that explains it. You see we really do make great progress. Now, "Johnston, 63*l.* 5*s.*" What is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is one of the clerks to the Attorney-General for Ireland.

2778. *Mr. Greenwood.* He is clerk to one of the law officers for Irelaed. You have it down there ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2779. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "T. Ruscoe, 685*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*" on October 5th. What is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is a payment.

2780. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, a payment to you. Did you receive that money ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not see that I have.

2781. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a large sum of money.

Mr. Edmunds. It must have been paid for some specific purpose, or to pay more than one thing. I must have sent it up from the country.

2782. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you had it sent up to you, Mr. Ruscoe, it would be in your pass book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so.

2783. *Mr. Greenwood.* Shall I say "At present I have no recollection of receiving that money and cannot account for it ?"

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, at present.

Mr. Edmunds. The cheques will explain that.

2784. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you give any account of it, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot at this moment. I have no doubt that it will be found that I being in the country at that time, on October 5th, far away North, I might have sent up a cheque for some specific purpose, for some certain payments ; but that is to be found out.

2785. *Mr. Greenwood.* It ought to be entered however it is. Now November 11th, 1859, paid to your account 145*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. That looks very much like discount, but I cannot explain it now.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no doubt it is discount. It is about the amount that would be discount.

2786. *Mr. Greenwood.* But ought not that to have come out of the Union Bank ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a payment in, is it not ?

Mr. Hindmarch. No ; it is a payment out.

2787. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is taken out of the public money in the Patent Office Account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Then he has transferred it from his private account ?

Mr. Greenwood. No ; there is no such sum paid in.

2788. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In 1853 Mr. Ruscoe does not appear to have paid anything in except that sum of 554*l.* Mr. Ruscoe paid in two sums, 3,300*l.* and 554*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. And 4,857*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Greenwood. Yes; therefore perhaps it would be worth while to make a break there.

2789. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You cannot carry that on.

Mr. Greenwood. No, you cannot account for that 145*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; that is the amount we are now upon ; it is on November 11th, 1853 to your account, and is paid out of the Patent Office Account evidently not for the purpose of redressing an error of that amount, because it ought to have been on the other side if it were so.

Mr. Edmunds. It must have been included in some larger sum.

2790. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you mark that to be explained ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes ; I have marked that to be got at.

2791. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you say "I cannot explain this" Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2792. *Mr. Greenwood.* And may I say, "Nor can I" Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2793. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "to Ruscoe 1,848*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*" What did you get that for ? that is in 1854, and it is a large sum.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not find a corresponding sum in April 1854.

2794. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you know anything of that Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is the half year ending June.

2795. *Mr. Greenwood.* We shall come to that presently. I see that below ; but this is April 7th, 1854. Have you received such a sum ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know that I have.

2796. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think you did ?

Mr. Edmunds. That would be found out by the cheque of the banker.

NINTH DAY.
2 July 1864.

2797. *Mr. Greenwood.* It does not appear that you have received it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, not by my books.

2798. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you received it, it would be by cheque, and it would have passed through your account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, of course.

2799. *Mr. Greenwood.* Shall I put it down "Nor can I" Mr. Edmunds ? Do you say that you cannot explain it ?

Mr. Edmunds. I have not the bankers' cheque before me, and of course I cannot explain it.

2800. *Mr. Greenwood.* May I add "I think I shall be able to do so?"

Mr. Edmunds. I shall certainly be able to do so.

2801. *Mr. Greenwood.* "I shall certainly be able to do so;" that is better still. Now then we come to the next, "D. Maltby, 500*l.*, April 17th, 1854."

Mr. Edmunds. That is the lithographer; that is a sum paid to him on account. Maltby's account would show that.

Mr. Ruscoe. This account ought to show it. It is the half year ending December 1854. I have a payment to Maltby, but it is a very small sum, 12*l.* 10*s.*

2802. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is Maltby 500*l.* Can you account for that ?

Mr. Edmunds. Maltby's accounts would account for that I have no doubt what it is ; it is a payment on account to Maltby.

2803. *Mr Greenwood.* Did you ever pay him with your own hands ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, it must be by cheque.

2804. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then would it not pass through Mr. Ruscoe's hands ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2805. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then ought it not to be entered 500*l.* on account ? It is a large sum. Can you account for it Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot.

2806. *Mr. Greenwood.* Nor you Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. Not at present.

2807. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then that is to be explained. 10th May 1854, Accountant-General, 56*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Mr. Hindmarch. That is paid into the fee fund of the Court of Chancery.

2808. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then on June 12th, 1854, "to your account 246*l.* 14*s.*" Do you know anything of that Mr. Ruscoe ? that is, to the private account.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I know nothing of that.

2809. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you recollect it at all Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2810. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then here is "Ruscoe 2,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, July 12th 1854."

Mr. Edmunds. It is part of the sum of 3,000*l.*, July 3d.

2811. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, I dare say it is ; but why is not all the amount paid to him ? Have you such a receipt Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

2812. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever receive such a sum ?

Mr. Hindmarch. If he did no doubt Mr. Ruscoe's bank account would show it.

2813. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you received such a sum should you put it down ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Of course I should. It would pass through my bankers, and my pass book wonld show it.

2814. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was paid on July 3d.

Mr. Edmunds. The money was received on July 3d, and it is given credit for.

2815. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot explain that at present, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot ; it requires a good deal of working and investigation.

2816. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there is the 10th of August, 112*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* to Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2817. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is that ? Did you receive that Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes ; that is a sum for some particular purpose. That is paid. See if there is any such sum as 112*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* I received 3,000*l.* from the Treasury, and discharged myself by paying these bills. The question is how these sums get in.

2818. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Do you suppose those items form part of the 3,000*l.* with the 2,000*l.* ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2819. *Mr. Ruscoe.* The cheques will show it.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2820. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you account for that Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2821. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you say "I know nothing of this ? "

Mr. Ruscoe. Not at present.

2822. *Mr. Greenwood.* "And it is not in the office accounts ? "

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; it would not be for the payment of any of these sums you see, Mr. Edmunds, because here is sufficient to meet these sums.

2823. *Mr. Greenwood.* If it were for any purpose would it appear in the account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2824. *Mr. Greenwood.* And it is not in the office accounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not understand it. You see that the 3,000*l.* is discharged from these accounts.

2825. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is another item then for explanation. Now just look at this ; that right hand side account would be made out from the books, would it not ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir. It would be a copy of the book.

2826. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is for example a small sum paid to Maltby.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; on the 30th June 1855.

2827. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore, if there were a corresponding sum of 500*l.* that ought to appear in your books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2828. *Mr. Greenwood.* I mean if it were in the Treasury requisition it would be copied into that from your book ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes ; your book ought to show what would be paid to Maltby in 1854.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; there is 12*l.* 10*s.* entered as paid to him.

2829. *Mr. Greenwood.* But not the 500*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Not the 500*l.*

2830. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you explain the 112*l.* 11*s* 10*d.* just at present Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2831. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This account is for 1855 ; but then going back to 1854 ?

2832. *Mr. Greenwood.* You ought to find a similar account, so that the requisitions would test it.

2833. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The entry is for the second half year "Maltby 12*l.* 10*s.*" Let us see how it is for the first half year ?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, here it is.

2834. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well what is the 500*l.* for ?

Mr. Greenwood. Can you explain this at present, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot ; but the cheques will explain it all.

2835. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not know that, because supposing you find "paid T. R. Ruscoe 112*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*," how would you be the wiser for that ?

Mr. Edmunds. By tracing it on.

2836. *Mr. Greenwood.* You may trace it on to his hands certainly, but we want to know what it was for.

Mr. Ruscoe. You will trace the 3,000*l.* into my hands.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not trace it into your hands.

2837. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who has given credit for it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have given you credit for it. I should not give you credit for 3,000*l.* if I only received 2,000*l.* I have received the 3,000*l.*, and there it is credited to your account.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but I do not find cheques to meet that.

2838. *Mr. Greenwood.* 3,000*l.* has certainly been in the bank to your account.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe has received that 3,000*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. And Mr. Ruscoe has expended it in the way here set out.

Mr. Edmunds. If I paid that 3,000*l.* at once it would be 3,000*l.* here. But if you look at this you will see the puzzle. There is the 3,000*l.* received July 3rd. On July 12th Mr. Ruscoe receives 2,445*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* and a cheque for 112*l.* and another for 230*l.*, but those three together do not make the 3,000*l.*

2839. *Mr. Greenwood.* And what is more he cannot account for either of those three cheques.

Mr. Edmunds. It is clear that I discharged myself of that 3,000*l.*

2840. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not at all.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, because Mr. Ruscoe has received it.

2841. *Mr. Greenwood.* No he has not received it.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe could not have paid these bills or passed them away unless he received the 3,000*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. This 3,000*l.* has been received and accounted for.

2842. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, you mean to say passed into Mr. Edmunds' banking account? You did not get it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes, I did.

2843. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Personally?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was paid into the bank.

Mr. Edmunds. Here it is as clear as possible. I received from the Treasury 3,000*l.*, and I handed it over to Mr. Ruscoe, and he has discharged himself there.

2844. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How is that paid?

Mr. Edmunds. That is what I say I cannot tell until I go through the accounts. I do not find a corresponding amount.

Mr. Hindmarch. No, certainly not, I was just going to ask you that question.

2845. *Mr. Greenwood.* You must not take for granted that because the cheques are drawn there they exhaust those sums, otherwise you would not have this balance of 4,810*l.* It is quite clear that there has been more money paid in that has been paid out.

Mr. Edmunds. No, certainly not, because Mr. Ruscoe has received 3,000*l.* and there was as much paid at that time as I received. I must reserve my explanation.

Mr. Greenwood. No doubt.

2846. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But just to show that this account really does not do what you suppose. I find here an entry "L. Edmunds, Esquire, 150*l.*" Did you hand that over first in the gross sum to Mr. Ruscoe and he hand it back to you?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know?

2847. *Mr. Greenwood.* I should say not.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think not.

Mr. Edmunds. That 150*l.* would go towards making up the 3,000*l.*

2848. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But I have been trying that. Let me ask you to prevent mistakes, the amount of your salary for the Patent Office proper you receive, I suppose, from the Consolidated Fund?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2849. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore it never comes into this account at all?

Mr. Edmunds. No, nor did it except in that first instance.

2850. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean the 600*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2851. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you see that makes up these three sums, supposing it was half yearly, but bye the bye it is not half yearly, it is only quarterly.

2852. *Mr. Greenwood.* He receives from the Treasury a certain amount, and then an account is rendered for the succeeding half year for that amount.

Mr. Edmunds. Here is the half yearly Treasury account. I received from the Treasury 3,000*l.*, and I discharged myself of that sum, and I have not so far as I can make out by this account drawn cheques to the amount of 3,000*l.* Therefore, so far as the thing goes, that is, on the face of the thing at this moment, it is in my favour. But then how is it possible that I can immediately explain everything.

2853. *Mr. Greenwood.* We do not say it is possible to give an explanation of everything, but of a great number of these items we have got an explanation. With respect to the others you will give it afterwards. Now can you explain this October 12th 1854 to Mr. Ruscoe 230*l.* That is paid to Mr. Ruscoe out of this account. Did you receive any such cheque as that Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not appear to have done so.

Mr. Edmunds. Take these accounts and add them together 2,045*l* 6*d.* 6*s.*, 112*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, 230*l.*, 375*l.*, and 220*l.*

2854. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that is not the way to discharge yourself.

Mr. Edmunds. No, I am not discharging myself. I cannot do that because I have not the materials; but this is very plausible. That 375*l.* is on both sides, and it is quite evident that that sum has been paid in by mistake.

2855. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then why did you put it here to account for the 3,000*l.* That is counting it twice over?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot account for it. I don't pretend to do so; but it is a curious thing that it does just account for the 3,000*l.* that I received and paid away, if you add those amounts together.

2856. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That 375*l.* is on both sides of the account, and therefore cannot be a part of it.

Mr. Edmunds. It looks very much like it.

Mr. Hindmarch. It is not possible to be so.

2857. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have received no such sum that you know of Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly not.

Mr. Edmunds. The question between Mr. Ruscoe and myself is how that 3,000*l.*, which he has discharged himself of, came into his hands. That is to be made out in the account that I will supply.

Mr. Greenwood. It is not in any office account book?

2858. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 225*l.* 15*s.* and 63*l.* 5*s.* have already been entered in the account which includes the 3,000*l.* Therefore, according to what Mr. Edmunds says, that should be added up together with this, and that makes the matters worse.

2859. *Mr. Greenwood.* Every year the Treasury money must be accounted for to the Treasury. That is invariably done.

Mr. Edmunds. I have received 3,000*l.* from the Treasury, and that sum is discharged by the account. That 3,000*l.* Mr. Ruscoe received from me for the purpose of paying these accounts, which has been done. I do not find in this book any corresponding sums.

NINTH DAY.

2 July 1864.

2860. *Mr. Greenwood.* How would he receive it from you, by cheque, or how?

Mr. Edmunds. That is the question.

2861. *Mr. Greenwood.* It would appear here if it was by cheque.

Mr. Edmunds. Here are cheques, "July 12th, 2,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*," "August 10th, 112*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*" "October 12th, 230*l.*"

2862. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, but if you look at the prior page you find as part of the arrear of this same account these two payments.

2863. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; and Mr. Ruscoe says he does not know anything of such cheques, and that if he had received them they would be in the office books. That is how it stands at present.

Mr. Edmunds. The question is how the 3,000*l.* is got rid of.

2864. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; the first question is what has become of these three sums. The banker says "I paid you by honouring your cheque of 2,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* drawn in favour of Mr. Ruscoe," and Mr. Ruscoe says "I know of no such cheque. If it was for office purposes it would be in the books." But it is not in the books, and so he says of the following cheques. You cannot explain either, can you at present, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2865. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now then we come to this one "November 8th, to your account."

Mr. Edmunds. The cheques for these sums are to be found.

2866. *Mr. Greenwood.* No doubt, and then you will see whether your cheque has ever passed into Mr. Ruscoe's bankers.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot conceive how Mr. Ruscoe could have got that 3,000*l.* in any other way.

2867. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But that is begging the whole question to say that he did get it.

2868. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you explain this "To your account 375*l.*?"

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot. I find it on both sides of the account. It is some sum of money that has got in by mistake. It is 375*l.* paid in, and 375*l.* drawn out.

2869. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; but then just observe, Mr. Edmunds, on the face of the book, 375*l.* is paid to the credit of the public, because this is a public account, and 375*l.* is afterwards passed.

Mr. Edmunds. I say I do not account for it except that I have no doubt this sum of 375*l.* has been paid into the wrong account, and drawn out again. That is to be shown hereafter.

2870. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now then "Mr. Ruscoe 200*l.* on the 3d January 1855."

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I have not got it.

2871. *Mr. Greenwood.* "I have no such entry in the books" do you say?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2872. *Mr. Greenwood.* And know nothing of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. And know nothing of it.

2873. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you explain it at present, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I have not the materials before me.

2874. *Mr. Greenwood.* You must make a mark for that.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I have marked the whole of these.

2875. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now we come to a very large sum paid to Mr. Ruscoe, "1,399*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*"

Mr. Edmunds. That would be the December account of 1854.

2876. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is on the very same day that that 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* is paid in. It leaves 500*l.* in Mr. Edmunds' pocket, calling this right hand side of the book *is* his pocket.

Mr. Hindmarch. It would be 450*l.*, not 500*l.*

2877. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just so. Did you receive any such cheque as that Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2878. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is clear that there cannot be any explanation of these matters without Mr. Ruscoe's pass books?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, we must have the pass books, and all the cheques.

2879. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not think this is at all wasting time, because we exhaust a part of it. Mr. Ruscoe will, I suppose, repeat that if that was given to him as a cheque for office purposes it would appear in these books.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it ought to be.

Mr. Edmunds. It would not be in these books.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, if given to me for public purposes, it would.

Mr. Edmunds. No, it would be in some other book—your bankers' book.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it would be accounted for in these books.

2880. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you any other account book in which these sums are entered?

Mr. Ruscoe. None. If they are given to me I assume that they are given for public purposes, and as such it would be entered in this book as a public account.

2881. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have entered here, "Mr. Mitchell, 63*s.* per week." Did you personally pay those sums, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Every one of these sums I have paid, and the bills have gone in to the Treasury.

2882. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you usually pay these in cheques, or how?

Mr. Ruscoe. Generally, in cheques. I should say all in cheques, decidedly.

2883. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then if you had Mr. Edmunds' cheque you would pay that into your banking account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, quite so.

2884. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing instead of giving you a cheque for any one particular amount he gave you a large cheque covering four or five amounts, should you make any entry of that?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be entered in these books.

2885. *Mr. Greenwood.* In the office books?

Mr. Ruscoe. The sum would appear, and it would go through the bankers.

2886. *Mr. Hindmarch.* As what?

Mr. Ruscoe. As a payment on account of the public?

2887. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would not enter the whole cheque, would you?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, certainly.

Mr. Greenwood. I should like to find that.

2888. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let us take this, for instance. Here is a cheque given apparently to you for 2,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Supposing Mr. Edmunds to have given you a cheque for that?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be entered there.

Mr. Hindmarch. As a cheque paid to you.

2889. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would not enter it at all. You would distribute it into the little bits of which it was composed?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should have to give an account of it.

2890. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Of the application of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2891. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is not what we want to know; we want to know whether there would be any entry of that particular sum or cheque having been handed to you by Mr. Edmunds—any entry made anywhere of the fact that that precise sum did come into your hands?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, for instance, take that. That is a Treasury cheque. That would be entered here to discharge these accounts, and the cheque would go

through Mr. Ruscoe's bankers, that is my uncle's bankers.

2892. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That would have reference to the first half year of 1854. Now in that part of the year is there any sum entered there?

Mr. Ruscoe. You mean corresponding with the 2,045*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

Mr. Hindmarch. Therefore it is not entered you see in that manner.

2893. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have no doubt it will be explained. Supposing Mr. Edmunds gave you a cheque for 500*l.* for the purpose of paying A.B. 300*l.*, and C. D. 200*l.*, we should nowhere have found a cheque for 500*l.*, but you would put it down "paid A. B. 300*l.*, and C. D. 200*l.*"?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, but I should discharge myself on the other side.

2894. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, no doubt, but the bankers' book would show "paid Mr. Ruscoe 500*l.*," and we should find no corresponding entry of that in your books, but it would be split up into the bits in which Mr. Edmunds intended you to pay it. Therefore it will be necessary to see the cheques.

Mr. Edmunds. The cheques would explain the whole thing.

2895. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, it would explain a good deal, but then there are payments here to your own private account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Everything I received by way of cheque would go through his account.

2896. *Mr. Greenwood.* On April 7th 1855, there is a lump sum paid to you. Can you account for that?

Mr. Edmunds. I have received from the Treasury 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which sum is discharged here.

2897. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would not have received another farthing of money if you had not discharged yourself of it?

Mr. Edmunds. Of course, that is the way of business. Mr. Ruscoe received that 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* it is quite clear.

2898. *Mr. Greenwood.* We know that you have discharged yourself to the Treasury, but we know that there is a quantity not disbursed, because there is that balance of 4,810*l.* left.

2899. *Mr. Edmunds.* How have you got that 1,849*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. By cheque.

Mr. Edmunds. Not by one cheque.

2900. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was an order for payment on the Paymaster General.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here are various sums, but all that is to be made clear on the receipt of the cheques.

2900 *a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore the less we hang upon it the better. Now, on April 7th 1855, there is a sum of 200*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. That is part of it, I have no doubt.

2900 *b*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you receive any cheque for 200*l.*, Mr. Ruscoe, drawn on Coutts. It is put down here as 200*l.* to Mr. Ruscoe. Did you receive a cheque for 200*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. I might have received a cheque for the Fee Fund Account.

2900 *c*. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, that is quite a different thing.

Mr. Ruscoe. Well, no, I did not.

2900 *d*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you account for that, at present, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I can account for none of them. I have not got the cheques here, but it is very clear that I paid over 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

2900 *e*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, there is May 10th, "J. J. Johnson, 57*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*" Did you receive such a cheque from Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2900 *f*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, you see, we come to something that is understood. Mr. Ruscoe says, "I received a cheque for this amount."

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, here it is, 57*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

2900 *g*. *Mr. Greenwood.* "I received a cheque for this amount from Mr. Edmunds on the Patent Office account at Coutts's and paid it to Mr. Johnson for the Fee Fund."

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I paid it into the Fee Fund direct. You see that he drew a cheque in the name of Mr. Johnson, because Mr. Johnson is the solicitor to the Fee Fund.

2900 *h*. *Mr. Greenwood.* To whom did you pay it?

Mr. Ruscoe. I paid it into the Bank of England, that is the same as the Consolidated Fund. Mr. Edmunds is obliged to make an affidavit.

2900 *i*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "August 15th, paid Mr. Ruscoe 1,368*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*" I wish you would rack your memory a little and find out if you cannot recollect such a sum as that, Mr. Edmunds was in the habit of giving you large cheques of that sort which you were to cash and pay a great variety of things with. He did not pay you a cheque for every little sum in your books?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, he would give me a large sum.

2900 *k*. *Mr. Edmunds.* That would be the July account?

Mr. Greenwood. It must have been so,

2901. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it ever handed over to you in cash, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

2902. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then how could you have the money to pay all those small things?

Mr. Ruscoe. By cheque.

2903. *Mr. Greenwood.* Not a cheque for each sum?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

2904. *Mr. Greenwood.* If he gave you the money where would it be shown?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would appear here.

2905. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; there would only be the way in which you disbursed such a sum, because your account does not give any large sums, it only gives small sums which amount to a large sum.

2906. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In fact, there is no entry of any payments at all?

Mr. Greenwood. No, not at all. It is abundantly clear that you must have paid these cheques, although he cannot recollect it.

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt.

2907. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is to say, some of them, for aught I know, all of them?

Mr. Edmunds. You see, "August 15th, paid T. Ruscoe 1,365*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*" The receipt corresponding with that is 1,615*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

2908. *Mr. Greenwood.* That leaves 200*l.* in your hands?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but then there comes afterwards in February a payment to Mr. Ruscoe of 400*l.*

2909. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would make it 200*l.* too much?

Mr. Edmunds. But these payments carry on incidental expenses, no doubt. Here is a sum of 1,165*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and the 400*l.* would be exactly it. I received 400*l.* on account to carry on, and I asked for a balance of 1,165*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

2910. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, that is included in the 1,565*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. Of course it is. But here this account shows it clearly, and here is the 400*l.* paid over on the 25th February.

2911. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he has no entry of it. We will put that down for explanation. You must look these matters up. If you show me that this has gone into Mr. Ruscoe's hands, you will discharge yourself of it?

Mr. Edmunds. I have paid him more.

NINTH DAY.

2 July 1864.

2912. *Mr. Greenwood.* In fact, they do not agree?

Mr. Edmunds. It is utterly impossible to make up any account without the book.

2913. *Mr. Greenwood.* You seem to have paid over the whole to Mr. Ruscoe there. That is a single instance, and we may come to more. You must look for that cheque 1,733*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* charged to Mr. Ruscoe there. Now, here is another item, "June 7, 1856. To your account 225*l.*" That does not charge Mr. Ruscoe. Can you give me any explanation of that, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I cannot.

2914. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you say, "I cannot now explain this." That is correct, is it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2915. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "June 23d, Accountant-General, 73*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*" That is all right, that is part of the 287*l.* The rest of which 213*l.* 17*l.* 10*d.* ought to have been paid to the Consolidated Fund. That is so, is it not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2916. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is so, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, that is so.

Mr. Greenwood. Well that requires no further explanation.

2917. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, the next is, "August 8th, 1856, 2,445*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*" I suppose that is in respect of the first half year?

Mr. Greenwood. It is six days after receiving a similar sum from the Treasury. It seems to be handed over to you by a cheque on Coutts's.

Mr. Ruscoe. It would consist of the sum of 2,045*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* and 400*l.*

2918. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, we have explained that. But it seems to have been paid into Coutts's on the 2d August, and to have been paid out to you by cheque in your favour on the 8th August. That would not be entered in your book, as I understand, because it is not your habit to keep an account of the cheques received?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is 2,045*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* That is the sum that would be given, I dare say we shall find by his cheque, and then we shall also find 400*l.* carried forward.

2919. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is another thing; just find out whether you have received that cheque?

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, that is to be produced.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think, sir, it would be in two cheques.

2920. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then surely it would have been put down so. You may depend upon it you had the whole of it. Now we come to another which Mr. Edmunds ought to explain, and that is "To your account 164*l.*" That is on June 9th.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot explain it, without it is some discount.

2921. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How could it be discount? It is a payment out of the public account.

Mr. Greenwood. It cannot be discount. It could not be discount paid out of the public moneys received by the Patent Office.

Mr. Ruscoe. It would not be paid in that way, it would be paid into your private account.

Mr. Edmunds. Well, that remains for explanation.

2922. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, "July 30th 1857, to Tolhausen, 251*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*" This does not purport to be a cheque given to Mr. Ruscoe, but a cheque drawn by Mr. Edmunds in favour of Tolhausen.

Mr. Ruscoe. His bill would be 410*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* There is no payment of that amount.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Tolhausen's bill must be found.

2923. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who would pay that?

Mr. Edmunds. I paid it over to Mr. Ruscoe, no doubt. It is quite evident that I have given a cheque for 251*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* on account of Mr. Tolhausen, for some bill, but I cannot, of course, say how it is.

2924. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is Mr. Tolhausen?

Mr. Edmunds. A translator.

2925. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I will put it down in this way.

Mr. Edmunds. That is to be investigated.

2926. *Mr. Greenwood.* "I have no doubt that I paid this cheque to Mr. Ruscoe for Mr. Tolhausen, a translator." Then Mr. Ruscoe adds to that——

Mr. Ruscoe. That his account appears to be more than that, 410*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. The cheque will show that.

2927. *Mr. Greenwood.* It will not show more than 251*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. No; but it will show how it went, and who received it.

2928. *Mr. Greenwood.* One would think that he would hand it over to Mr. Tolhausen, if it were drawn in his favour. Why should it go to the other bank? Now there is another amount, "to your account, 470*l.*" and that is a week after, that is a large sum?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot account for that at present. That must be hereafter explained.

2929. *Mr. Greenwood.* We can go rapidly over these sums, because the same account will give them all.

Mr. Edmunds. You must look to the accounts ending in June 1857.

2930. *Mr. Greenwood.* "To Mr. Ruscoe 3,154*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*" Then to Mr. Ruscoe again on the same day, "Do. do. 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*" Can you recollect that, Mr. Ruscoe. You see on the 24th August he appears to have given you two large cheques.

Mr. Edmunds. On the other side you will see 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* I do not know how that is explained.

2931. *Mr. Greenwood.* No more do I, the least in the world.

Mr. Edmunds. It is both ways. I receive 390*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and I pay it.

2932. *Mr. Greenwood.* To Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, to Mr. Ruscoe. Can you make out, Mr. Ruscoe, how I could receive 390*l.* from the Paymaster-General?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, you could not receive it.

2933. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was received from the Treasury for the Museum; therefore it would have been given to Mr. Ruscoe for the purpose of making his disbursements. Did you make the disbursements for the Museum?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir, no doubt.

2934. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever make any disbursements for the Museum?

Mr. Edmunds. No, never.

2935. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then that tells its own tale completely. It hardly wants explanation. We have made out that that was for the Museum, so I will say, "Museum, *see ante.*" Now then, "For the Accountant-General." You know that is the same day, "115*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*," part of 516*l.* 9*s.*, the rest of which ought to have gone to the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. Hindmarch. That is 400*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

2936. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just turn, if you please, to August 7th, "115*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*," in your pass book, Mr. Edmunds; may I take it that that is as I have stated it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2937. *Mr. Greenwood.* There you see again it is handed over four days afterwards. Look at that, Mr. Ruscoe, "9th February 1858, 4,996*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*" Then look to your left hand and you will see the same amount.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2938. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is paid four or five days afterwards. Do you not think that it is very likely to be paid into your hands in order to make the disbursements of the office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Very likely.

2939. *Mr. Greenwood.* If it is found to be paid to you, you must look at your book and see whether you can discharge yourselves of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2940. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now we come to the last page, and here is, "3,796*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* on July 26th," and I may say precisely the same thing of that, because it exactly corresponds with the opposite side?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2941. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I will say "The same as preceding." Then there is Accountant-General 68*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* on the same day, that is the same as the last, is it not Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I think it more than probable that these three sums, which cannot be accounted for meet this 470*l.*, because it is quite clear these were not paid in by Mr. Ruscoe, "By Letters 179*l.*" "By Druce & Co. 196*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*"

2942. *Mr. Greenwood.* But there is the Accountant-General 156*l.* and the Accountant-General 130*l.* Are those all similar payments?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2943. *Mr. Greenwood.* That could not be, I should think.

Mr. Edmunds. Here it is. It is met you see. This 156*l.* 9*s.* has got into the wrong account "paid by Mr Ruscoe discount."

2944. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where?

Mr. Edmunds. March 10th 1858.

2945. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see 156*l.* 9*s.* But why should that be the Accountant-General.

Mr. Edmunds. It is a mistake.

2946. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that is paid to the Accountant-General. That is only an accidental coincidence apparently.

Mr. Hindmarch. It is not on the opposite side.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, he says it is opposite here.

Mr. Hindmarch But then you see that was discount. It ought not to have gone into that account.

2947. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you pay that to the Accountant-General, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Hindmarch. It cannot be paid to the Accountant-General.

2948. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why should you redress the error by paying 156*l.* 9*s.* to the Accountant-General?

Mr. Edmunds. No, it is evidently the bankers' mistake.

2949. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is evidently a mistake.

Mr. Edmunds. It is as clear as possible. It got in here instead of the private account.

2950. *Mr. Greenwood.* Instead of being "The Accountant-General," it ought to be "To your account."

Mr. Edmunds. No doubt.

2951. *Mr. Greenwood.* I think it extremely likely. Then I will put it down "July 29 to Accountant-General 156*l*, 9*s*." Mr. Edmunds says as to that, "I "have no doubt it ought to have been entered by "the bankers to private account."

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2952. *Mr. Greenwood.* As to the 156*l.* 9*s.* for discount appearing on the opposite side on March 10th, I will say wrongly paid on 10th March to the credit of the Public Account.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2953. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now then, "November 9th 1858 to Ditto 130*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*" I think that very likely will turn out to be private account the "Do." referring to the Accountant-General. Can you explain that now?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

2954. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, that is to be explained. We are getting to the end of our labour so far as this is concerned.

Mr. Edmunds. There is some dealing with this sum we cannot make out.

2955. *Mr. Greenwood.* "5th July 1859, Mr. Ruscoe, 31*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*"; that is Fee Fund?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. Then I have no doubt that this sum of 130*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* was some dealing with these two sums.

2956. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but that some dealing ought to be capable of explanation.

Mr. Edmunds. Of course it ought.

2957. *Mr. Greenwood.* 31*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* is for the Fee Fund, and the remainder for the Consolidated Fund. Now "The Accountant-General, 18th July 1860," is that the same thing Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, no doubt.

2958. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then "1861, June 10th" is the next item. "Mr. Ruscoe, 32*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*," is that the same as before?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2959. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Consolidated Fund, 76*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, Fee Fund, 32*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*: total 109*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*" Then there is 350*l.* on the 17th July 1861 to Mr. Ruscoe. That is part payment of Mr. Smith's defalcations, is not that so Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; no doubt.

2960. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Accountant-General 30*l.* 2*s.* July 31st 1862." Is that the same as the last, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2961. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Consolidated Fund 71*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, Fee Fund 30*l.* 2*s.*: total 101*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*" Then there is "Ruscoe 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, Nov. 12th 1862." Mr. Ruscoe and Mr. Edmunds both of you agree I suppose that that was the remainder of Mr. Smith's defalcations?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2962. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there is "21st May 1863 Accountant-General 47*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*" Is that the same as before, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2963. *Mr. Greenwood.* "Consolidated Fund 129*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, Fee Fund 47*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*: total 177*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*" Then on "May 14th 1864, Consolidated Fund 86*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, Fee Fund 30*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*: total 116*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*" Well, now, we had better go into the sums issued from the Treasury. Have you an entry of the sums issued from the Treasury to you since 1853?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2964. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When does that book begin?

Mr. Ruscoe. October 1st 1852. These would be fees payable.

2965. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want such issues as we have been dealing with where you have given credit for the specifications on one side and have received the 400*l.* on account, and then the disbursements on the other side. I mean the issues made from the Treasury on these accounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. The earliest is the half year ending 30th June 1854, 3,000*l.*

2966. *Mr. Greenwood.* I will take them down in order.

Mr. Ruscoe. Then there appears in the December account 1854, "To cash from Treasury 400*l.*" Nov. 18th is the date against that.

2967. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The 3,000*l.* is here, but not the 400*l.*

2968. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us at all when the issues were?

Mr. Ruscoe. There appears to be the specific date of Nov. 18th.

2969. *Mr. Greenwood.* You put December 1854?

Mr. Edmunds. That is included in the December account, in the half year's account ending December 1854.

2970. *Mr. Greenwood.* He paid the other before hand?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2971. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want you to tell me the dates as near as you can on which the money was received from the Treasury?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am afraid it is not in this account

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book, but we could I dare say tell you if it is contained in the half yearly account.

2972. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is the half yearly account ending December 1854 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2973. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, the requisition was made before for 400*l.* to meet the expenses of the half year. Then I presume that that 400*l.* would be received before November 1854.

Mr. Ruscoe. In July 1854 there was 3,000*l.* from the Treasury.

2974. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is in the previous half year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

2975. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Where does this account commence ?

Mr. Ruscoe. With the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852. Those are all before the stamps came into operation.

2976. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Leaving a balance of 1,561*l.*, which is brought forward, and then it still goes on up to the end of when ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Up to July 1853.

2977. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then beginning the stamps ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Then beginning the stamps.

2978. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And this account here which you have been giving to Mr. Greenwood is from the 16th August 1853. The first half year of the account is from that date, the last account ending 30th June 1854. That 3,000*l.* is for a year, and that would explain why there is no other entry until 1854.

2979. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I will put down "July 1854, 3,000*l.*" Now, what is the next sum received from the Treasury ?

Mr. Hindmarch. I think there is nothing more.

Mr. Greenwood. Just watch us Mr. Ruscoe, and see that we go on correctly.

2980. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now then begins the next half year, that is from 30th June 1854, 400*l.* Then the next for that half year there is no sum entered. It is only a balance 1,449*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, but when that was paid over to Mr. Edmunds does not appear.

2981. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the first of 1855? I think I have got it from the Treasury 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*?

Mr. Hindmarch. That would be the two put together.

2982. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, now, January 1855; the next is the latter half of 1855, 1565*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, the next is February 13th, "Cash received from the Treasury on account 400*l.*"

2983. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is not that part of the 1849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Oh no, it is another half year.

2984. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the next ?

Mr. Hindmarch. First there is the 400*l.*, then there is a balance due to Mr. Edmunds of 1,565*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

2985. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now the beginning of 1856 when you get further on, they are issued at the same date, are they not ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; very nearly.

2986. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then comes the second half of 1855. There is the 400*l.* and 1,335*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

2987. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the date of the 1,335*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Mr. Hindmarch. There is no doubt that it is the end of the year.

2988. *Mr. Greenwood.* The 1,335*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is independent of the 400*l.* ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes; the two make up the 1,735*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* for the half year.

2989. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is no doubt so. Now what is the next ? We come to the early part of 1856.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes; and first comes the 400*l.* as usual, and then 2,045*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Then we come to the second half of 1856, and that is 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

2990. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would be February 1857, would it ?

Mr. Hindmarch. That would be up to the end of the year.

2991. *Mr. Greenwood.* February 1857 would be the date of the issue.

Mr. Hindmarch. No; you have got 400*l.* in arrear.

2992. *Mr. Greenwood.* You will find that the 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* never left the Treasury until February 1847, and I only want the date of the issue.

Mr. Hindmarch. Nevertheless it was in respect of the preceding half year.

2993. *Mr. Greenwood.* No doubt. Now the next is the beginning half of 1857.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes; there is the 400*l.* as usual, and a balance of 3,005*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* These accounts do not seem to give the dates precisely when the sums were received. Then comes the second half of 1857. There is the 400*l.* and then 3,021*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Then in the first half of 1858 there is the 400*l.* as usual, and 3,396*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, that is quite right.

2994. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now the second half of the year 1858 begins with the 400*l.* and a balance of 3,953*l.* 1*s.* The first half of 1859 begins with the 400*l.* as usual, and a balance of 1,942*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Mr Edmunds. I do not quite follow this. How is the 400*l.* carried over ? it is charged against me.

2995. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is all issued at the same time.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

2996. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The next is the second half of 1859, and there is the 400*l.*, and the balance is 1,529*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* In the first half of 1860 there is 400*l.*, and 1,605*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* In the second half of 1860 there is 400*l.*, and 2,394*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* In the first half of 1861 there is the 400*l.*, and 1,153 2*s.* 8*d.* In the second half of 1861 there is the 400*l.*, and a balance of 1,360*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* In the first part of 1862 there is the 400*l.*, and 1,306*l.* 3*s.*

Mr Ruscoe. That is a long account; it takes us up to the monthly accounts. It takes you up to the 31st July, and includes the Museum account.

2997. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is a balance the other way.

Mr Ruscoe. That is a balance of the account.

Mr. Greenwood. I want the issues only.

2998. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are received from the Paymaster of the Civil Service for incidental expenses of the Museum several sums. That last sum I gave you was not a payment to Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Greenwood. No; but the 1861 amounts were, namely 400*l.* and the 1,360*l.* What is the next issue from the Treasury ?

2999. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 1st February 1862, 400*l.* Then after the 400*l.* there is a smaller payment of 300*l.* on the 9th May 1862; then these sums 154*l.* 19*s.*, 22*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; but neither of those sums were received by Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. Neither of those sums.

3000. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the next is "31st July 2,400*l.*"

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3001. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The sums paid to Mr. Edmunds are 400*l.*, 300*l.*, and 3,400*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. Paid to me ?

3002. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; I suppose so. I suppose you received the 400*l.*

Mr Edmunds. Yes.

3003. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you received the 300*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, you mean from the Exchequer; that is quite right.

3004. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now you say after this there is a monthly account, Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; and the balance of that is carried to the monthly account. It was by the direction of the auditors that the account has been rendered monthly.

3005. *Mr. Greenwood.* When is the issue made on the monthly accounts?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is no issue made there yet. It is a balance carried from the previous account.

3006. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The 1,306*l.* 3*s.* would be the balance in Mr. Edmund's hands.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3007. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then from here you render accounts monthly?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3008. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is August 1862.

Mr. Edmunds. With a yearly recapitulation.

Mr. Ruscoe. An abstract of the account is rendered yearly.

3009. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you continue to pay these issues into the Patent Office Account at Coutts's?

Mr. Ruscoe. What issues?

Mr. Greenwood. Those which we are now coming to.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a balance brought forward.

3010. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the end of the first month, that is August, there is still a balance in Mr. Ruscoe's hands, so that during that month he receives nothing from the Treasury. Now then, we come to September.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; that is a balance carried forward.

3011. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; it is a balance carried forward, and at the end of that month, the balance was what?

Mr. Ruscoe. 34*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* the balance stood with the accountant; I had no balance; there was a balance against the Treasury in my favour.

3012. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that issued to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was carried forward.

3013. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The amount received is 569*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. It makes the balance 584*l.* There is a balance due to me of 16*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* and those payments.

3014. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore, now there is a balance due in Mr. Edmunds's or your favour, whoever was the accountant, and it is charged here in that account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3015. *Mr. Hindmarch.* On October 25th, 1862, there is "Received from the paymaster, 1,100*l.*" At the same time there is entered here 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Greenwood. Yes; I recollect that document very well indeed. But that was not received from the Treasury.

Mr. Ruscoe. No; it was received by Mr. Edmunds, and it was accounted for by Mr. Smith.

3016. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the only sum you received that month was 1,100*l.*, and at the end of that month there is a balance against the account of 1,109*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; quite so.

3017. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that is entered here, and the amount received marked 1*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; we do not mean to trouble ourselves about that. Then we come to the end of the next monthly account, and we find that there is still a balance to the accountant of 694*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Then we come up to the end of December?

Mr. Ruscoe. There is the amount of orders made on the Paymaster-General for the payment of salaries. That is an issue that you will want.

3018. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; what is the date?

Mr. Edmunds. It is no issue to me.

3019. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know why, but I never received it.

3020. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you receive it Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. No; the particular individual who received his salary received it.

Mr. Edmunds. I will explain the whole matter. It seems an absurdity, but I issue a certificate to the Paymaster-General quarterly of the salaries due or coming due.

3021. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he makes out a certain number of receipts and delivers them to each gentleman.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but the Audit Office required me to enter all that account of the payment of salaries on both sides of the account.

3022. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is the same thing. You receive all the receipts, then instead of paying them into the bank, you hand them over to each individual?

Mr. Edmunds. But that is no issue to me.

3023. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, that is an issue or exactly equivalent to money. You are bound to show that you paid them into your bank, or to each person that was destined to receive them.

3024. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They would be Treasury orders?

3025. *Mr. Greenwood.* They are receipts of the Paymaster-General.

3026. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then at the end of that year the balance would be 8*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*?

3027. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would not find this in the bankers' book. But was the 1,100*l.* on 25th October 1862 cash?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3028. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that 1,501*l.* (*referring to another item*) entirely receipts?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

3029. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then the one was in cash and the other in receipts. That is the new system.

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly.

3030. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that 1,100*l.* here in this pass book of yours, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I dare say not; he would give me the receipts.

3031. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But I ask about the 1,100*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; then I should pass it through the bankers' hands.

3032. *Mr. Greenwood.* What bankers?

Mr. Ruscoe. Through my bankers, I dare say. It would go through my uncle's bankers.

Mr. Edmunds. Since the monthly accounts, I have paid no money through my bankers, nor indeed did I previously to that.

3033. *Mr. Greenwood.* You continued to get issues of money, I suppose, from the Treasury?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; oh yes.

3034. *Mr. Greenwood.* Besides the receipts?

Mr. Ruscoe. What receipts?

3035. *Mr Greenwood.* You said that the 1,501*l.* was composed entirely of receipts for salaries?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, the Audit Office require us to take an account of the receipts.

3036. *Mr. Greenwood.* Besides those receipts you get cash from the Treasury.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, for incidental expenses.

3037. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not mistake you when I understand you to say that the 1,501*l.* is entirely receipts?

Mr. Ruscoe. Entirely receipts.

3038. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That brings us to the end of 1862 when 8*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* is the balance; then in 1863 there is a sum of 950*l.* received from the Paymaster-General.

3039. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is that, money or receipts?

Mr. Ruscoe. Money.

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3040. *Mr. Greenwood.* What became of that?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be a cheque paid through the bankers.

3041. *Mr. Greenwood.* Paid into the Union Bank?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. The receipts I paid into the Bank?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Greenwood. That is the same thing.

3042. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that would appear in your account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so.

3043. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then at the end of January there is 116*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* balance again. Then there is some overcharge of about 10*s.* Then at the end of February there is a balance to the Accountant of 80*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Then in March there is an amount received from the Paymaster-General for incidental expenses 1,300*l.*

Mr. Greenwood. Given by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; and passed through Mr. Ruscoe's bankers.

3044. *Mr. Greenwood.* Passed through Mr. Ruscoe's private account at the Union Bank.

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly.

3045. *Mr. Hindmarch.* On March 31st there are orders to the amount of 1,528*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for salaries.

Mr. Greenwood. Those are only receipts.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, receipts. You will find there was a sum of that kind every quarter.

3046. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the end of this month of March there is 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* due to the Accountant. Then on April 15th, there is an amount received from the Paymaster-General for incidental expenses 900*l.*

Mr. Greenwood. May I say to that "Union Bank as usual?"

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3047. *Mr. Greenwood.* You always got them from Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I always got them.

Mr. Edmunds. I always make the requisitions.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, he makes the requisitions.

Mr. Edmunds. And the order is made on the Accountant-General to pay these sums.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is enclosed in a letter sent here.

3048. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the end of that month the balance is in favour of the Accountant. Then on the 2d January 1863, 800*l.* is received from the Treasury.

Mr. Greenwood. And goes to the Union Bank as usual?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, although it goes to the Union Bank.

3049. *Mr. Greenwood.* I may take it that throughout it goes to the Union Bank?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3050. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there are orders to the amount of 1,545*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* Then on 8th August, 1,500*l.* is received from the Paymaster.

Mr. Greenwood. In receipts.

Mr. Hindmarch. No money.

3051. *Mr. Greenwood.* And all those sums passed through the Auditor's Office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, every one of them has passed.

3052. *Mr. Hindmarch.* On September 25, 700*l.* is received in money the same as before; and on the 31st for salaries there is the amonnt of 1,545*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* Then November received from the Paymaster 300*l.* in money. Then there are orders, December the 31st, for salaries which amounted to 1,847*l.* 10*s.*, and I think that completes the year 1863.

3053. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not know whether it is worth while going any further, as then it comes to the hands of the auditors. Now I want you to explain this, Mr. Edmunds. Have you got your copy of the book?

Mr. Edmunds. Of what date?

3054. *Mr. Greenwood.* First of all go to July 1854. There is the sum of 3,000*l.*, the first issue we have heard of just now. Was that paid into the Patent Office account?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3055. *Mr. Greenwood.* On the 18th November 1854 there is 400*l.*, but I do not find that that is paid into the same fund that came in from the Treasury. Why did it not go to the same fund? What became of it? It ought to have got there.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not see that.

3056. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I think if Mr. Ruscoe would undertake to have his book here all that enquiry might be gone through.

Mr. Edmunds. I have not received that 400*l.* apparently.

3057. *Mr. Greenwood.* Oh yes, you have received it, but you have not paid it in there.

Mr. Hindmarch. Whether you have given it to Mr. Ruscoe, or what you have done with it, we do not know.

3058. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are very large sums besides that. However you cannot account for it. Can you account for it Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Only from what I see here.

Mr. Edmunds. I should like to see the requisition for the 3,000*l.* and the 400*l.*

3059. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have got it down there as issued.

Mr. Edmunds. This is the first I have heard of it.

3060. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you had 400*l.* every half year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but I want to see the requisition. Where does the 400*l.* appear?

3061. *Mr. Greenwood.* In that book on the 18th November 1854.

Mr. Edmunds. Where is the requisition to the Treasury?

3062. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have two or three of them here. I only wish to go lightly over the 400*l.*, because there are others. You say that the 400*l.* on the 18th November 1854 is not paid into the Patent Office account.

Mr. Edmunds. It was in one sum.

3063. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, the 3,000*l.* was the first.

Mr. Edmunds. The Paymaster-General does not pay the 400*l.* as a separate sum.

3064. *Mr. Greenwood.* He does not now, but he did then in July 1854. There was 3,000*l.* issued, and there was 400*l.* issued. One would think they would be paid into the same fund, instead of which the 3,000*l.* is, and the 400*l* is not. That requires explanation.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3065. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is 400*l.* entrusted to you?

Mr. Edmunds. It was not a separate sum.

3066. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, that was on the 18th of November 1854. You have it so Mr. Ruscoe have you not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. I can no doubt find it out with Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Ruscoe. I credit the Treasury.

Mr. Edmunds. Then it did not go into this account.

3067. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but I want you to give me some reason exactly why not. In June 1855 the 1,849*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* is paid in there.

Mr. Edmunds. I conceive it to be that for some reason or other the 3,000*l.* was drawn and then 400*l.* was drawn from the Treasury. The 3,000*l.* I paid through my account and the 400*l.* I have given straight to Mr. Ruscoe for the incidental expenses of the half year, that is the explanation, is it not?

Mr. Ruscoe. I am sure I do not know. I daresay it will be found to be so.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe has got it and he gives credit for it.

3068. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, the office gives credit for it to the Treasury. Look at January 1855, you will find that on February 20th the issue is 1,449*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* That seems to have been paid in by you on the 20th February 1855.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3069. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then comes the next August 11th 1856. 1,165*l.* plus 400*l.* making 1,556*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3070. *Mr. Greenwood.* Both these sums go into the usual channel, namely the Patent Office account. Now go to the next 1,735*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. It is 1,733*l.* 4*s.*

3071. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is some mistake there of 2*l.* I cannot tell why or how, but however we will not hang upon that, Mr. Ruscoe told us that his issue was 1,735*l.* therefore there would be 2*l.* more for you to account for. It is some slight mistake. The whole of that you have received and paid as usual into the Patent Office account.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3072. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we come to the 2,435*l.* 14*s* 9*d.* and that you have paid in as usual.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3073. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next account is 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and 400*l.* making together 2,687*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* That has never appeared in the books. I want to know why not. Can you tell us Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3074. *Mr. Greenwood.* Try to do so, because it is an enormous sum, and is diverted from the usual course.

Mr. Edmunds. What does it deal with ?

3075. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is the half yearly issue.

Mr. Edmunds. There are the payments to meet it.

3076. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is nothing. I want to know why it did not go into the Patent Office account.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot possibly tell you without I investigate the matter.

3077. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see there are very large sums and plenty of them. This was a public account for the Patent Office. There is a monthly issue from the Treasury, and then for some exceptional reason I find that four or five of these large sums have been put through some other channel.

Mr. Edmunds. They have gone straight to Mr. Ruscoe to pay the bills.

Mr. Ruscoe. It may be so, if it is so I have accounted for it.

3078. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe then will have a considerable burden to discharge himself from.

Mr. Ruscoe. All the sums that Mr. Ruscoe has you will find here.

3079. *Mr. Edmunds.* Will you give me the date of this sum and then we will see ?

Mr. Greenwood. It is February 1857, 2,287*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* plus 400*l.*, making together 2,687*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Those are the sums that were issued by the Treasury.

3080. *Mr. Edmunds.* It has not gone into this account.

Mr. Greenwood. No.

3081. *Mr. Edmunds.* There is that gap from August to August. It has been paid through Mr. Ruscoe's bankers, because there are the disbursements.

3082. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next to that is 3,405*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, that was in August, and that has gone as usual. Then the next to that is 3,421*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, what has become of that ? That is a large sum, but it is wanting.

Mr. Edmunds. There is a gap there ; that has gone the same way. No doubt that would meet the first half of the year. Does the 3,421*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* include the 400*l.* ?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, that includes the 400*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. It is clear enough that these two sums have gone straight.

3083. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 3,021*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* is the balance of the last half of the year, but when the 400*l.* is received is not stated.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is to meet the expenditure of the year 1857.

Mr. Hindmarch. No doubt.

3084. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now I find your requisition for 4,496*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* But I find no account in the books of that amount.

Mr. Edmunds. Here is the same sum paid to Mr. Ruscoe. It was on the 5th February 1858, and was paid over on the 9th February.

3085. *Mr. Greenwood.* But where is it in the office books ? I want Mr. Ruscoe to point it out in the office books.

Mr. Hindmarch. That was before the commencement of the monthly accounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; Mr. Edmunds will produce his cheque, and that will show where it goes to.

3086. *Mr. Greenwood.* But this book ought to show the Treasury issues.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3087. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it does not show this.

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3088. *Mr. Greenwood.* Cannot you explain that Mr. Edmunds ? It seems to have been totally dropped out of your accounts, and it is a large sum.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot explain it ; it deals with the account of December 1857.

3089. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I must put it down in this way, "There is a sum credited in the Patent Office books 4,996*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* It is credited on the 5th February 1858, and the same sum is paid out to Mr. Ruscoe on the 9th February 1858, but no such sum appears in the office books."

3090. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Have you the requisition Mr. Greenwood ?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, I have no doubt I have got it.

3091. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Is it shown that that sum was received from the Treasury ?

3092. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Would any two of these entries make up the sum?

Mr. Greenwood. No, I cannot find that they do.

3093. *Mr. Ruscoe.* It is always accompanied by a statement to the Treasury.

3094. *Mr. Edmunds.* The exact sum is the same on both sides. Have you got my requisition to the Treasury ?

Mr. Greenwood. No, I am afraid not. I have only one or two that they brought here. No such sums appearing in any books, you must explain that if you please, because it is a very large sum.

Mr. Ruscoe. There would be a requisition to the Treasury for it.

3095. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just look at 1858, you will see 4,353*l.* 1*s.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that would be 3,953*l.* 1*s.* and 400*l.*

3096. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but none of that has gone into the Patent Office account. Why should that be an exception ?

Mr. Edmunds. I paid it straight over.

3097. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you recollect, Mr. Ruscoe, such a large sum being paid over to you ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It may very likely appear to be so.

3098. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well I will put it down "4,353*l.* 1*s.* not paid into the Patent Office account." Now just look at 1861 you will see 1,553*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* How is it that is not in the Patent Office account ?

NINTH DAY.

2 July 1864.

Mr. Edmunds. It might have passed straight over to Mr. Ruscoe.

3099. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did it come to you, Mr. Ruscoe, because surely you can recollect whether in 1861 you had such a large sum put into your hands instead of going into the Patent Office account. The regular course was to put it into the Patent Office account, was it not?

Mr. Edmunds. Up to a certain time it was.

3100. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, by the bye, I find it is not so, because they dodge about?

Mr. Edmunds. Not up to a certain time.

3101. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, there is one in 1854 that did not, and there are also sums in 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1861, but all the intermediate ones are paid in. I call that dodging about. I do not use the term in its improper sense. Now there is another one in 1861, 1,700*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Why did not that go into the Patent Office account? If neither of you can tell me, I suppose I may take down that Mr. Edmunds says, "Most likely that went into Mr. Ruscoe's hands direct;" but you Mr. Ruscoe do not recollect it.

Mr. Ruscoe. No; or I should be able to show it.

Mr. Edmunds. It is quite clear that if they do not pass through the Patent Office they went straight to Mr. Ruscoe.

3102. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he says he does not recollect it. However, I will put it down so, Mr. Edmunds. You say, "most likely?"

Mr. Edmunds. Indeed, I say certainly.

3103. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, "Most likely. I say certainly I paid these sums direct." The Paymaster-General's cheque you mean, I suppose?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, his receipt, which is the same thing.

3104. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes. "I paid these sums direct to Mr. Ruscoe, and so they did not pass through the Patent Office account at Coutts's." And Mr. Ruscoe says, "I have no recollection of having received any one of them."

Mr. Ruscoe. And if I did I should be able to show it in my pass books.

3105. *Mr. Edmunds.* You must have received the Paymaster-General's account to enable you to discharge the bills.

Mr. Ruscoe. Then we shall see the exact sum.

3106. *Mr. Edmunds.* It is clear you could not pay it without. I did not give you a cheque for it, therefore you got it straight. You got the Paymaster-General's cheque instead of money.

[An adjournment was here suggested to Monday at 12 o'clock.]

3107. *Mr. Ruscoe.* You do not want all these inquiries answered by Monday?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes; you must do what you can.

3108. *Mr. Edmunds.* To go through accounts of this description must take some days. I have been here all to-day, and shall be here all Monday, and I must get an accountant to assist me.

3109. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You can go through this book by Monday.

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh, yes; there is nothing arising on that account. You, Mr. Edmunds, have a memorandum in your pass book as to the amounts to be inquired into?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3110. *Mr. Ruscoe.* It is not to be expected that it can be done by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. Edmunds. No, it is impossible. It is necessary that I should go through the whole of these accounts, from end to end, for years and years back, and I must have the assistance of an accountant.

3111. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But you told us that the business of this office was conducted in such a way that we were led to believe that we could with facility go through all these accounts, and I certainly thought there would be no difficulty whatever in understanding them.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but I must have the cheques.

3112. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have had it both from Mr. Ruscoe and you that that was a public book. There is an immense quantity of items drawn out of that to your private account, which want explanation. No length of time can relieve you from that?

Mr. Ruscoe. It arises in consequence of Mr. Edmunds' private pass book; the accounts here are as correct as possible.

3113. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We are speaking generally; we have a public pass-book relating to the business of this office, and surely it is a thing which ought to speak for itself.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a thing which I never saw.

Mr. Hindmarch. I do not say you have.

Mr. Ruscoe. I never saw it until I saw it in Mr. Greenwood's hands.

3114. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are we to have on Monday, because it is no use coming here to hear you say, "We have done nothing."

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot undertake to do the accounts by that time.

3115. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You can do a good deal; we will get the information as far as we can.

3116. *Mr Greenwood.* We are obliged to call for explanations. You see Mr. Edmunds if you were to go to your private account, you would be able, I think, to understand what these matters are.

3117. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I cannot help thinking if you were to look through your own private banking account you would be able to give us a little more information.

Adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

TENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Monday, 4th July 1864.

Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Sims handed in accounts of the number of *5l.* stamps received and used by them during the years 1854 and 1855.

3118. *Mr. Hindmarch.* (*To Mr. Shepherd.*) Extensions and duplicates pay *5l.* stamps, do they not; and there are no warrants for either the one or the other?

Mr. Shepherd. No; the duplicate is made out on the authority of the record, which is kept.

3119. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Sims, I observe for the year 1855 that you have received 2,190 *5l.* stamps, but you have used only 2,166; making a difference of 24 stamps, which represent 120*l.*

Mr. Sims. Yes.

3120. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you account for the discrepancy between the number received and the number appropriated?

Mr. Sims. When we have got a stamping perhaps we have from 30 to 60 unappropriated, but the next day more than half that surplus will be worked off.

3121. *Mr. Greenwood.* Are there any cases in which the parties do not come and take out their stamps?

Mr. Sims. I have no doubt there are; but, as a rule, we always have them prepared the following day; they are appropriated the following day, and filled up.

3122. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think there are as many as 100 cases in a year in which the parties do not come for them?

Mr. Sims. I have no means of knowing that.

3123. *Mr. Greenwood.* Should you say that they amounted to that number from general recollection?

Mr. Sims. I should think from 50 to 100 would be the number.

3124. *Mr. Greenwood.* Those would be prepared, and all filled in with the names?

Mr. Sims. Yes.

3125. *Mr. Greenwood.* What would become of them?

Mr. Sims. Mr. Ruscoe has them in his front office.

3126. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would they be returned to Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Sims. Yes; they are all returned as they are filled in.

3127. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who delivers them to the parties; Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. They are all appropriated before they come to me.

3128. *Mr. Greenwood.* What stamps are on the notices to proceed?

Mr. Sims. *5l.* stamps.

3129. *Mr. Greenwood.* What would be the proper course to pursue, then; because they have been paid for by the public?

Mr. Sims. Sometimes they call at the end of a month, and apply for them.

3130. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing they do not call at all, is any pains taken to give them back the money?

Mr. Sims. No.

3131. *Mr. Greenwood.* What becomes of the stamp?

Mr. Ruscoe. I dare say I could bring nearly a basketful remaining now in my pigeon holes. I clear them out now and then. Mr. Michel has got a whole bundle of them.

3132. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very well; that is satisfactory.

3133. *Mr. Edmunds.* The course of proceeding is, that a man gives notice to proceed, and pays *5l.* By the schedule of the Act, the stamp is affixed to the certificate on the entry of the notice to proceed.

3134. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is a record of the fact?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; and he takes away the certificate, having given the notice to proceed. That is, in truth, a receipt for the *5l.*

3135. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But he does not get that until two or three days after he gives his *5l.*

Mr. Edmunds. It is the day after.

3136. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe said it was a clear day.

Mr. Sims. One clear day.

3137. *Mr. Greenwood.* 50 or 60 of these are not called for at all during the year?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3138. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing it to be by lapse of time hopeless for the parties to call, and you choose to scratch out the name that has been put in, and to put others there, that stamp does duty for two parties?

Mr. Sims. No; that was done simply because Mr. Ruscoe seemed to object to any one going to the Stamp Office to get them allowed.

Mr. Ruscoe. Because the stamps ought not to be spoiled.

3139. *Mr. Greenwood.* But they are spoiled, not by your fault, but by the simple fact of the parties not coming for them.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think I understand that the gentleman who spoiled those stamps that were produced before you, spoiled them by making out a notice to proceed twice over.

Mr. Sims. Yes, he filled in two with the same name.

3140. *Mr. Ruscoe.* There is no reason why that should be done, more particularly when I told the parties who noticed it, "If you do not like it, pray do not take it away."

3141. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When is it that the notice to proceed goes to the law stationer?

Mr. Ruscoe. After the advertisement in the Gazette with the proposition, if any, attached thereto.

3142. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that is in pursuance of a reference to the law stationer. Who prepares that?

Mr. Sims. I do.

3143. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you look in every case to see that the notice to proceed has been duly given, and the stamp duty paid?

Mr. Sims. I look to see that the notice to proceed has been entered.

3144. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So that you know both the one and the other?

Mr. Sims. Yes. What I wish to show you is the impossibility of carrying on a system of issuing spoiled stamps.

TENTH DAY.

4 July 1864.

3145. *Mr. Greenwood.* But when all the written part of a document is erased, that is the way in which a document would be made to do work twice over?

Mr. Sims. Would not the stamp duty at Somerset House be a check upon that?

3146. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How could it be? There is no difference between the one stamp and the other.

Mr. Ruscoe. But they are all appropriated, and the Stamp Office sends a return of the stamps issued to the Treasury.

Mr. Edmumds. It is impressed upon different papers.

3147. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But they do not take an account of that at the Stamp Office?

Mr. Sims. Not beyond four years. But they did four years back.

Mr. Edmunds. Every stamp has a date, which is a safeguard against misappropriation.

3148. *Mr. Greenwood.* I observe, Mr. Shepherd, that in 1855 the warrant stamps received were 1,922, and those issued were 1,892, which shows the difference of 30 stamps, or 150*l.* Do you account for the difference between those received and issued by merely the accidental fact of the number kept in stock?

Mr. Shepherd. In no other way.

3149. *Mr. Greenwood.* Taking a long series of years, those that are received by you and issued by you ought exactly to correspond?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes, exactly, and would do so.

3150. *Mr. Greenwood.* You cannot suggest any other reason why there should be any discrepancy between the number received and the number issued?

Mr. Shepherd. No.

3151. *Mr. Greenwood.* If there is an overplus in one year it would be used the next year?

Mr. Shepherd. For instance, at the end of the year I might have a certain number in hand, and at the end of the following year I might run closer.

3152. *Mr. Greenwood.* You ought to show a balance against you in the following year of the same amount.

Mr. Shepherd. Yes; I think you will find that I have used one more than I have received.

3153. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; one less.

Mr. Shepherd. I used 1923 and I received 1921, therefore I used two more than I received.

3154. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then in a series of years they ought to correspond.

Mr. Hindmarch. That one more must have come out of the stock in your hands on the 31st December previous.

Mr. Shepherd. Yes.

3155. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What you have put down here as received only includes what was actually handed to you?

Mr. Shepherd. Yes; fresh stamps received from the Stamp Office during the year.

3156. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Without including the balance at the end of the previous year?

Mr. Shepherd. Totally irrespective of that. They are two years taken by themselves. Probably the next balance would not be so large.

3157. *Mr. Greenwood.* In 1855, Mr. Sims, you have used 24 5*l.* stamps less than you received.

Mr. Sims. Yes.

3158. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you account for that?

Mr. Sims. It would depend on the balance of the previous year.

3159. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you say also that in a series of years they ought exactly to correspond?

Mr. Sims. Including the stock in hand.

3160. *Mr. Greenwood.* With the exception of the notices to proceed, which you say are occasionally not called for?

Mr. Sims. Yes; but they are all appropriated or filled up.

3161. *Mr. Edmunds.* It does not appear that there is any possible chance of any misappropriation. Mr. Newton says in his letter, dealing with this question of the erasure, that he has got a heap of them on his table, and uses them as waste paper for drafts, and that he never received any letter at all upon the subject; that his partner received it and dealt with it, so that that letter never came to his hands; and he says that if it had he should not have sent this document, as he considered that no proper use could be made of it. Then you see that the stamp bears a date 20th of the 9th month of 1862.

3162. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, I know that.

3163. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I have found this amount of 4,996*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* in my uncle's pass book.

3164. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where do you find a corresponding entry in the office books?

Mr. Ruscoe. This, I apprehend, was given in discharge when he got the funds.

3165. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where is your requisition in the book?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say.

3166. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where is the entry in the book of which the requisition was always a duplicate; that is what I want to know. You have produced this, Mr. Ruscoe, "By Mr. Edmunds' cheque;" cheque on what?

Mr. Ruscoe. Coutts.

3167. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there it is entered; and I want to know how it was got from the Treasury. I dare say it will turn out all right, but it must be explained. There must have been some issue during that year.

Mr. Edmunds. I have not got the requisition here.

3168. *Mr. Greenwood.* No doubt; but assuming that it is here, I want to know on what ground that requisition was made out. Suppose it was more or less than the proper sum, who can tell? Generally speaking, in order to vouch the propriety of that sum which you have required from the Treasury, you have shown us the items in that book.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, get the Museum account, Mr. Ruscoe. If the requisition were here it would clear it up at once.

3169. *Mr. Greenwood.* It might be so. According to this book your requisition ought to have been 3,421*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* instead of 4,996*l.* What do you call this book?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the Patent Office account.

3170. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you call this shortly the Treasury account book.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. All the bills and vouchers contained in that book have gone to the Treasury. The vouchers now go to the auditors with the monthly accounts.

3171. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have got it now. If I had my letter of requisition to the Treasury before me it would be as clear as the sun. I asked for 3,411*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and for 400*l.*, and for 1,575*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

3172. *Mr. Ruscoe.* There were three accounts running at one time; one the Treasury account, one the Museum account, and one the Audit Office account; and it is excessively confusing.

3173. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the book you are referring to now?

Mr. Edmunds. The Museum account. It is kept separately.

3174. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, that appears to be right to a farthing.

Mr. Edmunds. This shows the awkwardness of dealing with accounts without the materials.

3175. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you have all the materials here; and nothing, you see, can be more satisfactory than the result you have just arrived at. I do not see what the awkwardness could be, because where can you have the materials except you have them here?

Mr. Edmunds. I mean, that this is an audit of these accounts.

3176. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; it is not intended to be an audit of the account. What we have endeavoured to do is, to see how the money is received and appropriated; and hitherto we have had an explanation of every item except that which did not correspond with the books put in. Instead of putting in two books, you put in one only; but now you have put in two books it is as clear as the day.

Mr. Edmunds. You must audit the payments.

3177. *Mr. Greenwood.* There was no suspicion founded upon that. I wanted an explanation, and you have given it.

Mr. Edmunds. I say that these accounts cannot be properly dealt with, unless they are audited on both sides, for this reason: you will come very shortly to the payments made on account of the abridgements. Those bills and accounts must be gone into thoroughly. If you think proper we can do it at once.

3178. *Mr Greenwood.* There is one item on the right hand side of this book which has been very nicely explained. Now let us see whether you have any other explanation.

Mr. Edmunds. Are you now dealing with the requisitions to the Treasury, because these accounts deal with my receipts and expenditure?

3179. *Mr. Greenwood.* What we have been doing, if I can make myself understood, is this: we have here a thing called the Patent Office account, and we have been endeavouring to understand, from your explanations, the meaning of the short banker's entries on the two sides of the account. We began with the receipts of the bankers on the Patent Office account, and we had a very intelligible explanation of every item, making us understand what they consisted of, excepting with regard to two or three. Among others we found that the issues from the Treasury, as a matter of practice, had until a very recent period been invariably paid into this account; five or six of them amounting to a considerable number of thousand pounds. For some reason or other, I do not say from any bad motive, they have not gone into this account, but have been paid direct to Mr. Ruscoe. There was one of those amounts, 4,996*l.*5*s.*, which did not seem to correspond with the groundwork of the requisition pointed out. From time to time you have explained that that requisition also included a sum wanted for the service of the museum, and that has brought us to the point; therefore we have disposed of our inquiry as to that. Now there are two or three others, which we were promised an explanation of, still on this side of the account. Then we come to May 24, 1855, and that was a sum of 500*l.*; that was not explained to us; that will have to be explained.

Mr. Ruscoe. Is that the 500*l.* to Mr. Maltby?

3180. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, it is 500*l.* Can you explain it, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No; but I think that that 500*l.* would be put against the 500*l.* on the other side.

3181. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want to know what it consisted of?

Mr. Edmunds. I have not ascertained. I have sent to Mr. Maltby, and he is to produce his account. I shall explain it all. Mr. Maltby, the lithographer's and printer's bills, have all been paid from the beginning under contract by Mr. McCulloch.

3182. *Mr Hindmarch.* Yes, we will come to that presently; but I think you will find Mr. Maltby was paid 200*l.* or 300*l.* besides that.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but that has nothing to do with the accounts of Mr. McCulloch.

3183. *Mr. Greenwood.* At present you cannot say what it is?

Mr. Edmunds. No. Within a few days it will be put straight.

3184. *Mr. Greenwood.* The next sum we come to is 2nd February 1855, 635*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; it is put down here "By received." No human being can say what that is. That is the common shorthand of bankers. We want you to tell us of what that money consisted?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say at present. In truth I have not found the cheque yet. I have found a few here and there.

3185. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is money paid into the Patent Office to the credit of the public. We want to know what right the public had to receive that money; of what the money consisted. There is another sum on the 11th August 1854, of 375*l.*; can you explain that?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot. It is on both sides of the account.

3186. *Mr. Greenwood.* You said I have not the least doubt I can discover what it is composed of?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; no doubt I can in the course of time. I should say that it is a sum of money that has got wrongly into this account.

3187. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that will not do?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I know that.

3188. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you can help us, Mr. Ruscoe, do so. We do not impute suspicion; we only want to enlighten our minds.

3189. *Mr. Edmunds.* It will all be made straight. You, Mr. Ruscoe, say that you cannot make out at present, how you paid it, but that you paid the money?

3190. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Edmunds seems to assume the identity of that 375*l.* paid in in August, with the 375*l.* paid out on November 8th. If that be so, it has remained there for three months.

Mr. Ruscoe. It appears in my uncle's pass book as paid in to Mr. Edmunds' account.

3191. *Mr. Greenwood.* Your uncle never paid anything except discounts.

Mr. Ruscoe. No. I should imagine that that is discount. There is no such item corresponding with that.

Mr. Edmunds. It is very probable that it was an accumulation of discount.

3192. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was paid in by Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3193. *Mr. Greenwood.* At all events we know where it comes from. Mr. Ruscoe says, that this "By Tom's account" would be paid in by his uncle. Now, upon consideration, Mr. Ruscoe, do you think that could have been discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think that may have been so.

3194. *Mr. Greenwood.* Paid into the Patent Office account?

Mr. Ruscoe. It ought not to have been there.

3195. *Mr. Greenwood.* What makes you think it is?

Mr. Ruscoe. The amount.

3196. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe does not say it is, but that it may be.

3197. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you an account of the sums paid to Mr. Edmunds for discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. No. I think you will find generally the items defined "discount."

3198. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you no account but that which is entered in this book?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3199. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean to say that monies received from the public are paid out, and that you cannot say whether this is or not discount?

Mr. Edmunds. This must be investigated by going through all the accounts.

3200. *Mr. Greenwood.* But we intend to investigate it?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but I must investigate it, and I cannot do so without the proper materials.

3201. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have made very considerable progress during the time we have been occupied. We now know where it comes from. It was 375*l.* which was paid into the Patent Office account,

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which remained there for three months, was taken out by Mr. Edmunds, and, for aught we know, appropriated to himself.

Mr. Edmunds. That is exactly what I say we have to find out.

3202. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; but we have been investigating for a considerable time.

Mr. Edmunds. This is a question only raised on Saturday last.

3203. *Mr. Greenwood.* Surely you ought to be able to tell us, by some document under this roof, how much was paid to Mr. Edmunds for discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not immediately.

3204. *Mr. Greenwood.* We gave you notice some weeks ago, to give us an exact account of the payments made to Mr. Edmunds for discount, and we ought to have found what the 375*l.* paid in on the 11th August was, if you kept any account worth looking at. We are not asking you these questions for the first time to-day. We gave you full time to tell us what actual sums were received by yourself and paid to Mr. Edmunds for your share of discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. I did give you a general account from 1852, and I will endeavour to give you an account of it at the next meeting.

3205. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very well; at present you believe it to be discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. If you please.

3206. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, it is not as I please; but it is what you think.

Mr. Ruscoe. I will endeavour to give you it certainly.

3207. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then I will put down, "I will endeavour to ascertain of what that sum consisted. At present I believe it to be one of the payments to Mr. Edmunds for discount."

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3208. *Mr. Greenwood.* Paid by mistake into the Patent Office account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should say so. I never directed or paid any money for Mr. Edmunds' share of discount into Mr. Edmunds' Patent Office account.

3209. *Mr. Edmunds.* Intentionally, you mean?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, intentionally.

3210. *Mr. Greenwood.* You think it was by mistake put into the Patent Office account instead of into the private account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3211. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you believe that the account he has given is an accurate account, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. I do. I believe that on investigation it will be found that that 375*l.* meets an accumulation of discounts. It would appear to be more than one year. It might be one year, for there was a very much larger business at that time.

3212. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see we have taken up from July 1853, because there is a break in your bankers book; not that we are not going to investigate the previous matters, but taking this as a specimen rather than anything else, the first item we come to for explanation on that side of the account is on the 19th July 1853, 136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. You are going back.

3213. *Mr. Greenwood.* We want an explanation of the sums apparently taken out of the public monies to your private account. It is a very grave matter, and every one of them requires explanation.

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt that that 136*l.*7*s.*6*d.* means discount.

3214. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you draw on the Patent Office account for your discount? Mr. Ruscoe says it is only by mistake that this particular drawing has occurred.

Mr. Edmunds. If it is so.

3215. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; he says if it is so, it is a mistake. Why should you assume that there is a mistake in drawing, on your Patent Office account, 136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*?

3216. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is July 1853, therefore it must have been in respect of something paid in before.

3217. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes. I find no such payment. The drawing of 375*l.* to your private account could only be justified on the supposition of Mr. Ruscoe being right as to its being a mistake. But you seem to have drawn 136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* out of public monies?

Mr. Ruscoe. It could have been no mistake of mine.

3218. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a mistake of your uncle's?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it must be a mistake of the banker's.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot in the least explain that. It must be investigated.

3219. *Mr. Hindmarch.* According to the agreement Mr. Ruscoe was to have 200*l.* a year, and Mr. Edmunds was to have the balance. Therefore you must be easily able to come at the fact, whether it was a half year, or whether in the half year the stamps came to that amount.

3220. *Mr. Greenwood.* These discounts were to be paid out of money received over the counter, which money never went to Coutts' at all, but went to the Union Bank. Coutts had nothing to do with the stamp money.

Mr. Ruscoe. No; it was money to be appropriated in stamps.

3221. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If this were discount it must be comprised in some of the sums paid in before that time; that is, in July 1853, you see; and there was no payment into the bank in that period of the year.

3222. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you been able to ascertain what any of these sums which have been drawn out on your private account are for?

Mr. Edmunds. No, I have not.

3223. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, let us see that.

Mr. Edmunds. I must have time to find my private banker's account, and to find the cheques, which will throw great light on the subject.

3224. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It seems to me that the cheque would only show an order to pay yourself or bearer, and to pay that to the credit of your account.

Mr. Edmunds. I must go through the whole of these accounts from the beginning with Mr. Ruscoe.

3225. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I don't know how Mr. Ruscoe could know anything at all about it. Therefore I don't know how he could aid you.

Mr. Edmunds. The account which I propose to supply would show how it has been paid, and where.

3226. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see, taking this as a specimen, I find that between the 19th July 1853 and the 7th August 1857, being four years, you have drawn out of this public account to your private account 2,411*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, that is to say, 602*l.* per annum on the average. Now if you got 600*l.* a year out of the public funds, you certainly are bound to account for it.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, and I shall do so, but I want to see where are the items, and when do they begin.

3227. *Mr. Greenwood.* I take the 19th August 1853, because this happens to be a break in your banker's book. There are the following sums:—136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, 204*l.*, 145*l.*, 246*l.*, 375*l.*, 225*l.*, 164*l.*, and 470*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. That 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* is found on both sides of the account.

3228. *Mr. Greenwood.* Never mind where it is. These are the things which we want to have explained, if you can give an explanation of them. On the face of this account it appears that 600*l.* a year has gone into your pocket.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but it is not so; that is just what I say, that I must have time to go through all

these accounts, and must get an accountant for the purpose. That 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* is to be found on the other side somewhere.

3229. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing it is, it is public money.

Mr. Edmunds. 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* was intended to be drawn on this account, but it was charged to my private account, so far as I can explain it.

3230. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where do you find it?

Mr. Edmunds. In my private account.

3231. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have got it.

Mr. Edmunds. No, not here.

3232. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it is drawn out of this account.

Mr. Edmunds. No; 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* was drawn for a particular payment; it was a Patent Office payment; and that sum was charged in my private account by accident, and this sum paying it back again accounts for that.

3233. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did you ascertain all that?

Mr. Edmunds. Within a few days, when I was going through the whole thing.

3234. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you not bring it up?

Mr. Edmunds. I have not my private books here; I have only one.

3235. *Mr. Greenwood.* The same materials that satify you will satisfy us. If you are satisfied, we shall be satisfied, I am sure.

Mr. Edmunds. It requires further investigation to ascertain what that 444*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* meets. It meets some particular item, and I cannot, without an investigation of the accounts and of the cheques, tell what it is. I cannot get the cheques from the bankers.

3236. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you any explanation to give of any of the items that I have read to you?

Mr. Edmunds. Here is Mr. Goodbody, 109*l.* 19*s.*

3237. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, that remains for explanation no doubt. But I have not included that in the items I have taken. I am only taking those which are on the face of them to your private account. There are several more. Perhaps Mr. Goodbody's may be to your private account.

Mr. Edmunds. No, Mr. Ruscoe; what was Mr. Goodbody's payment for?

Mr. Ruscoe. It may be for the purse account.

3238. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is Mr. Goodbody?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is an officer of the Lord Chancellor; he is the Lord Chancellor's purse bearer.

Mr. Edmunds. It will be found out.

3239. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am not raising any question about Mr. Goodbody's account. It was you who brought that forward.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but it is queried here.

3240. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What period of the year is that, because in these accounts you see Mr. Ruscoe, the purse bearer, and the gentleman of the chamber's accounts are put into one sum.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and paid to me.

3241. *Mr. Greenwood.* I have not made any memorandum of a desire to have any further explanation about Mr. Goodbody, because I was told he was the Lord Chancellor's purse bearer.

3242. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You see that is entered, August 1853, to Mr. Goodbody 109*l.* 19*s.* Now here is the account up to April. Mr Goodbody is paid by Mr. Ruscoe, Mr. Ruscoe paying him by cheque on his own banker. Therefore how that could go to Mr. Goodbody I don't understand.

3243. *Mr. Greenwood.* It cannot be paid from two quarters.

Mr. Edmunds. The cheque, when found, will show that.

3244. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I don't know that.

3245. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is quite a new inquiry.

Mr. Ruscoe. The sums do not correspond.

3246. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you know the sums of which that item is composed?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3247. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you any account to show it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; it is a quarter's account.

3248. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We may have it; cannot you show that?

Mr. Ruscoe. This would be the only account of the quarter.

3249. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you not keep books in which you entered every application, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; we have got the docket book.

3250. *Mr. Hindmarch* But that is merely the title and date?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; the date and title of the invention.

3251. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Of course I know you have the docket book from a very early period, but what I want to know is, have you no account in which you entered the various sums you received from each person for the patent.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3252. *Mr. Greenwood.* Look at this. There is a payment made here by Mr. Ruscoe each successive year to the purse bearer; it is one of his disbursements. Therefore how would that cheque of the 17th August 1853, drawn by you on your Patent Office account, be drawn for the purpose of paying Mr. Goodbody for his services here.

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt that the cheque, when it appears, will show what it means.

3253. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would he be paid twice over?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot possibly explain it; it goes back 11 years. I cannot explain it, or attempt to do so. I have no doubt that it is perfectly correct, and that this sum has been paid for Mr. Goodbody.

3254. *Mr. Greenwood.* No doubt of it; but as a purse bearer he appears to have been paid from another source. When I was told he was purse bearer on Saturday, I was satisfied.

Mr, Edmunds. That is to be investigated.

3255. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is one reason why I wanted to look through that account on Saturday.

3256. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is most material, however. Is there any other subject which was reserved for explanation on Saturday, and which you are now in a condition to offer explanation about?

Mr. Edmunds. I don't see anything. You mean with regard to these queried items. 145*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on the 11th November 1853, I have no doubt, is discount. I cannot explain it now.

3257. *Mr. Greenwood.* How can you explain it to be discount?

Mr. Edmunds. When I get my private accounts, I shall see.

3258. *Mr. Greenwood.* But supposing it were discount, why should you take out of the public till the amount of your discount, because you are giving evidence against yourself now?

Mr. Edmunds. If I find that during the year no other money came to me from discount except these sums, I should come to the conclusion that they were discount.

3259. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why should you take them out of the public money?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell without material to assist me.

3260. *Mr. Greenwood.* If your evidence is correct, it is evidence against yourself.

Mr. Edmunds. I am giving no evidence; I am merely speculating.

Mr. Ruscoe. Your private pass book will assist you very much; because, as I have said, the amounts were always paid in to your private account.

3261. *Mr. Edmunds.* I have asked for time to

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enable me to obtain my private account. I believe I shall have to go to Coutts' to get them written up, but I cannot lay my hands on them at this moment. You must recollect it is going back to 1853.

3262. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is an account consisting of very few items. During the ten years there are only a few pages.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot explain this item until I get the cheques and my private account books, and surely there is no great difficulty in giving me time to do that. I ask for some few days to enable me to do it. It was only in the afternoon of Saturday last that these questions were raised for the first time, and I am here by 10 o'clock this morning.

3263. *Mr. Greenwood.* But just observe, Mr. Edmunds, from a very early period of theee sittings our attention was called most gravely to this question of discount, and we have asked for an account of the discounts. There has been abundance of time to give it to us, and to enable you to put it into the most accurate or detailed shape that could be requisite; but now we are told that this or that sum may or may not be discount.

3264. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have gone through the debit side of the account.

3265. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, and have proved them to be public monies.

3266. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Almost without exception. There are some two or three items, and, supposing them all to be paid into Coutts's account, they do not amount to that sum.

3267. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see that the observation I am making is really on your side. The more you prove that these are taken for discount, the more you prove that you have taken them from the public purse.

Mr. Edmunds. I must have time; I cannot explain it without.

3268. *Mr. Greenwood.* If the books of the office were kept properly, you ought to be able to explain these things in a moment.

3269. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we have got here a book, beginning 1842. The first entry I find is May 1828, and then it goes on with June and July. Now let us go back, to see whether we can get any explanation. I find here an entry on Mr. Ruscoe's, in which he debits himself with the sums he has received, and on the other side he puts the sums which he pays to Coutts & Co. I cannot help thinking that following this a little will enable us to clear it up. There are two sums, 530*l.* and 775*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* entered as having been paid to Coutts & Co. This is in 1842, and the sums were paid in May and June. Then there is cash paid to the purse bearer, and then again at the end of the quarter there seems to be paid 347*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Ruscoe discharges himself in that way. Then we come to the next, which is the quarter ending September 1842, and we find 595*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and then at the end of the quarter is 279*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Next is the quarter ending December 1842, when there is paid into Coutts' 387*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and 532*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and at the end of the quarter 821*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Then at the quarter ending 31st of March 1843 the sums paid in are 806*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, 540*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, 421*l.* 5*s.* Then the next quarter ends 30th June, and during that quarter there is paid 693*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, 650*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and then comes at the end of the quarter 804*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Then on the 30th December another quarter ends, during which there is cash paid to Coutts & Co., 970*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, 561*l.* 11*s.*, and at the end of the quarter I think there is nothing paid in, but there is a memorandum of explanation: "Balance to be deducted from next month; the "amount retained not being sufficient to pay the "purse bearer the salaries' account by so much." Therefore, Mr. Ruscoe carries it forward to the next quarter, which ends 31st December 1843, and in that quarter there was paid in 631*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, 1,011*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and at the end of the quarter 242*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The next quarter ends 31st March 1844, during which there was paid in 643*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, 394*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and 350*l.* I think here, for the first time, appears the quarter's salaries, which I have not observed before.

3270. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no interposed item, and they all correspond.

3271. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the payments are 810*l.* 8*s.*, 742*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 328*l.* 16*s.* The next quarter ends September 1844, where there appears 1,375*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* I think, Mr. Ruscoe, these two sums have been put together this quarter?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3272. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the next quarter is December 1844, and there is paid in *l.*, 728*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and 477*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The next quarter is March 1845; paid in, 1,511*l.* 17*s.* and 746*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Now, we will stop one moment, if you please. Here, in this quarter, for the first time I find an item "discount on stamps;" that is, in the quarter ending March 1845; that is, before the Patent Law Amendment Act. That was when the stationer prepared the patents, and allowed you discount.

3273. *Mr. Greenwood.* We asked for an exact account of the first agreement relating to the discounts, and you told us it was in 1853, and that there was a cheque delivered over to Mr. Edmunds, and that a certain agreement was come to.

3274. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; in this year you find after this several payments, and, curiously enough, there is an uniformity about them; so that it seems as if the stationer had been allowing to him 25*l.* 25*l.* seems to have gone early to Mr. Edmunds' account, because Mr. Ruscoe charges himself with it. You see it is an uniform sum, and that the number of the patents varied.

Mr. Edmunds. Can you give me the date of that?

3275. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is the quarter ending the 31st March 1845.

Mr. Edmunds. What is the discount?

3276. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is opposite two items, 1,511*l.* 17*s.* and 476*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. Just now you read a sum of money placed to the discounts.

3277. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; I say that Mr. Ruscoe debited himself 25*l.*, and that the sums he paid in to Coutts's were correspondingly increased by that sum.

Mr. Edmunds. It could only be got, then, by drawing on the account. I do not understand you.

3278. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He receives all these sums, and also gets 25*l.* from the stationer for discount.

3279. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you call these books? I want you to give them a name.

Mr. Ruscoe. This is the Patent Office account of 1842.

3280. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore, there seems to have been an agreement at that time that Mr. Edmunds was to have 25*l.* a quarter, or 100*l.* a year, out of the discounts.

3281. *Mr. Greenwood.* Discounts for the stamps, you mean?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; there were 30*l.* stamps on every patent then, and discount was allowed on all the sums.

3282. *Mr. Edmunds.* How would that 25*l.* get to my account; by payment to you, or what, Mr. Ruscoe?

3283. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is an account in which Mr. Ruscoe charges himself with all the sums he received, amounting in this quarter to so much.

3284. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is an account kept with Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe owes all this to Mr. Edmunds, and he discharges himself by paying it in to Coutts', and paying that over to Mr. Edmunds.

3285. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, not in that sum.

There is 406*l.* 16*s.* to purse bearer and sealer's account. Then he pays all the rest, which, of course, includes 25*l.*, by two sums, into Coutts's account.

Mr. Greenwood. To the Patent Office account.

Mr. Edmunds. He pays it in to this account, and that is what I want to ascertain.

3286. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he would be entitled to 100*l.* a year.

Mr. Edmunds. I should be entitled to draw on this account.

3287. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you were justified in taking the discount.

3288. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, if we go to the end of the June quarter 1845, the next payment is 860*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and then there is 433*l.* 4*s.*

3289. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now we begin to be different. My next amount is 888*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* after the 860*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; that is in October 1845.

3290. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then it is not here.

3291. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no payment in July at all here.

3292. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It might possibly go into Mr. Edmunds' private account, by mistake or otherwise.

3293. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you know about that, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is the first time you have drawn my attention to it. I will see how that is.

(Mr. Ruscoe left the room.)

3294. *Mr. Greenwood.* At this period, for the first time, so far as this book goes, Mr. Edmunds begins drawing from this to his own private account. I have not observed it before from the beginning of the account.

Mr. Edmunds. The first item is 124*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* It does not appear where that comes from.

3295. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are you looking at now?

Mr. Edmunds. I am beginning at the beginning in 1833.

3296. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have not gone back further than 1843.

3297. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We begin with 21st February 1842. Every item down to 1845 corresponds with the payments in that book, and all the sums drawn out were, on the face of them, to open account.

(Mr. Ruscoe returned with a book.)

3298. *Mr. Ruscoe.* What is the date?

Mr. Hindmarch. 12th July 1845.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here it is, 433*l.* 4*s.*

3299. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is this in your uncle's handwriting?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3300. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is the account in which he himself made entries?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3301. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And he would have his pass books besides?

Mr. Ruscoe. And cheque.

3302. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And no doubt the pass book as well?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3303. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore the sum of 433*l.* 4*s.* has clearly been paid in.

3304. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore it is public money, which, according to your explanation, has gone into Mr. Edmunds' pocket.

3305. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Into Mr. Edmunds' private account.

Mr. Ruscoe. That was intended to be paid into the public account.

3306. *Mr. Greenwood.* I suppose your uncle did not pay into his private account?

Mr. Edmunds. I can say nothing at all upon this at present.

3307. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then comes an item of 433*l.* 4*s.*, appearing by the Patent Office book to be paid to Coutts' on 27th June 1845. This is not entered as a receipt to Coutts' Patent Office account. Mr. Ruscoe says, I think this sum has been paid to private account, and this is corroborated by an entry to "Tom's account."

3308. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; it is in the late Mr. Ruscoe's account, I think; but you may be right.

3309. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is what is always called Tom's account?

3310. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, it is a different account, I think. You may observe it is literally a transaction with the pass book of the bankers.

3311. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I will put it so. Now, perhaps, you can tell me, Mr. Edmunds, whether I am right. I understand the course was, that when Mr. Ruscoe's uncle was going to make a payment to you, either on account of discount or anything else, that he would pay a cheque on his own bankers, the Union Bank, into your own private account at Coutts'?

Mr. Edmunds. It was paid into the bankers somehow or other; how I don't know.

3312. *Mr. Greenwood.* The whole thing seems to show that the 433*l.* 4*s.* went into the private account.

Mr. Edmunds. It does not in the least follow that it ever went to any account until it got into the private account.

3313. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When you are speaking of going a long way back, we find in 1853 that you say you might have been entitled to take out of this account these sums, therefore we are driven backwards in order to see what are the prior entries.

Mr. Edmunds. I have said nothing but that I cannot possibly explain this item until I get the materials.

3314. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We are willing to have any sort of account you can give us.

Mr. Edmunds. I must have the time to enable me to go through the whole of these accounts.

3315. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But we are bound to form our own opinion of the way in which the accounts have been kept, and look at it in such a way as to induce you to give us the accounts we want.

Mr. Edmunds. If you give me time I will do it.

3316. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Time is precious, and we must pursue the investigation of what we have before us.

3317. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have been five weeks engaged upon this inquiry.

3318. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And we have not come to a conclusion yet. I must say if we had had the assistance that we had every claim to receive, it would not have taken five weeks.

Mr. Edmunds. You must go through all the payments; you have only taken one side of the account.

3319. *Mr. Greenwood.* We shall most gladly accept any materials or documents you desire us to receive; but we do not intend to be turned aside from what appears to us to be material by wasting time in looking at things which do not assist us.

Mr. Edmunds. You will find you will not waste your time.

3320. *Mr. Greenwood.* We must pursue our own course to a certain extent.

Mr. Edmunds. It is one of the things referred to you to investigate the mode in which the money was passed.

3321. *Mr. Greenwood.* We shall do all that we are directed to do.

Mr. Edmunds. With reference to the payments to Mr. C. and Mr. Brierley, all that must come out.

3322. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We shall not forget it, you may depend upon it.

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3323. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is a correspondence down to 1860, you observe, and then there is one amount omitted.

Mr. Edmunds. It is quite clear that I should be entitled to draw on the Patent Office account for these discounts.

3324. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you were entitled to discount at all.

3325. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That only comes to 100*l.*, and the sum you were drawing was 600*l.* a year.

3326. *Mr. Greenwood.* The first entry of 25*l.* is when?

Mr. Hindmarch. The quarter ending June 1845.

3327. *Mr. Greenwood.* And goes on continuously down to what period?

Mr. Hindmarch. It ends in this account at the quarter ending June 1849, and then it stops.

3328. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you give us any information as to your beginning to receive 25*l.* in 1845 each quarter for discounts?

Mr. Edmunds. No I cannot.

3329. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you give us any reason why you received it then, and not before?

Mr. Edmunds. I must have received it from the the beginning.

3330. *Mr. Greenwood.* From 1833?

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt of it.

3331. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would it not appear in any book?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know. Mr. Ruscoe can account for all that; he never rendered any account, but he paid the money.

3332. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he makes an entry that would appear to give you an addition to the recognized fee of 400*l.* a year, which was provided by the Act of Parliament in lieu of all fees, perquisites, and so on, of 100*l.*?

Mr. Edmunds. The discount was taken, I have no doubt; but, however, that will appear from my private account.

3333. *Mr. Greenwood.* How will it appear by your private account?

Mr. Edmunds. That Mr. Ruscoe paid over, as probably he did; but I cannot go back to 1833 to explain this book without any materials.

3334. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have had opportunities of going to your materials. This question of discounts was one which struck us very much indeed, and it came out by degrees. You allowed Mr. Ruscoe to stand at the bottom of the table, and talk of 20*l.*; then he said, "I only received the small stamps," and not a word was said by you about your share, and it did not come out until some time after. I am bound to say that that reflects very much indeed on your candour. Now we come to a fresh question of discount on stamps long before the Patent Law Amendment Act, and you can give me no account of why this entry begins in this account kept with you in which he credits you with 25*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. The discounts must have largely increased, because in the year 1833 there were 180 patents.

3335. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why should you have 25*l.* only; who took the rest?

Mr. Edmunds. Probably Mr. Ruscoe; that I will explain. No doubt the proportion went on increasing as the number of patents increased. There were 500 in 1851.

3336. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is another curious thing. I mentioned a few minutes ago that I found Mr. Ruscoe crediting himself with a quarter's salary. After December 1844, he ceased to give himself credit, and begins to debit himself. There must be some explanation of it. It cannot be that such an alteration in the dealing could occur in such an important matter as that only in the book.

3337. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, Mr. Edmunds, this entry of 25*l.* a quarter to you for discount begins in March 1845, and seems to have been carried on regularly, without exception, every quarter down to and inclusive of June 1849; can you give me any account of why it then ceased?

Mr. Edmunds. No; Mr. Ruscoe must account for that.

3338. *Mr. Greenwood.* In September 1847 a new sum, which is continued with great regularity afterwards, is entered in the Patent Office accounts in your behalf: "By cash per-centage on receiving Hanaper fees, 27*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*" Why was that taken by you then for the first time?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know why. It was some new arrangement; it was paid by the clerk of the Hanaper.

3339. *Mr. Greenwood.* But, why, if you were always to receive that, does it appear for the first time in this account on that occasion? It goes on from then regularly, as far as I can see, varying from 27*l.* to 28*l.* a quarter, which comes to another 100*l.* a year?

Mr. Edmunds. It is very likely that I did not charge him previously.

3340. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why should you have it?

Mr. Edmunds. I should take it as money, and pass it to my bankers.

3341. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean as clerk of the Patents?

Mr. Edmunds. As agent. I was not bound to take his fees. He was bound to take his fees himself from the parties, and pay it into his own pocket.

3342. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you receive them?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I received them for his convenience.

3343. *Mr. Greenwood.* At that time?

Mr. Edmunds. At that time; but I do not know for what time.

3344. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why should you pass it through Mr. Ruscoe's accounts?

Mr. Edmunds. In what way?

3345. *Mr. Greenwood.* He credits you with having received this sum for you.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, acting as Mr. Thurlow's banker. I am not bound to take Mr. Thurlow's fees; he might get them as he could from the parties, but I did receive the fees for Mr. Thurlow.

3346. *Mr. Greenwood.* From September 1847?

Mr. Edmunds. I suppose so. I cannot explain it; Mr. Ruscoe would be able to explain it; but I have a perfect recollection of going on for some considerable time receiving Mr. Thurlow's fees, and paying them over to him; and then I refused to receive them any longer without any remuneration.

3347. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is per-centage on Hanaper account?

Mr. Edmunds. I had utterly forgotten this, and I have a very hazy recollection of it now. I have a recollection, but it is hazy, of my objecting to receive Mr. Thurlow's fees for nothing. Mr. Thurlow was the clerk of the Hanaper. This office is abolished now, and he received a compensation. I was acting as his banker, picking up his fees for him.

3348. *Mr. Greenwood.* How much per cent. did you charge him?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know; Mr. Ruscoe would be able to tell you.

3349. *Mr. Greenwood.* I suppose you personally did not receive any of them?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ruscoe received them?

3350. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he share the per-centage?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell at this moment. I have no doubt he did. But when I say I have doubt he did, I will not answer the question, because Mr. Ruscoe must answer that.

3351. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a transaction between you?

Mr. Edmunds. I am carried back to the year 1846, and I cannot recollect.

3352. *Mr. Greenwood.* You may take any year you like; it is a general question?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot say what the per-centage was at this moment.

3353. *Mr. Greenwood.* That we passed over, but I wanted to know whether you shared it with Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. Edmunds. I really cannot say at this moment whether I did or not, but the other discount was certainly shared.

3354. *Mr. Greenwood.* We have got from you already this; that Mr. Ruscoe received the fees; Mr. Ruscoe was not your servant; he might be under your orders, but he was a salaried officer of the Government; why, therefore, for any work done by him receiving in the fees for the Clerk of the Hanaper, either as an act of good nature or in the shape of business, should anything have gone into your pocket?

Mr. Edmunds. Because it was paid into Coutts', and then paid out again at stated times.

3355. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are not the head of the office; the heads of the office are the Commissioners.

3356. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there were no Commissioners.

(Mr. Ruscoe returned.)

3357. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In this account for the quarter ending 30th June 1845, I see "Cash, less per-centage." Does that represent the sum which you received from an account of the Hanaper paid over minus the per-centage?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that would be so. Mr. Edmunds received the per-centage for the Hanaper account.

3358. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did he receive the whole of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes, the whole of it; the whole of the per-centage on the Hanaper account. It was 5 per cent.

3359. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you not share it?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3360. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you collect the fees?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3361. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Why did Mr. Edmunds get the per-centage?

Mr. Ruscoe. He did get it.

3362. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But why?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was an agreement of his.

3363. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That you should do the work?

Mr. Edmunds. Was it not an agreement with Mr. Thurlow? Mr. Thurlow did not pay a per-centage for a great many years. Is that from the beginning or not.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know whether it was from the beginning or not, but you desired it to be charged.

3364. *Mr. Edmunds.* I would not take his fees in any way. (*To Mr. Ruscoe.*) You did not take them; they were paid into Coutts', and I paid them out.

3365. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you at one time receive them without charging discount?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3366. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And then Mr. Edmunds directed, what?

Mr. Ruscoe. He directed a per-centage to be charged.

3367. *Mr. Edmunds.* I think I saw Mr. Seton himself, and I told him I would not be his banker unless I was dealt with as a banker. It was no public account; he was clerk of the Hanaper at the time.

3368. *Mr. Greenwood.* I cannot see why you should receive it. I can fancy Mr. Ruscoe doing so, but I cannot conceive why you should receive the per-centage.

3369. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In the same quarter's account there is another entry, "June 30th, Hanaper Account, less per-centage, 422*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*" The per-centage does not appear to be here?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3370. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you pay that per-centage over?

Mr. Ruscoe. I hardly know; I cannot answer.

3371. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we come to the next quarter, which you will have no difficulty with. It ends 30th September 1845; and it appears that the only sum of money paid into Coutts' account in that quarter was 888*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* In that quarter I find "Paid cash, Hanaper Account," an amount "less per-centage." Then there are other two sums paid to the Hanaper account, but "less per-centage" does not appear to be added.

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think that would be implied.

3372. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the foot of this account you have made a memorandum such as you afterwards made.

Mr. Ruscoe. A copy of this account always accompanied the statement with the affidavit of Mr. Edmunds?

3373. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was sent to Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and he had the two affidavits to make.

3374. *Mr. Greenwood.* A copy of your quarterly account as entered in your Patent Office books was invariably sent to Mr. Edmunds with two affidavits?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, with two affidavits.

3375. *Mr. Hindmarch.* One for the consolidated fund, and the other for the fee fund?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. At that time Mr. Edmunds used to send me the affidavit for the fee fund sworn. He would swear it with the Master of the House of Lords, and he would return it to me with the cheque.

Mr. Edmunds. There was always a master there.

3376. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find that that 888*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* paid into Coutts' bank is divided by a memorandum below in this way: "Consolidated Fund, 662*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Accountant General, 175*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Balance at Coutts', 49*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*" What is that? Is that partly the 25*l.* discount on the stamps?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think so.

3377. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Edmunds had to pay certain sums to one and the other, but these two accounts do not include the whole, because there was 25*l.* there.

Mr. Ruscoe. It would consist of per-centage on these sums and the 25*l.*

3378. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would give the amount afterwards particularized?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3379. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we have gone down to 1845; when we have this memorandum, I want to see whether the 662*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and the 175*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* have been paid to the Accountant General.

Mr. Greenwood. No, I do not find that.

3380. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They ought to have been paid out to the Accountant General.

3381. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes. Have you got that? You see on the 23rd October 1845, "Paid by Mr. Ruscoe, 888*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*" The Patent Office book, or a copy of it, is rendered to you in that form, and there are two sums payable there to the consolidated fund. Of that 888*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* two portions are particularized; one to the consolidated fund, and one to the fee fund. Do you see that?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3382. *Mr. Greenwood.* They ought to be drawn out by your cheques, and we do not find it so.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot answer any question like this until I have the cheques.

3383. *Mr. Greenwood.* Unless we call your atten-

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tion to it now, you will have no opportunity of searching for an explanation ; we draw your attention to it that you may make a memorandum of it.

Mr. Edmunds. I will get the whole of the cheques, and that will show the whole of the payments.

3384. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Next quarter the two sums are 662*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* consolidated fund, and Accountant General 175*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

3385. *Mr. Edmunds.* And there appears to be no corresponding sum for that 175*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* ; but the Accountant General will prove that it has been paid.

3386. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We are far from saying that it is not paid ; but we are going through it for the purpose of calling your attention to it.

Mr. Edmunds. It will be two or three days' hard work to go through these things.

3387. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then here is cash 1,532*l.* 14*s.* The memorandum is 1,123*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Consolidated Fund, and 309*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* to the Accountant General.

Mr. Edmunds. At what date ?

3388. *Mr. Hindmarch.* January 1846. It is the account for the quarter ending December 1845.

3389. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then in February 1847 the Accountant General is paid a considerable sum, possibly comprehending several of the preceding ones, because he was paid in March 1846, and that looks like a yearly payment to him.

3390. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here again in this quarter there is a small memorandum of 67*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which is no doubt accounted for in the same way as the other. But now, Mr. Ruscoe, I must ask you this: you seem to have been allowed 32*l.* 10*s.* a quarter salary, and up to that time there is no discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3391. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is December 1844 ; then comes an entry for discount.

Mr. Ruscoe. I suppose he began to take the discount then.

3392. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Had you it before ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3393. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the salary is gone ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3394. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The salary ceased then ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3395. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it by agreement with Mr. Edmunds that you were to take discount and no salary ?

Mr. Ruscoe. There must have been some agreement about it.

3396. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No ; but the salary is added from that time. Did you cease to have any salary ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, or I should have charged it.

3397. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you never had any salary ever since then ?

Mr. Edmunds. You took discount.

3398. *Mr. Greenwood.* How much did yours amount to. You can tell us, I dare say. Tell us pretty fairly, because the way we got your discount from you on the first occasion was, if you will excuse me for using a harsh expression, not creditable to you; we got it from you by driblets.

Mr. Ruscoe. I am sorry you should say that. It was a misunderstanding on my part of your observation ; you asked me what I got by discount.

3399. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, you began by telling us 20*l.*, and then it got gradually larger until the right amount came out.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot tell you.

3400. *Mr. Greenwood.* Tell us candidly what it is ?

Mr Ruscoe. I cannot tell you at this period.

3401. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not within 10*l.* ?

3402. *Mr. Greenwood.* You had a salary of what?

Mr. Ruscoe. 32*l.* 10*s.*

3403. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is 130*l.* a year.

3404. *Mr. Greenwood.* You did not make a worse bargain than before ? You took discount exceeding that, I suppose.

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think that the discounts were——

3405. *Mr. Greenwood.* 150*l.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot say whether I had a portion of the discount with the salary or not.

3406. *Mr. Hindmarch.* During the year 1844 you appear to have received a quarterly salary of 32*l.* 10*s.*, and you do not charge yourself with any discount, therefore you appear to have been in the receipt of both salary and discount; was that so ?

Mr. Edmunds. I should say not.

Mr. Ruscoe. I forget.

3407. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it was an important thing for you ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know how the arrangement was ; it has gone out of my mind ; it is 20 years ago.

3408. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But does that appear to be a small difference to you ?

3409. *Mr. Edmunds.* How many patents were there in 1845—1846 ; were there 400 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3410. *Mr. Edmunds.* At that time the discount was more than 1½ per cent., was it not ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; never more than 1½ per cent.

3411. *Mr. Edmunds.* As to all these accounts, I must have time. I cannot have time if you sit here every day, and I have to do my other work in the evening. I cannot possibly touch these accounts. However, I do not wish to postpone the meetings.

3412. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No ; we can go on and find out things as far as we can, and then when your accounts come we can go into them.

Adjourned till to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Tuesday, 5th July 1864.

3413. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When was it you became clerk to Mr. Edmunds in the Patent Office, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. In 1853.

3414. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You are, in truth, Mr. Edmunds' deputy, are you not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3415. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are you his clerk or his deputy?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have considered that I was a clerk in the office.

3416. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you so continued down to the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, in 1852.

3417. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You had an office in the adjoining building?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I was clerk in the office of the Lord Chancellor's secretary when Mr. James Brougham was appointed Patent Clerk in contemplation of Lord Brougham passing an Act with reference to the office of the Clerk of the Patents, and deputy. On Mr. James Scott's death there was no place to carry on the office in, and it was brought to the office of the secretary of the Lord Chancellor, where I happened to be, and I conducted the business of both offices.

3418. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the office, I suppose, was an official office?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it was the Lord Chancellor's office.

3419. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were you paid any salary by Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

3420. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Excepting these entries which we find during one year?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3421. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You never had any salary except that?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

3422. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What remuneration then did you get up to 1845, when those entries appear?

Mr. Ruscoe. There were very few patents passed at that time; they did not amount to more, I think, on the average, than 200 in the course of the year.

Mr. Edmunds. It was 180.

Mr. Ruscoe. 186, I think.

3423. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is not idle curosity that prompts me in putting these questions. It is not for the purpose of prying into your private concerns, but in order to enable us to unravel these things with which we have so much difficulty. It is not that we care to inquire into your private concerns, but we cannot help it. What was the remuneration you got, and what did it arise from?

Mr. Ruscoe. The remuneration generally arose from the engrossing of the patents.

3424. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see here in every three months' account in the books which you have produced, although it is subsequent to your entry a long time, that you put down, for instance, "Received fees on patents sealed this month," and then sums are entered. Now, besides those fees so received, was there something always charged for engrossing parchments?

Mr. Ruscoe. No. The agent, Messrs. Carpmael, for instance, presented me with 5*s.* on each patent.

3425. *Mr. Hindmarch.* When I asked you about your remuneration, you said just now something about engrossing?

Mr. Ruscoe. The profit on the engrossing of the patents was what I was alluding to, and then there was a profit also on the boxes.

3426. *Mr. Hindmarch.* My question was this: Was there any charge made to persons who were obtaining patents for the engrossing on parchment, or anything of that sort, beyond the sum put down here as fees?

Mr. Ruscoe. There was a sum of 12*s.* 10*d.* deducted for the parchment and engrossing.

3427. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You had to pay a portion of that to the persons who did engross, and find the parchment?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3428. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You had the profit, the difference between the actual cost and the amount charged?

3429. *Mr. Edmunds.* It was vellum that was used then, was it not?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; it was parchment.

3430. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then allow me to ask you what was the sum charged for fees on each patent?

Mr. Ruscoe. 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

3431. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Beyond the stamp?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3432. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The stamp was 30*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; and there was a 2*s.* docket fee.

3433. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did that include engrossing?

Mr. Ruscoe. That included engrossing; that was was taken as fees.

3434. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you deducted the cost of engrossing from the fees?

Mr. Ruscoe. We deducted the 12*s.* 10*d.* from the fees.

3435. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And entered it here as a lesser sum?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. You are now talking of the fees paid to the Consolidated Fund, are you not?

3436. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; I am talking of the whole of the fees. I will divide them in a minute.

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh, I was not aware of that. I will fetch the book.

(Mr. Ruscoe left the room, and returned with a book, which he handed to Mr. Hindmarch.)

3437. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The total sum seems to have varied?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3438. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* is the sum payable to the consolidated fund; that is the old fee payable to the Clerk of the Patents?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, to the clerk and deputy.

3439. *Mr. Greenwood.* You were deputy?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; I was only clerk.

3440. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who was the deputy?

Mr. Ruscoe. The Clerk of the Patents was Mr. Edmunds.

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3441. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who was the deputy ?

Mr. Ruscoe. There was none.

3442. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then why put down such an item as I see here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because they were the fees originally taken by the clerk of the Patents as the deputy.

3443. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then when the office was abolished the fees continued ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3444. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who did the work ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I did.

3445. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you take that part of the fee ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I did not take any of these fees. The office was constituted with a salary.

3446. *Mr. Greenwood.* With regard to the 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, how much of that goes into the consolidated fund ?

Mr. Hindmarch. The whole of it, he says, except 12*s.* 10*d.*

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; the whole of that. These are the fees after the deduction of the 12*s.* 10*d.*

3447. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was 12*s.* 10*d.* charged for preparing the patent for being sealed ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; that was deducted from the original fee, which would be payable. The patent would be 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

3448. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But inasmuch as the duty was to be performed, finding the parchment and engrossing, that was deducted, and the 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was left ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3449. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?

Mr. Hindmarch. That is the fee to the Clerk of the Patents.

3450. *Mr. Greenwood.* But how is it made out ? How do you arrive at 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. That was the ancient fee.

3451. *Mr. Greenwood.* How long has that been an ancient fee ; from time immemorial ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't know.

3452. *Mr. Edmunds.* That was the fee taken by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was taken by the party before you were appointed, Mr. Edmunds.

3453. *Mr. Greenwood.* 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was the ancient fee, and 12*s.* 10*d.* was deducted from it, for parchment and engrossing.

3454. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was their duty to find the parchment and the engrossing; and the statute provides, that the fees are to cease, so far as the office is concerned, but that they are to be paid into the consolidated fund. Out of that, the statute says, the necessary expenses of executing the office were to be deducted ; therefore the 12*s.* 10*d.* is deducted from the 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Ruscoe had the 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3455. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that still paid ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, up to the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act in 1852.

3456. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then 12*l.* 10*s.* was deducted for parchment and engrossing. When ? Before or after 1852 ?

3457. *Mr. Hindmarch.* After the fees ceased to be payable to the Clerk of the Patents, and went into the consolidated fund, the 12*s.* 10*d.* was deducted for the actual cost of preparing the patent ; and the residue, 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, was paid into the consolidated fund. Then your own emolument was the profit on this engrossing, Mr. Ruscoe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3458. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was the profit on the boxes ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The net profit of the boxes was about 3*s.* 6*d.*

3459. *Mr. Greenwood.* On each box ?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3460. *Mr. Greenwood.* The parties were not obliged to take the box ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; it was quite optional, but they generally did take them as a matter of course. In fact such agents as Messrs. Carpmael used to run their monthly accounts with me.

3461. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There was discount allowed on the stamps at that time ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3462. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How much per cent. ?

Mr. Ruscoe. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 9*s.* on every patent.

3463. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was up to 1845 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Up to 1851.

Mr. Edmunds. Up to October 1852.

3464. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Whenever it was, up to 1845 this account you have given shows no entry of discount placed to Mr. Edmunds' credit ; but in the quarter of 1845, for the first time, I see the entry "By cash, discount on stamps, 25*l.*" That is 100*l.* a year. Now, if there were 180 patents in the year at 9*s.*, that would be 81*l.*

Mr. Edmunds. In 1845, there were a great many more than that.

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes ; I was speaking of 1833, when you take the average of 180.

3465. *Mr. Edmunds.* There was a gradual yearly increase up to 500*l.* or thereabouts in 1852.

3466. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to December 1849 did you yourself receive the discount for your own benefit ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should apprehend that that was so. It was in consequence of the large increase in the number of the patents that Mr. Edmunds made a different arrangement.

3467. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he say you must allow him something in consequence of the large increase ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3468. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then up to the end of 1844 you received the discount on the stamps, and for the year 1844 you had a salary of 130*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. It would appear so.

3469. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That ceased again at the end of 1844 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3470. *Mr. Greenwood.* Had you a salary and discount during 1844 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3471. *Mr. Greenwood.* How came he to allow you all of a sudden from 1844 a salary ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I suppose it was some arrangement that I should have the 100*l.* a year.

3472. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How many patents were there during 1844, and how many during 1845 ?

3473. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to know how it is, that, after having gone up to that time, you should receive a salary for that year, and for that year only, neither before nor after ?

Mr. Edmunds. As far as I am concerned in this matter, I have not the most remote recollection of any of these arrangements which Mr. Ruscoe is talking about.

3474. *Mr. Greenwood.* He says that a copy of that account was always put before you.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, certainly it was.

Mr. Edmunds. I mean that I have not the most remote recollection of these arrangements.

3475. *Mr. Greenwood.* In the year 1844 you entered in the Patent Office Book a receipt for a quarter's salary of 32*l.* 10*s.* You had no salary before 1844, nor after 1844 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3476. *Mr. Greenwood.* And you received the discount during 1844, and up to 1845 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3477. *Mr. Greenwood.* And you can give no explanation of why you received the salary, nor why it ceased ?

Mr. Ruscoe. For that year I cannot, indeed.

3478. *Mr. Greenwood.* You, Mr. Edmunds, say that you have no recollection of the matter of these arrangements at all?

Mr. Edmunds. No, nor their reasons. It is 25 years ago.

3479. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe says that they are stated on the face of the accounts, a transcript of which was sent every quarter to Mr. Edmunds with the affidavit, to be sworn by him in verification of them?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3480. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I shall have to come back to that in a minute or two; but I just want to follow out, with your leave, the fees in addition to the sum payable to the consolidated fund in respect of the clerk of the Patents and the deputy. There are fees payable to the Accountant General, 1*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3481. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What was that for; was it to the Hanaper, or not?

Mr. Edmunds. That was the Lord Chancellor's fee.

3482. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was formerly paid to the Lord Chancellor?

Mr. Ruscoe. That was formerly paid to the Lord Chancellor.

3483. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The payment to the Lord Chancellor was abolished by the 2nd and 3rd of William the Fourth, and was directed to be paid into the fee fund of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. That was in Lord Brougham's time.

3484. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There was a further sum payable, was there not?

Mr. Ruscoe. The Lord Chancellor's recipe would be 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and whenever a patent passed 2*l.* more would be paid.

3485. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the recipe was always paid to the purse bearer?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; and then whenever the patent passed his seal there was 2*l.* paid, which was divided in this way:

	s.	*d.*
To the Gentlemen of the Chamber -	5	0
To the Sealer - - - -	7	6
To Chaffwax - - - -	10	0
And to the Lord Chancellor's purse bearer - - - - -	17	6

3486. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then the purse bearer got 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* and 17*s.* 6*d.*

3487. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there was also a sum of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; that was paid to the clerk of the Hanaper.

3488. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is an ancient fee also?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, payable to the clerk of the Hanaper.

Mr. Edmunds. That was 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* a year, and he holds it still under compensation.

3489. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That continues to be paid to the present time, or up to the time of the Patent Law Amendment Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, up to that time.

3490. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But paid into the consolidated fund?

Mr. Ruscoe. By the clerk of the Crown. He is clerk of the Hanaper now.

3491. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To whom did you pay this 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* up to 1852?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Seaton was his deputy, but since Mr. Seaton's death the clerk of the Crown has acted as clerk of the Hanaper.

3492. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did it continue to be payable to Mr. Seaton, his deputy, until the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; and when he died it was payable to Mr. Romilly as the Clerk of the Crown.

3493. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what character did Mr. Seaton receive it?

Mr. Hindmarch. As deputy of the clerk of the Hanaper. The Patent Law Amendment Act did away with these things, and in consequence of that it was necessary to give these parties remuneration as compensation, and they got compensation.

3494. *Mr. Edmunds.* There were two operations. The first operation was the Act of 1832 or 1833, which abolished all these offices, including the clerk of the Hanaper, after the deaths of the then holders of the offices. Mr. Thurlow's office was subsequently abolished by a later dated Act altogether, and he got compensation. By the first Act the duties of the clerk of the Hanaper were attached to the clerk of the Crown on the deaths of the then holders of the office. By a subsequent Act the office was abolished altogether. Mr. Thurlow was compensated, and the duties were transferred to the clerk of the Crown during Mr. Seaton's life.

3495. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was Mr. Seaton clerk of the Crown?

Mr. Edmunds. No; Mr. Romilly was then clerk of the Crown. I was once clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Romilly succeeded me. It was during Mr. Romilly's time that this was fixed.

3496. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was payable as an ancient Hanaper fee; at first payable to the clerk of the Hanaper or his deputy, and afterwards to the clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3497. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you accounted for it, and paid it over to the one or the other?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, to one or the other.

Mr. Edmunds. After his abolition and compensation, then to the clerk of the Crown.

3498. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No doubt he would account for it.

3499. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was paid by Mr. Romilly to the Consolidated Fund or the Treasury.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not know how he pays it.

3500. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There was a further fee payable to his deputy, was there not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, to the deputy clerk of the Hanaper.

3501. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Where is it paid now?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is paid with the Hanaper fee.

3502. *Mr. Hindmarch.* With the 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3503. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And has always gone so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3504. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The two together would make 8*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3505. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There was a further fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* payable to the sealer?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3506. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And it continued to be paid up to the time of the passing of the Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3507. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Who was the sealer?

Mr. Edmunds. It was divided between the sealer and the chaffwax.

3508. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you pay it over to them?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3509. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you keep an account of it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3510. *Mr. Greenwood.* The fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*, you say, was divided between the sealer and the chaffwax; in what proportions was it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Half and half.

ELEVENTH DAY.

5 July 1864.

3511. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where is that fee paid now?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is not taken.

3512. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He got compensation?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, under the Patent Law Amendment Act.

3513. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to the Patent Law Amendment Act was this continued still?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3514. *Mr. Greenwood.* This man had not been abolished and paid off?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3515. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did that cease to be received?

Mr. Ruscoe. At the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act in 1852.

3516. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see you have a quarterly account of the appropriation of all these sums?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3517. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This book goes back as far as 1846, and no further, I see.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3518. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now I will show you why I have been putting these questions. I see you pay 477*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* into the Consolidated Fund in the first quarter of 1844. How that is applied afterwards the book called the Patent Office account does not seem to show at all. You must have a previous book, I suppose, that will show it?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3519. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Had you no similar book in 1844?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3520. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There must be one somewhere.

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot find any. This commences with 1846.

3521 *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, I see here certain sums paid into Mr. Edmunds' patent account. There are deductions made from the gross sum 2,383*l.*, which cut the sum down to these sums, which are here charged as paid into Coutts' account. Then I see a quarter's salary, 32*l.* 10*s.*, charged. What was it deducted from? Was it deducted from these various sums which have been paid in that way, or was it taken off?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think it was taken out of the general sum. It would be a deduction payable, I think, to the Consolidated Fund, or perhaps from the general account.

3522. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But what would be the general account?

Mr. Edmunds. It would be deducted from the sum you paid over to my account from time to time.

3523. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see the money paid into Coutts' would be diminished by the amount of 32*l.* 10*s*?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would of necessity be so. These would be "By cash, fees on patents," and other deductions from that.

3524. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would be so much taken off of the public stock and given to you by an arrangement made between you and Mr. Edmunds, the particulars of which you both entirely now forget.

Mr. Ruscoe. The particulars of the arrangement?

3525. *Mr. Greenwood.* Indeed, I understand Mr. Edmunds to say that he does not to this moment know that you have had it.

Mr. Ruscoe. He must know, because he had the account every quarter.

3526. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is not puid by cheque, but merely kept by you as a deduction. That is to say, when you received the monies in the Patent Office you kept that back in your own pocket, either by your own authority, or by Mr. Edmunds' permission.

Mr. Ruscoe. By Mr. Edmunds' permission.

Mr. Edmunds. And the sums of money for the year to enable me to make these payments was short 330*l.*

3527. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, without any alteration in your duties, you have this additional sum put into your pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3528. *Mr. Greenwood.* If I understand the quarter's account rightly, the sums paid into Coutts & Company's bank represent the total of the two sums to be paid into the Consolidated Fund and the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3529. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then if the 32*l.* 10*s.* be deducted from that, it must be from one of those two sums, and I want to know from which. There are the purse bearer's fees, and the other fees we have heard of taken out of the total, and then comes the quarter's salary. The other three sums are paid into Coutts' bank.

Mr. Edmunds. That is deducted from the sum paid to me, but it is not a deduction from the sum to be paid to the public.

3530. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is what I wanted to get at.

Mr. Edmunds. It is deducted from the sum to be paid to me, but not from the sum to be paid by me to the Exchequer.

3531. *Mr. Greenwood.* How did you pay that 32*l.* 10*s.* into the Exchequer? Why did it stop short in Mr. Ruscoe's pocket? It never has gone back from Mr. Ruscoe to you?

3532. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find it here for this quarter ending December 1844, the name of Naylor; who is he?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is a clerk in the Crown Office; because I see payments to Mr. Seaton as well as to Mr. Naylor.

Mr. Edmunds. What year is that in?

3533. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At the end of 1844 and the beginning of 1845.

3534. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did the Commissioners know anything of this 130*l.*?

Mr. Hindmarch.

Mr. Greenwood. Did any one know, except Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3535. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then was there anything to prevent him from allowing you 500*l.* instead of 130*l.*, if he had chosen to do so?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was a sum fixed by Mr. Edmunds.

3536. *Mr. Greenwood.* There was no alteration in your duties?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3537. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it was a present?

Mr. Edmunds. The duties were increased.

3538. *Mr. Greenwood.* But then it was taken off the next year?

Mr. Edmunds. We must go through all these accounts?

Mr. Ruscoe. We seem to be going through them.

3539. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I will put a test. It is difficult to follow it out. Now I am only taking this by way of example. In the quarter ending 31st March 1844, I find that there are paid into Coutts' bank three sums, 683*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, 1,050*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and 608*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, making altogether 2,342*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; and if I understand Mr. Ruscoe's answers rightly, the total amount of that sum, at all events, was payable to the two funds, the Consolidated Fund and the Fee Fund. The 32*l.* 10*s.* is deducted, and I understand ought to be added to that. But never mind that for the present; I will pass that by. Now I find, on looking into Mr. Edmunds' Patent Office account for 1844, April would be the time when these sums would be paid over; but

I find, instead of sums amounting to 2,342*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* being paid in, there were two sums, namely, one sum, 837*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and another, 2,094*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Therefore why was the third not paid in?

3540. *Mr. Greenwood.* The difference is 249*l.* which is to be accounted for?

3541. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; then added to that there is 32*l.* 10*s.* for the spring quarter of 1844. It is as plain as possible to my mind. There are the two sums evidently paid in ostensibly upon these accounts, but really as different in amount to what they ought to be as possible.

3542. *Mr. Greenwood.* Without going hastily to a conclusion, we wish to understand it. Here is the Patent Office account of March 13th, 1844. A transcript of that was rendered to Mr. Edmunds with an affidavit.

3543. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are two sums, "Accountant General, 849*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; Mr. Seaton, 1,246*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*" Does that Accountant General mean the Accountant General for the Crown?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; the Accountant General in Chancery.

3544. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What was Mr. Seaton?

Mr. Ruscoe. Clerk of the Hanaper.

3545. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But there is nothing put down here for Hanaper; it seems all to have gone to Mr. Ruscoe then. There ought to have been then three payments out of that 2,342*l.*; one to the Hanaper, to the Accountant General in Chancery, and to the Exchequer. Unfortunately, you see at the foot of that book you have not divided it.

3546. *Mr. Edmunds.* You see, if you go on a little to the next quarter in 1844, you will find 1,316*l.* paid to the Exchequer, so that the two quarters have been paid together. That is what it means.

3547. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It may mean so.

Mr. Edmunds. I have no doubt of it; but, however, I am going through the whole of these accounts, and I will set it out.

3548. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Seeing that 32*l.* 10*s.* it struck me that that seemed to be deducted from what ought to have gone into the consolidated fund.

3549. *Mr. Greenwood.* It seems to be admitted.

3550. *Mr. Edmunds.* No, I do not admit it at all; I must look through the account.

3551. *Mr. Greenwood.* On the face of it, it is; here is the deduction.

Mr. Edmunds. This is a mere account.

3552. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is paid in, you see here.

Mr. Edmunds. And might be over more.

3553. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you can find that, that will explain it.

Mr. Edmunds. I shall find the accounts delivered to me at the time, and this 1,316*l.* will represent that sum in the following quarter.

3554. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It may be so. I do not mean at all to say that it is not so.

Mr. Edmunds. I am going thoroughly through these accounts.

3555. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just look at the dates of these entries in this book. Does that represent money actually paid in on that day where they are entered so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Is this a copy of my book?

3556. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; but you can take your own (*handing same to Mr. Ruscoe.*) You have 608*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The first item is 683*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is paid in on the 9th February.

3557. *Mr. Greenwood.* Does that mean that it was then paid really in?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3558. *Mr. Greenwood.* 1,050*l.* on the 21st March; you say this represents monies paid in on that day?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3559. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why is there no payment made to the Accountant General out of these monies, because this could not be in respect of that account?

3560. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Seaton has paid over, on the 15th January, 1,025*l.*

3561. *Mr. Greenwood.* Perhaps you can explain this now, Mr. Ruscoe. What ought to have been the whole sum is what ought to have been the corresponding sums paid into Coutts' bank, the Accountant General, and the Consolidated Fund. But where do you find it in the pass books; keep your eye on the dates. According to your practice would the payment to the Consolidated Fund or Accountant General have been before or after the last date there?

3562. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I should imagine that I received the cheque from Mr. Edmunds, and paid it over to the Accountant General, with the affidavits sworn by him, within a week after the payment in here.

3563. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would expect it to be shortly after or about that time?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3564. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore both payments would be after the 17th April?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3565. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are no payments until July, therefore we ought to look for corresponding payments there.

3566. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There are sums paid in every quarter there. They ought to be paid over from that account.

3567. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not find any payment there.

Mr. Hindmarch. They do not correspond in any sort of way.

3568. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want you to help us over that, because you do not seem to have paid your share in that case. Within a week or 10 days after passing that account you ought to have received a cheque from Mr. Edmunds and paid it into the Accountant General.

3569. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There would be more than enough to pay this.

3570. *Mr. Greenwood.* They never pay the Accountant General until after the account has been rendered to Mr. Edmunds. You understand what I mean?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3571. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want some of those corresponding payments after the rendering of that account.

Mr. Ruscoe. One would imagine that it would be about the 20th or 21st April to the Accountant General; but as to the other, I do not know.

3572. *Mr. Greenwood.* But I do not find either of them; that is my difficulty.

3573. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They do not correspond at all. There is no sort of correspondence.

3574. *Mr. Greenwood.* Take any of the others.

3575. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I only went up to 1844; but there is one question that I wish to ask to complete this part of the case with Mr. Ruscoe. We now come to the end of 1844, and in 1845 a new state of things begins. The salary is continued, and the 100*l.* a year is charged again for stamps. Did that state of things continue, your remuneration being received by you in the way you have mentioned for engrossing, and the discount on stamps up to the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

5376. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now there is only one subject more to finish this part of the account, and then we will go into the expenses. There was a commission begun to be charged upon the collection of the Hanaper fees.

Mr. Ruscoe. That went to Mr. Edmunds.

ELEVENTH DAY.

5 July 1864.

3577. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, I know it did.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was deducted.

3578. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it deducted before the time when I see the entries in this book, or was the gross sum paid over to Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. The gross sum was paid over to him.

3579. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That was the sum charged, as stated by Mr. Edmunds yesterday ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly.

3580. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But before the year 1852, some portions of that money went into the consolidated fund ; is not that so.

Mr. Ruscoe. Of what money ?

3581. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The Hanaper fees.

Mr. Ruscoe. Not by us.

3582. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, but by somebody.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; it is paid over by the clerk.

3583. *Mr. Hindmarch.* At first you have told us it was payable to a particular person, Mr. Thurlow, who was entitled to it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. All that I know with reference to it was paying it to his deputy, Mr. Seaton.

3584. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did that continue to be papable to him by the Patent Law Amendment Act ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; the thing was altered in some way.

3585. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like to know when that was ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Then it was paid to the clerk of the Crown ; then on the death of the clerk of the Crown, he succeeded.

3586. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Can you give me any idea of the date when the Hanaper fees began to go into the Exchequer ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Can you tell me the date when you acted as clerk of the Crown, Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Edmunds. Up to 1847. From 1834 to 1847. I think 1847 was the year when I went to the table of the House of Lords, by exchange.

3587. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then did the Hanaper fees go into the Exchequer ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I never paid the Hanaper fees into the Exchequer.

3588. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No ; but you may have paid them for somebody, who did pay them into the Exchequer.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I believe not. It was subsequent to my leaving the Crown Office that the Act of Parliament was passed directing the fees to be paid to the Exchequer.

3589. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like to know the date ?

Mr. Edmunds. I can get it for you; but it was subsequently, certainly. It was in Mr. Romilly's time, because I know Mr. Romilly by that Act got 200*l.* a year more by reason of the exchange, and if I had got that 200*l.* a year I would not have made the exchange.

3590. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to know the date?

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot tell.

3591. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was some time before the passing of the Patent Law Amendmedt Act ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes, some time before that.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not quite understand the question ; what is it ?

3592. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to a certain time the Hanaper fees went to Mr. Thurlow, or to the Hanaper for the time being. Then at a certain epoch, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, the fees were to go into the Exchequer ?

Mr. Edmunds. They were paid over to the clerk for the Crown, to be by him accounted for.

3593. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to know when it began ?

Mr. Edmunds. It was subsequent to 1847, and I believe subsequent to 1852 ; 1847 was the date of my removal from the clerk of the Patents.

3594. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I will tell you at once, with regard to the deduction of this per-centage from the fees received for the Hanaper, it was not charging a man for collecting fees for him, but it was charging the public for collecting them. You got the fees up to the very end ?

Mr. Edmunds. As long as I collected these fees for Mr. Thurlow, I made him a charge, but immediately after that Act there was no charge made.

3595. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This comes up to 1851. However, I have called your attention to it, and you can easily find out the date.

Mr. Ruscoe. Is it in 1852 ? You will find if you look at the 1852 book (*refers to the book*), it ceases in 1852.

3596. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That does not prove that this goes up to the latter end of 1852. The last sum deducted for per-centage is 30*l.* Now it is said we might, by coming to a later date, test that account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes ; if you take the first division of the fees.

3597. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then take this at a venture (*referring to a book*). There is no corresponding payment here at all ; that is, where it is divided, and where there would be no difficulty whatever. What quarter is that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The 31st March 1852.

3598. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We stopped in our progress at that part of the account the other day. I should like to know from Mr. Edmunds if there is any entry of any payment to the Exchequer after August 9th, 1852 ?

3599. *Mr. Greenwood.* What I cannot make out is why Mr. Ruscoe has not paid anything. Why should the Accountant General not receive the money? He is paid afterwards, but they seem to be arbitrary sums. I can account for it in this way: instead of making it a quarter, we made a year of it.

3600. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Remember also these three sums were paid in in one sum.

3601. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any reason why they should be postponed ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Because of Mr. Edmunds not returning me the affidavits and the cheque. I kept the quarterly account until it amounted to three quarters of a year.

3602. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Greenwood's question had relation to this sum (*referring to the book*).

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the Accountant General.

3603. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, it is not so, because you see these sums make 595*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* appear here paid in three sums. But this 293*l.* is before that. That is the first quarter of 1852.

3604. *Mr. Greenwood.* We do not find that either the Accountant General or the Consolidated Fund get their shares.

3605. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the quarter ending December 1851. That would be 500*l.*, and that is the entry Mr. Greenwood is asking you about. There is the Accountant General 824*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, but that would not be the amount. We will go back and take this first 293*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The next is 216*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* That would not come to the amount.

3606. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would not have that 293*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* before that time, because you did not know what it was.

Mr. Ruscoe. 164*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* is another.

3607. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, we will try with that (*adding them together*) 824*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* What was the sum paid in ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly that sum.

3608. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then that is it. He pays it in all at once. The payment to the Accountant General is accounted for clearly by that item. That is up to the end of the March quarter 1853.

3609. *Mr. Greenwood.* That 824*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* comprises the four quarterly sums ending March 31st, 1853. Well, that seems all right.

3610. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we will dispose of the Accountant General's payments. I will give them all to you as they occur.

3611. *Mr. Greenwood.* First let me take this; 595*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* consists of three payments.

3612. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; that is one half-yearly payment and two quarterly payments. The new Act coming into operation there were few payments, and therefore they made a half year. Now we will go through these amounts, beginning in 1854: 56*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, 57*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, 73*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, 115*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, 68*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, 31*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, 55*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, 32*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, 30*l.* 2*s.*, 47*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and 30*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

3613. *Mr. Greenwood.* They are all here. Why should it be sometimes paid out to the Accountant General, and sometimes to your account, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Ruscoe. Sometimes, I think, you will find it made out to Mr. Johnson.

3614. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was it a cheque payable to bearer?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

3615. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, assuming these accounts to be truly rendered, we find that your share to the Accountant General has been paid over, Mr. Ruscoe. That must be satisfactory to you so far. Are any sureties found by any officers in this office, Mr. Edmunds?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

3616. *Mr. Greenwood.* And never have been?

Mr. Edmunds. Never.

3617. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like, if you can give it to me, for you to tell me what that payment on August 9th is of 1,722*l.* If you can make out what that means, or what precise quarters or half years they are, I should like to know it.

Mr. Edmunds. I cannot now, but in a very few days I will produce the whole.

3618. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You do not know what that means?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know; but it will mean, undoubtedly, some one half year.

3619. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it ought to have gone there.

3620. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have tried to reconcile it, and cannot.

Mr. Edmunds. No. I must go through all of these accounts, and I will put in a statement. I must get it from these books. You recollect, if you go to the year 1854, you will find a payment of made to T. Maltby of 500*l.* which was queried. I think I can explain that at once.

3621. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, it was queried yesterday.

Mr. Edmunds. If you look on the other side of the book you will see, May 15th, received 500*l.*, which discharges that amount. I will explain it. Mr. Maltby was the lithographer up to that time, and his bills had not been paid, and there was a question how the bills were to be paid. I did not not pay any, and it ended by arrangement with the Treasury that all the printer's bills and all the lithographer's bills were settled and paid by Mr. McCulloch.

3622. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who made this out (*referring to a piece of paper Mr. Edmunds had put in*)?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Maltby brought it to me just now. Being in want of money I gave him 500*l.* in advance at that time, and that was repaid in that way by Mr. Spottiswoode, the printer, on the 24th March following; and you will find it in the books on both sides; and that explains and discharges it.

3623. *Mr. Greenwood.* Your cheques used to be drawn in that way in order to distinguish one account from the other?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. I have seen Mr. Maltby, and he has explained it to me.

3624. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, if that advance had not been made by you, have included Mr. Maltby's bill in their account?

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Spottiswoode paid Mr. Maltby's bill in full, keeping back this 500*l.*

3625. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore, when they sent it to you they would have included Mr. Maltby's bill; and if you had not paid that 500*l.* to Mr. Maltby you would have had to pay it to Mr. Spottiswoode for him?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; I have no doubt that this matter was arranged with Mr. Spottiswoode and Mr. Maltby at the time.

3626. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was endorsed by Mr. Maltby, and paid into the Bank of England; his own bankers, I suppose. Nothing can be more legitimate than that appears to be.

Mr. Edmunds. I could not at the time explain it. I had forgotten it altogether.

3627. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you keep a detailed account of the fees paid in the Patent Office proper before the Patent Law Amendment Act passed?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3628. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have been looking at one this morning.

3629. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that was not the day book. I suppose you do not call it a ledger?

Mr. Ruscoe. We call it the fee book.

3630. *Mr. Greenwood.* But these are all made up from time to time from other books or memoranda?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, from the docket book.

3631. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could you show us one of those books?

Mr. Ruscoe. I can show you one corresponding with that in date.

3632. *Mr. Greenwood.* Those things were coming daily, were they not (*referring to the items in the book.*)

Mr. Ruscoe. Well, every opening here represents a month's transactions. That will give you an idea.

3633. *Mr. Greenwood.* As the money was paid in of course you put it down somewhere.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Roscoe says that Mr. Carpmael and some of the leading agents had a sort of monthly account.

(Mr. Ruscoe left the room, and returned with a book.)

3634. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is not what I mean Supposing any one came in on the 3rd July; he paid in money, did he not?

Mr. Ruscoe. If they belonged to Mr. Carpmael, who passed the greatest quantity of patents, you would see their name in the margin, and they would give me a cheque for the stamps only.

3635. *Mr. Greenwood.* Should you not put that down somewhere?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be handed over at the end of the day, and passed through my uncle's pass book.

3636. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then there was no memorandum made whatever?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3637. *Mr. Greenwood.* What did you do?

Mr. Ruscoe. I merely took the cheques, and delivered them over on the day to my uncle for stamps. That book is made from that.

3638. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want you to explain this to me, Mr. Edmunds. I am not quite certain that I have taken down the sums correctly. In the quarter ending December 1852 there was 742*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* then in the half year ending 31st March there are 411*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Then there is the year ending 31st March 1854, 184*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; then in March 1855, 108*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; and in March 1856, 213*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* In March 1857, 400*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; and in March 1858, 127*l.* 18*s.* In March 1859, 53*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; in March 1860, 74*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; in March 1861, 76*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; in March 1862, 71*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; in March 1863, 229*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; and in March 1864, 86*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Edmunds. These will be all set out in the detailed account.

3639. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will you have the good-

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ness to show me the diaries before the Patent Law Amendment Act. I understand that when these sums were paid to you no memorandum was made, but the amount, either in monies or cheques, was sent down to your uncle in the same way as after the passing of the Amendment Act.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3640. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you seem to have made in your diary, after the passing of the Amendment Act, a little memorandum of the number of stamps required of you, and paid for by the public. Did you do so before the passing of the Act? I want your diary for the same year as this docket book.

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be my diary or memorandum, as it were.

3641. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; but you did not write that out during the day?

Mr. Roscoe. That was the only memorandum I kept.

3642. *Mr. Greenwood.* But where was your diary?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was not necessary.

3643. *Mr. Greenwood.* On July 3rd, you see there were all these three sums paid to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, that would not be so. In all probability, if you refer to the docket book, you will see that Mr. Carpmael would only pay his stamps. He would run his account for the month.

3644. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you mean to say that these sums were all paid into the office without any sort of memorandum between you at the time.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3645. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you know that, Mr. Edmunds. Look at this. All those sums were paid without any memorandum. Those are made up finished books.

Mr. Edmunds. Each patent was the same thing.

Mr. Ruscoe. They represented the same fees.

3646. *Mr. Greenwood.* And all these were received and sent down, as I understand, daily, either into Mr. Ruscoe's brecches' pocket, or by some messenger to his uncle.

Mr. Ruscoe. The office was immediately opposite.

3647. *Mr. Greenwood.* But no memorandum was made of them.

3648. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That book begins in 1846. That was six years before the Amendment Act passed. Why was not that begun in 1846?

Mr. Ruscoe. There were other books.

3649. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This would contain the whole.

3650. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; it was made up from the other; but it was not made up at the time the monies were paid to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; that book was made up when the patent was sealed.

3651. *Mr. Greenwood.* It might be months after?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3652. *Mr. Greenwood.* How soon after?

Mr. Ruscoe. The next day; certainly the next day in some instances.

3653. *Mr. Greenwood.* It might have been a week?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not a week in receiving the Privy Seal.

3654. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you received those monies twice, so that all those monies came in without any memorandum. We were told that virtually there was a memoraundum, because, by putting down the stamp required, you knew the number, and you knew that they were 5*l.* stamps, and that that was, to a certain degree, a species of memorandum at the time. They are put down here as the parties applied for them, and carried out here in the shape of money. That might be called a virtual entry of the money received.

Mr. Ruscoe. But that would be also in the diary.

3655. *Mr. Greenwood.* You said just now you had no diary?

Mr. Ruscoe. Well, call that a document, or what you like.

3656. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that was made afterwards.

Mr. Ruscoe. The thing would be entered as for sealing.

3657. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would not write all that out when the money was paid to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. That would be before the thing was given out to be engrossed, and that would represent the sum you see there.

3658. *Mr. Greenwood.* However, I will take it down according to your own statement. You keep no diary?

Mr. Ruscoe. I keep the document.

3659. *Mr. Greenwood.* But no diary. Do you mean to say that you kept any diary in those days?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, excepting in that book or this.

3660. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that is made up from this. I want an original memorandum of the monies received by you, and sent down to your uncle, and you say there was none?

Mr. Ruscoe. Excepting in my uncle's pass book.

3661. *Mr. Greenwood.* That only gives you the lump?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3662. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you know, Mr. Edmunds, that monies came in in that sort of way, without any contemporaneous entry; when you might have had a cash book, waste book, or diary, or whatever you call it, in which you might have put down the money received. You see sometimes it was cash, and sometimes cheques, and sometimes it was allowed to run on for months.

Mr. Edmunds. I suppose the pass book tallied with that.

3463. *Mr. Greenwood.* You both say that there was a sort of shop in which Mr. Ruscoe might help himself to the money, and keep back 5*l.*, or the whole of the receipts, provided he accounted for it; that you do not consider this as in any sense public money. That was the last account we had of this transaction, when we find from time to time that the monies did not go down, sometimes the whole and sometimes 5*l.* being deducted from the account that was entered by Mr. Ruscoe's uncle.

Mr. Edmunds. You will find it perfectly right.

3664. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; we have not found everything right.

Mr. Ruscoe. You will always find a balance.

Mr. Edmunds. There are certain sums received from the Treasury addressed to me half yearly.

3665. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is before that, a long time. Then it seems that the accounts are kept in this way. The dockets show the number of patents in every respect. There is a definite set of fees, which are invariable, except when there are two names instead of one; and you mean to say that from the docket book you could compile, at any time, an account of the fees?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; there is no question about it.

Mr. Ruscoe. No doubt. There was always a copy of that book kept by the purse bearer of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, he has a copy of it.

3666. *Mr. Greenwood.* What strikes me as remarkable is, that in such slippery matters as monies in a public office, where monies are paid over the counter from time to time, there does not exist a waste book or cash book.

Mr. Edmunds. They are not payable until the patent is delivered sealed; and that docket book represents that fact, and the fee account and the distribution of the fee account tallies with that document.

3667. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is certainly a very imperfect system.

Mr. Edmunds. It is very clear; it is one document.

3668. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What Mr. Greenwood says is perfectly true; that, in connexion with public monies, there ought to be kept a receipt book, showing every farthing of money received; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Edmunds. If these monies were coming in in certain sums that would be so, but these patents are paid for.

3669. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see the difference between actual accounts and estimated accounts. See the maze that we were led into. When we gave Mr. Ruscoe a skeleton account, with proper headings, to fill up, he produces a document which turns out to be mere smoke, because he made it up from the amount that ought to have been paid according to the agreement; but when we came to look into the actual account of the discounts paid, comparing it with this book, we did not find the slightest correspondence.

Mr. Ruscoe. I did not imagine that you were going back 30 years.

3670. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; but I gave you a paper to give us the amount, putting two headings for the purpose. According to that paper you remain now very much indebted to Mr. Edmunds, although he disclaims any demand upon you; but, according to your account, you paid him nothing like the amount which it professes to show is due to him.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not understand that. It is one of the points that I have to go through the account for.

3671. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe took it from the reports instead of from the books.

Mr. Edmunds. He worked out something that Mr. Woodcroft had volunteered to put in.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was taken from the same source.

3672. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe ought not to take it from any source except that which we gave him. Take 1857. How much, is it said in that paper which you filled up, should have been paid to Mr. Edmunds in 1857?

Mr. Ruscoe. I see that in 1857, according to the arrangement between us, there was 304*l.* 16*s.* payable to him in that year; that is, taking it from the reports.

3673. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then what do you say is the amount for 1858?

Mr. Edmunds. How do the real payments appear?

3674. *Mr. Greenwood.* Cannot you tell?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; but it was said just now that Mr. Ruscoe had not paid over that amount to me. How does it appear that he has not?

3675. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, take 1858. It is not very much, but you see the difference between the two?

Mr. Hindmarch. It arises entirely in that way.

3676. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see you ought to be familiar with these matters. We have stumbled over them. It is quite accidental that we saw that account of discount that is kept by Mr. Ruscoe himself, and he ought to be able to give us it all. You sent in an account utterly useless, Mr. Ruscoe. I gave you fresh headings, and then you sent us that account. You ought to have given it as it is here.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is only for 1856.

3677. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you could have got it for the rest of the time. It says there that you are entitled to 293*l.* 14*s.*, and he has only given you 281*l.* 5*s.*; therefore, you see, Mr. Edmunds, in that year you are entitled to 12*l.* 8*s.* more.

Mr. Ruscoe. Was there a balance of the previous year?

Mr. Greenwood. I do not know.

3678. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Just see if I have added up these amounts correctly, Mr. Edmunds (*handing a paper to Mr. Edmunds, who, after calculating same, agreed that the amount was* 2,681*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*)

3679. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like to see a draft affidavit again.

(Mr. Ruscoe left the room, and returned with an affidavit.)

3680. *Mr. Edmunds.* The Act of Parliament does not prescribe any form.

3681. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is the account, and this the book verifying that account.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3682. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A similar one was prepared for every one of those sums?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and sent with the account.

3683. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You fill it in in the same way as I see here?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes; it was always done so; and I took these affidavits and paid upon them, not making the affidavit, as I explained before.

3684. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were they handed in?

Mr. Edmunds. Not after the first.

3685. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You kept them all?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, I kept them all. They were my vouchers, and I shall produce them with the account.

3686. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you swear them?

Mr. Edmunds. No.

3687. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not?

Mr. Edmunds. Because they would not take them.

3688. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you would not know that at first?

Mr. Edmunds. Very likely. So far as the first was concerned, I swore it. The Accountant General would only receive the money on the affidavit; but in paying to the Consolidated Fund, they took no affidavit and no account, and in truth I have never been required to make any account whatever, nor have I had any doubt expressed for 31 years. No account was ever rendered or asked for, nor under the Act of 1852, until within the last two or three years.

3689. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where do you get this sum from in the Patent Office account,—419*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* from the 30th April 1860 to March 1861. That is an exact year?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3690. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where do you get that figure from, 419*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. I shall find it here in this book, headed, "Account of cash received by the Clerk of the Patents, and accounted for as under."

3691. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, do so, if you please.

(Mr Ruscoe took the book, and searched for the sums.)

3692. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Will you see that I have not made a mistake, Mr. Edmunds, if you please (*handing a paper to Mr. Edmunds*)?

Me. Edmunds. Yes (*handing back the paper*).

3693. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Edmunds holds his appointment, not under the old law, but he came in under the new law

Mr. Edmunds. I can show you the warrant; it is under the sign manual.

3694. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Perhaps you can let us have a copy of it?

Mr. Edmunds. I can bring it to you. I think I know where to lay my hand upon it.

3695. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You can send us a copy of it. It was made out at the Home Office, was it not?

Mr. Edmunds. Yes. Previously the office was the Patent Office, but under this particular Act of Parliament it was under the sign manual, which makes it the same thing, I believe.

(After a pause.)

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Mr. Edmunds. I find that they would not receive these affidavits. I have used them merely as ——

3696. *Mr. Greenwood.* Those affidavits which Mr. Ruscoe brought in have not been sworn.

Mr. Hindmarch. No; they are mere drafts.

3697. *Mr. Greenwood.* You did not receive these documents from any government office, but they are your own writing.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

Mr. Edmunds. It was settled at the time. The Act of Parliament does not give any form, but I take it that the Accountant General prescribed the form.

3698. *Mr. Greenwood.* I cannot make out any correspondence there as to that sum of 419*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, Mr. Ruscoe. Can you do so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; I make it right (*showing a paper to Mr. Greenwood*).

3699. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, it does not correspond at all. You see here is "Cash fees on patents, 419*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*" I want to know how you get those figures from this book.

Mr. Ruscoe. Those are cash for patents other than patents for inventions.

3700. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes. I only want to understand this. I dare say it will turn out right, but I want to know, from those four quarters here, how you make out the 419*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Hitherto it has been assumed that that is correct. We want to know what has become of the money, and we want to understand whether the right sum is credited; and if it is, it ought to correspond with the other book from which it is made up. In asking you about that amount I have only taken one year at a venture; that is, four quarters, purporting to give the exact amount of fees received during those four quarters.

Mr. Ruscoe. Will you allow me take it away with me?

3701. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; let me see if I can make it out. This is the year ending 31st March 1861, and the sum stated is 419*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The thing required is to make out from this book that sum.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes; you ought to begin from June 1860.

3702. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then it stands thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
First quarter	146	6	8
Second „	44	4	0
Third „	123	18	6
Fourth „	124	19	6
making a total of	£439	8	8

3703. *Mr. Greenwood.* That makes a gross sum of 20*l.* wrong. Now take the next year.

3704. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, we will take the year ending March 1862; that is, from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862.

3705. *Mr. Greenwood.* I will not tell you how much it ought to be, according to this, until you give me the amount you have there.

3706. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Very well. Then the quarters this year are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
First quarter	91	3	8
Second „	127	19	2
Third „	78	2	0
Fourth „	92	3	6
making a total of	£389	7	4

Mr. Greenwood. That is right.

3707. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, we will take another year, March 1860:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
First quarter	115	11	8
Second „	188	10	8
Third „	226	13	4
Fourth „	97	6	8
making a total of	£628	2	4

3708. *Mr. Greenwood.* I do not know what has been here before, but it is entered upon an erasure.

Mr. Hindmarch. No; it is just 40*l.* difference.

3709. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the year ending March 1860, and there is a deficit of 40*l.* unaccounted for. Now take 1858, where I find another erasure.

3710. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That will be the year ending 1859:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First quarter	144	14	0
Second „	37	12	6
Third „	67	12	0
Fourth „	134	19	0
making a total of	£ 384	17	6

3711. *Mr. Greenwood.* That again shows a deficit of nearly 20*l.* The amount here being 369*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

3712. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, we will take the year ending 1858:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First quarter	336	16	10
Second „	224	7	2
Third „	10	17	2
Fourth „	166	13	6
making a total of	£ 738	14	8

3713. *Mr. Greenwood.* And here it is 674*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* showing a deficit of 64*l.*, and the pounds have been altered, and entered upon an erasure. Originally it has been entered correctly, because here is the tail of a 7, which has been evidently scratched out. Therefore, Mr Edmunds, you remain liable, on the face of these accounts, to the public for all these sums that are deficient; do you see that?

Mr. Edmunds. I think that the accounts ought to be examined throughout.

3714. *Mr. Greenwood.* No examination of accounts in subsequent or preceding years can affect that. There is the whole thing. It would not do for a man to redress that by showing that he had been very right elsewhere.

Mr. Edmunds. No, but I mean these details.

3715. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you see it is entered rightly. They are varying sums. The year 1862 is right; but whenever we come to these erasures unfortunately a deficit, and not an excess, is shown.

3716. *Mr. Hindmarch.* As we shall not be here to-morrow, I hope you will be able to get on with your Report.

Mr. Edmunds. In the first place I cannot find the cheques. I find some here and there, but I cannot find the whole detailed accounts, I cannot find the whole of my private books. There is one at least that I shall have to require, Coutts', to write up, and there are some other things passed backwards and forwards.

Adjourned sine die.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

TWELFTH DAY.

TWELFTH DAY.

8 Nov. 1864.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, 8th November 1864.

Mr. RUSCOE was examined as follows :

Mr. Ruscoe.

3717. *Mr. Greenwood.* First, we shall require the production of all the books that have been kept in the Patent Office.

3717*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All the books that were kept up to 1852.

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room and returned with five books.]

3718. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We also want very much the book preceding this Patent Office account of 1842.

Mr. Ruscoe. We have nothing but the documents to collect them from.

3719. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Surely you must have it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have no other accounts from 1842.

3720. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you no book corresponding to this ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None, sir.

3721. *Mr. Geenwood.* What has become of it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't know.

3722. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How did you make out the account showing how much was due ?

Mr. Ruscoe. From the docket book.

3723. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You must have made out an account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, from the docket book on paper.

3724. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are those papers in existence ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I will show you papers similar to them.

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room and returned with some papers.]

3724*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is the docket a slip of paper with a 5*s*. stamp upon it to which the Lord Chancellor puts his initials ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It has a 2*s*. stamp, and is kept by the purse bearer.

3725. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is his authority ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, his guarantee, because he receives certain fees, and those dockets check our account.

3726. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is a docket book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3727. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to the 30th September 1852, it includes patents for inventions ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, with other instruments.

3728. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I say it includes them ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir.

3729. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there ever in existence a book corresponding to that of an earlier date ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think there was. Yes, there was a book ; this begins in 1842.

3730. *Mr. Greenwood.* Were there more than one book corresponding to that previously to that date ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir ; the book that would correspond would be a book similar to it, with the fees in it. Similar to this (showing an account on paper), and this would be an abstract of that account.

3731. *Mr. Greenwood.* How many books were there before that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't remember any at the commencement of 1842 of this description. It is the abstract of the account.

3731*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there any book corresponding to that previously to that date ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

3732. *Mr. Greenwood.* You said just now there was ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I mean corresponding to this—a detailed account.

3733. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it a book or piece of paper ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, that was a book.

3734. *Mr. Greenwood.* What has become of it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It has been mislaid or lost.

3735. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did you first find out that it was mislaid or lost ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not until we were moving. The books were in a very confused state, and I knew nothing of that book until it was inquired after when you were making your report. It was kept here. We were in a very small room at the Lord Chancellor's office, and when the Act of Parliament came into operation in 1852 we were in a very confused state, and the book must have got lost then. We have been through the docket book, and Mr. Edmunds has had an accountant who has taken out the thing.

3736. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are aware what Mr. Edmunds has said about you ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I am not.

3737. *Mr. Greenwood.* I will just read it to you so that you may understand.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have not seen it.

3738. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was a letter of the 24th October 1864, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury or to Mr. Hamilton the Secretary of the Treasury. He says this, " Sir, In reply to your letter of the 28th " ulto. desiring me to render an account to the Lords " Commissioners of H. M. Treasury of the dates and " names of all patents (other than patents for inven- " tions) to which my name has been affixed since the " Act of 3rd and 4th William 4th, c. 84, came into " operation, and of all sums received as fees in " respect thereof, I have the honour to enclose a " return in answer. The list of instruments detailed " in the returns have been extracted from the record " books of the Patent Office under my own superin- " tendence, and I can undertake to state that so far " the same is correct. I have placed the list in the " hands of Mr. Ruscoe, the chief clerk in the Patent " Office, requiring him to write the several fees taken " by him opposite to the titles of the several instru- " ments. He has written the several sums appearing " in the return, but I am satisfied that in numerous ' instances he has not correctly stated them." That is a serious charge, Mr. Ruscoe. " I have pointed out " to him sums stated which I believe to be erroneous, " and have endeavoured to obtain from him a more " correct account, but he has positively refused to " alter any one sum stated by him. Mr. Ruscoe has " had the sole custody and possession of all the " record and account books of the office from 1833 to " the present time. The fee books kept by him from

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" 1833 to 1846 and again from 1852 to 1857 are " missing."

Mr. Ruscoe. There was no book kept from1852 to 1857. In anticipation of the Act of Parliament of 1852 coming into operation, I did not think I ought to go to the expense of another book.

3739. *Mr. Greenwood.* Perhaps you had better reserve what you have to say until I have finished reading this letter :—

" The fee books kept by him from 1833 to 1846, and " again from 1852 to 1857, are missing, and he states " that they are lost. For this reason I am at present " unable to give any further information than that " contained in the return. I have to state that the " delay in making the return has arisen entirely from " the many difficulties that have been placed in my " way in obtaining proper and reasonable access to " the record books of the office, as well as by Mr. " Ruscoe as by others in the office.

" I have the honour to remain, sir,

" Your most obedient servant,

" G. A. Hamilton, esq. L. EDMUNDS."

Therefore, you see he accuses you of placing difficulties in the way of his making a proper return, and also charges you with having lost, or states that you have lost, all the fee books from 1833 to 1846, and from 1852 to 1857. Now, if you will be kind enough to make any remarks you please, we shall be glad to hear them.

Mr. Ruscoe. From 1852 to 1857 no fee book was kept, nor should I have kept a fee book from 1857 to 1863 except that there was an inconvenience felt if I left the office, because no one knew the fees of the patents passing the office. I was occupied two or three days putting the fees down. I put the fees according to what I conceived to be the fees taken in the office, but I did not satisfy Mr. Edmunds, because the fees were rather more than he expected them to be. But I referred him to the parties who solicited these instruments, and told him that he would there see that the fee charged to the consolidation fund was 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, but he said it was no such thing, and that it was 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* When I finished that account, very much to his annoyance, this is what he handed to me. That is his own handwriting (handing a document to Mr. Greenwood). To that I appended those two documents (handing documents to Mr. Greenwood).

3739*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* You gave a copy of this to Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. I affixed the memorandum on the return which I imagined was to go to the Treasury.

3740. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You kept a copy of this ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3741. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you gave this to Mr. Edmunds ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I put it on his return which he asked me to make.

3742. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you wish to have this again ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir, it is merely a draft.

3743. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These books you have now brought in are the docket books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3744. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Are there no other books; had you not diaries ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I have diaries, but not up to 1852 ; previous to 1852 I had no diary.

3745. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you keep no diary ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, the documents are the diaries. From 1852, when the Act of Parliament came into operation, I had diaries. They constitute as it were a cash book, to a certain extent.

3746. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the diaries since 1852 relate to both patents for inventions and other patents as well.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, only to patents for inventions, merely to my office as clerk to the Commissioners. In what capacity are you dealing with me now. You may call me odd man to Mr. Edmunds, but I had no appointment under Government. I had no salary from Mr. Edmunds ; he found me in an office and there he placed his business.

3747. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then, since October 1852, so far as other patents than those for inventions are concerned, you rely upon this.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, you will find them very few ; you will find they do not amount on an average to more than 25 a year.

3747*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do the fees on these patents differ materially from the fees formerly paid on patents for inventions ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, not with respect to the officers. They differ as to the length.

3748. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, they differ in the charge for engrossing ?

Mr. Ruscoe. And the charge for fees to the Hanaper. Every skin would be 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* extra.

3749. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So with regard to the number of names ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and so with regard to the number of names.

3750. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What I wanted to know is, whether there is anywhere in the office a book which would show the fees payable in every case on every patent ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None, sir, except that there is the Hanaper account, which will show you the fees payable to the Hanaper.

3751. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Because you produced during the former sittings a book in columns, which you called I think a fee book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is from 1846 to 1852.

3752. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does not that show the fees ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That will show the fees taken from 1846 to 1852.

3753. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does it not show a sum payable in respect of each particular item ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3754. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I see here there are two skins marked in one place, three skins in another, and one skin in another ; would not the information you get out of this book together with that fee book enable you to see how much was payable with respect to this ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3755. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I can understand more clearly by confining my observations to one particular thing ; I will therefore ask you about this Liverpool and Ausiralian Navigation Company which I see mentioned here. That was a charter. Referring to that fee book could I not make out exactly the sum which you received ?

Mr. Ruscoe. You certainly could.

3756. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And so with respect to all these items ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, you would be able to do so from 1846 to 1852.

3756*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not before 1846 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, because of that book which is missing from 1833 to 1846.

3757. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were the fees changed ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, the fees still remain the same.

3758. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the same calculation could be made.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly so.

3759. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Still the book would tell you ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, decidedly.

3759*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Taking any one of these books, and any particular entry, the fee book would enable you to see how much was paid in respect of any one of the patents to which the document had relation.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, comparing the fees in that book with the entry in this docket book.

3760. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You always seem to have put down the number of skins ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that regulates the charge.

3760*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In patents for inventions they never seem to have exceeded one skin.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

3761. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you mean to say these are the only books relating to the Patent Office which you have ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3762. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is very odd that there should be no book prior to this book of 1842. However, you produced a paper just now, Mr. Ruscoe, what is it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is a paper containing the account which has been made up and audited since you have had the books away.

3763. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you any of the papers relating to the period before this Patent Office account book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir, not before 1842 ; that was merely to show Mr. C . I have since, in consequence of the suggestion in Mr. Greenwood's report, kept a cash book, and probably it would be the best way to continue it. I will show you the mode I have adopted with reference to it, and now I have got also a fee book.

3764. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We want to understand these accounts of Mr. Edmunds', and unfortunately we have not got that which we desire, and that is the account prior to this time, 1842.

Mr. Ruscoe. In 1846 Mr. Edmunds did this. An accountant went through the books from 1833 to the time of his own appointment. It was his own acountant.

3765. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Edmunds' own accountant ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, a man who was recommended by someone. I gave him every item. I said, "Here "is the fee ; every item bears the same fee as in this "book," and he took the docket book and made an abstract, and it came to the same exactly, as Mr. Edmunds says, as was paid into his account at Coutts'.

3766. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That account he has not given to the Treasury ?

Mr. Greenwood. No, not yet. Are you aware, Mr. Ruscoe, that Mr. Edmunds in September proposed to pay to the exchequer the sum of 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

3767. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have never heard that from him ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3768. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you not heard that he paid it in ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No. He has behaved exceedingly ill to me, and everyone indeed. He came here and took two account books out of the office, and refused to return them. They have since been returned by order of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Woodcroft. I had to write to the Lord Chancellor about it.

3769. *Mr. Greenwood.* What books are they ?

Mr. Woodcroft. Relating to the office.

3770. *Mr. Greenwood.* What books are they ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Relating to the patents for inventions.

Mr. Woodcroft. You had better produce them.

[The books were sent for.]

3771. *Mr. Greenwood.* Have you not heard from Mr. Edmunds that he has paid some thousands into the Exchequer ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir. Mr. Edmunds' solicitor comes here and bullies me.

3772. *Mr. Greenwood.* Which solicitor, Mr. Leman or Mr. Linklater ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Leman. He has discontinued Mr. Linklater as his solicitor, at least so I heard from Mr. Harrison, the young gentleman who came here.

3773. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you have not heard it before, I may tell you that he has paid 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* "on account of fees received in the Patent Office, "under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th of William "the 4th, chapter 84." That sum has been paid. Are there any materials in this office which will enable any person to say whether that is the correct sum or not the correct sum ?

Mr. Ruscoe. From what date, sir ?

3773*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is no date given. We have found and reported that large sums ought to have been paid into the consolidated fund which have not been paid. There are some sums which amount to 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*, to which he put his name in your presence, I believe ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3774. *Mr. Greenwood.* We only know that those were sums that ought to have been paid in August 1852. We were quite sure there were plenty more, and accordingly he has proposed to pay to the Exchequer and has paid 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which is described by him as paid "on account of fees received in the "Patent Office, under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th "of William 4th, chapter 84." What I want to know is, are there any books or papers, or materials of any sort, in this office which will enable any person, by any quantity of diligence, to ascertain whether that is a correct or an improper sum ?

Mr. Ruscoe. It might be ascertained by reference to the docket book ; there is no question of that.

3775. *Mr. Greenwood.* It would be most extremely desirable.

3776. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, the docket books are the only source.

3777. *Mr. Greenwood.* It would be extremely desirable, and would render a great service to us, if you would tell us, because it would be really mincing the matter to pretend that it is not universally known that there have been great defalcations committed. I want to know whether you can make up from any materials what was due from Mr. Edmunds to the Exchequer, and kept in his pocket up to the time of our making our report.

Mr. Ruscoe. From what period ?

3778. *Mr. Greenwood.* From the earliest period.

Mr. Ruscoe. From 1833 ?

3779. *Mr. Greenwood.* From the earliest period you can find.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is 30 years ago.

3780. *Mr Greenwood.* We want to know how much has gone into his private pocket, and remained there, always understanding by that the Patent Office account at Coutts', which according to my humble judgment is nothing in the world but one of his breeches pockets, his private account being the other.

Mr. Ruscoe. I was utterly thunderstruck when you asked him for his pass book, and I found that that money had remained in his banker's hands. I never saw any of his accounts or pass books.

3781. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have told us already that up to that moment you imagined that periodical payments were made by him, accompanied by the corresponding affidavits, and you said it was a surprise to you when you found it was otherwise ; but now that you know the fact, that he kept the affidavits and the money, we want you to furnish us, if you can, with the account of the monies. You can have a copy of that pass book to help you, and to show how much in your judgment Mr. Edmunds is a debtor to the Exchequer. How much, more or less, than 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which he paid actually in last September, by the permission of the Lord Chancellor and the Lords. That is three times the amount nearly of

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what we have discovered, at least of what we knew at that time, although we knew that we had materials for more discoveries.

Mr. Ruscoe. You saw that there was a balance of 4,000*l.* then ?

3782. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but that balance meant nothing, because it was so interwoven with drafts from the earliest time to his private account.

3783. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Let me suggest one thing which you can do very well I think, Mr. Ruscoe. You have already told me that you have got in the docket books a record of every patent of every sort that has ever been granted during the time that Mr. Edmunds was here ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3784. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And you say that from an account of fees which you have somewhere here, and from information to be found in these docket books, you will be able to put down the amount of fees and the sums of money payable in respect of the grants or Patents mentioned in each docket.

Mr. Ruscoe. I have done so for Mr. Edmunds from 1833 ; I have not got a copy of that. He got a stationer's clerk to come here and copy out the name and date of each particular patent other than inventions, from 1833.

3785. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We want want all, beginning from the time when Mr. Edmunds was clerk of the patents. Put down the name of the grantee, the description of the grant, and all the sums payable in respect of it. It is very easily done in this way. If you take a certain number of volumes like this, and take care to have a sufficient number of columns, the last column being the sum total payable in respect of the whole—do you follow me ?

Mr Ruscoe. Yes ; I can see what you mean.

3786. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you were to get the paper ruled in columns in that way, it would facilitate you in making the extract very much, and I don't see how the Treasury are to be satisfied without it.

3787. *Mr. Greenwood.* Nor I.

Mr. Hindmarch. I see no other way of doing it.

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be a work of some time.

3788. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Of course it will, there is no doubt about that ; but if you get some one to assist you and give proper instructions about it, and then look through it afterwards you can get it done.

Mr. Ruscoe. If yon will allow me a stationer's clerk he would abstract all the invention patents which would bear the same sum of money, they would not vary.

3789. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But they all ought to be carried out in columns.

Mr. Ruscoe. Do you mean all seriatim ?

3790. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Oh, yes ; we cannot in any other way come to the whole amount that ought to have been paid ; it would be impossible.

Mr. Ruscoe. What can be done I will do.

3791. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If it is necessary to have three stationers it can be done, because if you have a sufficient quantity of paper you can give a book to each man, and that would facilitate the thing very much.

Mr. Ruscoe. It could be done if you were to send it over to a stationer.

3792. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, it is not advisable to send books of this class out of the office.

3793. *Mr. Greenwood.* I would not have a single book sent out of the office. So many books are now missing, that it may be said hereafter, "They "were sent down to the stationer's office, and that "was the occasion probably when they were lost."

Mr. Ruscoe. A couple of hands would be a great deal. There is a young man, named Walker, in the office who is a very quick hand indeed at writing. He can do 16 or 17 folios an hour.

3793*a*. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Where is the book commencing 1833 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. There it is.

3794. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then there are five books from that period. It you had three men you would soon get through the work. And further, you know the accounts ought to have been made out quarterly. If you make a break in making out these accounts at the end of each quarter, that is, leave two or three lines, so that if we desire it we can add up that particular portion, it would be much better ; indeed, it would be better to have them added up quarterly.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is where Mr. Edmunds commences.

3795. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He was appointed clerk of the patents in the room of James Brougham, Esq.?

3796. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Ruscoe, what is the reason that the accounts were rendered and paid yearly instead of quarterly to the Accountant General and the consolidated fund. The Act of Parliament in very plain terms, which are referred to in the corresponding affidavits, directed that they should be paid quarterly ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The sums since 1852 were so small in the quarterly accounts that it was thought that it would save trouble to pay them yearly. It was suggested by Mr. Edmunds.

3797. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that the only reason ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The only reason that I can assign. They were so small compared with the previous years.

3798. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that done by Mr. Edmunds' direction or by your own choice ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't remember Mr. Edmunds giving many directions of that sort.

3799. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then you did it of your own choice. ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I must probably take that to myself. I don't remember receiving instructions from Mr. Edmunds to do otherwise.

3800. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was your attention ever called by the Accountant General, or the solicitor of the suitors found, or any of the authorities, to the fact of your only giving one annual account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3801. *Mr. Greenwood.* Were all your payment. to the Accountant General made by cheque on Coutts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The cheque I received from Mrs Edmunds was upon Coutts.

3802. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that invariably the case.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, they would not take a cheque at the Accountant General's. The mode of proceeding to pay the money into the Court of Chancery was this : He made his affidavit. Then there was an office copy of that affidavit made. Then you got the Clerk of Records and Writs to mark it as an office copy. Then you took it to the Accountant General, and they enter it, and give you a certificate for the payment of the money to the Bank of England. You take that certificate with your notes and gold and you pay it into the Bank of England. The cashier there signs the Accountant General's receipt, and you bring that receipt from the Accountant General's department of the Bank of England to here to be registered.

3803. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To the registrar ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, to the registrar's office, where they keep the books. There is an Accountant General's office at the Bank of England in chancery where they take the money, and there they give you a receipt for it. The cashier cancels the note, and gives you the receipt.

3804. *Mr. Greenwood.* That you say is the way you do it. Is that the way you always do it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3804*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there ever any exception ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None.

3805. *Mr. Greenwood.* That was always the mode in which these were paid?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3806. *Mr. Greenwood.* How were you personally put in funds by Mr. Edmunds to enable you to go and make that payment?

Mr. Ruscoe. By his cheque.

3807. *Mr. Greenwood.* By his cheque on Coutts' bank?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3808. *Mr. Greenwood.* On the Patent Office account at Coutts' bank?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3809. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that invariable?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I don't know that I ever saw it different.

3810. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then, if we find one year in which there is no payment in the pass book, are we to assume that no payment was made by you to the Accountant General?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot say that.

3811. *Mr. Greenwood.* It follows from what you say?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think it would, but I cannot tell. From the many payments we have made we may have made a payment some other way. I don't know that we have, but invariably it was from Mr. Edmunds' cheque.

3812. *Mr. Greenwood.* If it was invariable there was no variation; that is the very question I ask you.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think not; I cannot remember any variation.

3813. *Mr. Greenwood.* Sometimes we find in the pass book two payments to Accountant General, and sometimes one, while sometimes there is none in the year. If all things had been done correctly, we ought to have found invariably four payments made to the Accountant-General in every year. You now account for the diminished number by saying that the sums were so inconsiderable that you thought it better not to follow the Act of Parliament, but to consult your own convenience, and to give a yearly instead of a quarterly account. Then I follow out that by saying, how is it then that there are several years, and sometimes two together, when there is no payment at all made?

Mr. Ruscoe. Would the later sums compared with the previous ones amount to nearly double the others, and show that two years instead of one were paid?

3813*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* I quite understand your suggestion. Do I understand you to say that you have done so, and, following your own notions and convenience, instead of paying four times a year, you have occasionally paid eight or 12 quarterly accounts in one sum, so as to cover two or three years?

Mr. Ruscoe. Probably there may be instances of that sort.

3814. *Mr. Greenwood.* What has become of the money in the meantime?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would have been drawn from Mr. Edmunds' account; a two years' account instead of one.

3815. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would you render no affidavit?

Mr. Ruscoe. It would be an affidavit for such a period to such a period.

3816. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did your affidavit ever state in your recollection that it was an account paid to the Accountant General for two or three years?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not for three years, certainly. There may have been an instance of two years.

3817. *Mr. Greenwood.* To whom did you show your affidavit?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is sworn before the Clerk of Records and Writs. Mr. Edmunds swears it.

3818. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who does he give it to—to you?

Mr. Ruscoe. It used to be sworn before a master of the House of Lords.

3819. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who did he give to?

Mr. Ruscoe. He sends it to me with the cheque, I take it to the Record Office, and there it is filed.

3820. *Mr. Greenwood.* Does anyone read it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Anyone can read it.

3821. *Mr. Greenwood.* But who is the person who ought to read it. To what officer is it rendered?

Mr. Ruscoe. The amount is paid into——

3822. *Mr. Greenwood.* I dont ask you that. To whom did you give the affidavit for the purpose of its being read. I am not asking you about the amount, but about the affidavit. It was not meant to be a piece of waste paper?

Mr. Ruscoe. They file it under the letter S.

3823. *Mr. Greenwood.* Never mind about the letter S; I want to know to what person is it given?

Mr. Ruscoe. To the clerk in attendance.

3824. *Mr. Greenwood.* To any one particular clerk?

Mr. Ruscoe. Generally to the clerk of the S division, S meaning Suitors Fund.

3824*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you get the name of any clerk?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it is there left, and the office copy is marked.

3825. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you do it yourself?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3826. *Mr. Greenwood.* Cannot you tell us whether you put it into a pigeon hole, or whether you gave it to anyone?

Mr. Ruscoe. The affidavit was taken there for the purpose of making a direction for the payment of that money into the Court of Chancery.

3827. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is to say, he looks at the affidavit, and makes out a receivable order?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3828. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he read it before he made out the receivable order?

Mr. Ruscoe. He must do so, I should imagine, for it states the sum.

3828*a*. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who signs the receivable order?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is a *pro forma* signature. It is put before the Accountant General. The signatures are ready signed or lithographed I think for the purpose of issuing. I think it is Mr. Russell's signature.

3829. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell me the name of any clerk whose duty it is to receive the affidavit?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot. I can take you to the clerk. There are a number of clerks in the room.

3830. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell me the name of any clerk who has passed the affidavit without remark, although it included eight or nine different quarters? I am going to make inquiries about this at the Accountant General's office.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Johnson is the gentleman to show you the mode in which this is done. Mr. Johnson, the solicitor to the Suitors Fund.

3831. *Mr. Greenwood.* I know him very well, but I want to know who is the person at the Accountant General's office that receives those affidavits?

Mr. Ruscoe. They are merely left.

3832. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why do you cite Mr. Johnson—did Mr. Johnson see the affidavit?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I say Mr. Johnson would be the man who would take you to the party who would give you the information as to who receives it and how it is received.

3833. *Mr. Greenwood.* What has Mr. Johnson to do with it?

Mr. Ruscoe. He is the guardian of that particular fund.

3834. *Mr. Greenwood.* In what way?

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Mr. Ruscoe. He is guardian of the Suitors Fee Fund of the Court of Chancery.

3835. *Mr. Greenwood.* But he does not take any part in the receipt of these affidavits, does he ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, he checks certain monies that are paid in. He goes to the Accountant General and sees that Mr. Edmunds has not paid his money in and directs him to pay it in, because Mr. Johnson has in one, or two, or three instances done so.

3836. *Mr. Greenwood.* I am going to write this down, that in every case in which you have made payments for Mr. Edmunds you have invariably been put in funds by a cheque from Mr. Edmunds on the Patent Office account at Coutts'.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir.

3837. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, about when was it you found the sums so inconsiderable that you thought it worth while to change from compliance with the Act of Parliament to a more convenient mode of rendering the accounts, and rendered them yearly ? I wish to know about when ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should think it was about 1854.

3838. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Will this book enable you to give a better answer. There is a half year ending March 31st 1853, and then the next account is a year ending the following year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, of 1854.

3839. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does that enable you to say more accurately ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, this would be a copy. It appears to be as I think I stated half yearly to the 31st March 1853. Then 1854 begins.

3840. *Mr. Greenwood.* Up to 1854 did you render quarterly accounts to the Accountant General ?

Mr. Ruscoe. 1853 appears to be half-yearly accounts.

3841. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is required to be rendered quarterly by the Act of Parliament ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, quite so. It is quarterly up to the 30th September 1852.

3842. *Mr. Greenwood.* You rendered a quarterly account, and you made quarterly payments to the Accountant General ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I think not to the Accountant General. The Accountant General's is a yearly account.

3843. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Always ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't know. I will get the information for you, because I can get them precisely.

3844. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is all wrong then which I have taken down, and simply because you would not attend to me. Do you know that the sums to be paid to the Accountant General are directed by the Act of Parliament to be paid quarterly ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I think I was aware of that.

3845. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you render them quarterly ever ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't think I ever did.

3846. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I had no particular reason.

3847. *Mr. Greenwood.* You knew the Act of Parliament directed it, but you had no particular reason for not doing it, yet you never did it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I really don't think I did, but if you will allow me I will check my own memory as to that by my entries, and I will give you a positive answer.

3848. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can tell me now as far as you are able to do so without referring, was it by any arrangement between you and Mr. Edmunds that those accounts were not rendered quarterly ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot say it was, I don't remember any such arrangement.

3849. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did Mr. Edmunds ever request you to render them quarterly ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never ; Mr. Edmunds never interfered with me.

3850. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you render them always yearly in early times ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly, yearly ; I never omitted that I am aware of to render them yearly.

3851. *Mr. Greenwood.* The reduction of them to a small amount, which you spoke of just now, did not take place until 1852 or 1853 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3852. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there any reason that occurs to you why, before that time, you should not have complied with the Act of Parliament and rendered them quarterly ?

Mr. Ruscoe. None, that I know of.

3853. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, I find by this pass book, that in 1839 and 1840 nothing was paid to the Accountant General, can you account for the fact that not one farthing was paid ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Was the year 1840 a large sum ?

3854. *Mr. Greenwood.* There was none at all.

Mr. Ruscoe. Was the succeeding year a large sum, because there was a sum paid to Mr. Johnson ?

3855. *Mr. Greenwood.* Look at this book. Begin with 1839, if you please ; or perhaps you had better go further back and look at 1838. Do you find in 1838 two sums, 734*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 107*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, paid to the Accountant General ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3856. *Mr. Greenwood.* That amounts to 841*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is on August 10th.

3857. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is in 1838 ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3858. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, in 1839, you find there is no payment made, and I think you will find in 1840 there is also no payment made ; for the 1840 there stands evidently as 1841, because there is no payment for 1841. If you look at the amounts you will see that that 1840 is a mistake, therefore, there is no payment made to the Accountant General for two years, and certainly it is not cleared up by any large payment of three years. You see that neither 966*l.* nor 841*l.* would cover three years, because the following year of 1842 is 963*l.*

3859. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And the previous year is 842*l.*, therefore, the 966*l.* could not be for three years.

Mr Ruscoe. All this is very easily ascertained. I can get the accounts as paid to the Accountant General.

3860. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but that I can do. You have told me that invariably your payments have been made by your being put into funds by a cheque on the Patent Office account at Coutts' ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3861. *Mr. Greenwood.* According to this you see there were three payments made during that time (*pointing to an entry*). There are those two years, 1839 and 1840, with one payment, and in 1843 there is nothing. In 1845 there is nothing, and in 1849 there is nothing. Now, those are very large sums. I want to know what has become of them ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think you will find that from the Accountant General.

3862. *Mr. Greenwood.* You told us before, and you have repeated it to-day, that you were thunderstruck at finding that those sums of money for which you rendered an account to Mr. Edmunds, furnishing him with a corresponding affidavit, had been kept in his pocket, and never paid into the Exchequer ; but these sums, which ought to have been paid at the same time, ought to have been paid by yourself. Therefore you ought not to be thunderstruck at finding that these have not been paid.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think you will find that all these sums have been paid.

3863. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then your statement is not correct in which you told me that in every event

you got your money by cheque on the Patent Office account.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is my impression, but you are asking me about 20 years ago.

3864. *Mr. Greenwood.* That does not signify, because these defalcations run over that time.

Mr. Ruscoe. I venture to say that I pledge my existence that the whole of the money due to the fee fund of the Court of Chancery has been paid in; every 6*d.* piece.

3865. *Mr. Geenwood.* Did Mr. Edmunds ever pay you in bank notes?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3866. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was there ever any other account on which he was in the habit of drawing to put you in funds?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3867. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then we come to precisely the same thing.

Mr. Ruscoe. I am not aware that there was any other means of paying it. I am pretty sure there was none.

3868. *Mr. Greenwood.* I want to know how you account for those two years, 1839 and 1840, being nil, besides plenty more of the same description, to which I have called your attention long before the payments became inconsiderable in amount?

3869. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is clear we must have an account of all the monies that have been paid in from head quarters to ascertain what they have received. We must know that.

Mr. Ruscoe. I am sure that Mr. Johnson keeps an account that would show.

3870. *Mr. Greenwood.* Oh, yes; we are going to pursue the inquiry much beyond you. We shall go to the Accountant General. I only want to get what information I can from you by degrees.

3871. *Mr. Ruscoe.* That is the only information I can give you. It is 20 years ago. I am almost certain that it has been transmitted, as in later years. Mr. Johnson, as protector of the fund, would naturally say at the end of the year, "You have not paid in the "fees." He was appointed for the express purpose, and he knows what money is paid in, therefore it must have been paid in.

3872. *Mr. Greenwood.* He ought to have insisted equally on these accounts being rendered quarterly, because your story about reducing it to a yearly account only begins in 1854; but we do not find that you rendered quarterly accounts up to that time, and to say that it must be so, because there was a protector of the fund, is saying too much.

Mr. Ruscoe. If you adjourn that part of the inquiry I will by the next meeting get you the information.

3873. *Mr. Greenwood.* We shall proceed with the inquiry, but you can get us the information.

3874. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If your practice has been perfectly uniform in the mode of paying the money in to the Accountant General you must know that fact, and you cannot help remembering whether your practice has or not been uniform.

Mr. Ruscoe. As far as I remember the practice, it appears to have been formerly the same as latterly.

3875. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have shown it both ways, affirmatively and negatively. You say you believed you were always put in funds by cheques, and you have put it negatively that you never had it in gold or bank notes, and you have stated there was no other fund on which it could be drawn, therefore both ways, affirmatively and negatively, you have asserted it.

Mr. Ruscoe. To the best of my belief it is so, and I feel sure you will find the Accountant General's account has been paid the amount. Mr. Johnson is a very particular man.

3876. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very, undoubtedly.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think it was four or five years ago that Mr. Johnson came over and wished the money to be paid into the fee fund, and he said, "I will save "you the trouble of paying it into the bank, my clerk "shall take it for you." That was carried on for one or two years, and I had Mr. Edmunds' cheque in favour of Mr. Johnson until Mr. Fizzie, who used to come and cash the cheque, could not account for the money, and then Mr. Edmunds had to pay it; there would be a lapse of a year or two on that account. Mr. Johnson will remember that he had to pay it over again.

3877. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have asked you about your payments of this money to the Accountant General; did you on every occasion take your affidavit with you?

Mr. Ruscoe. They would not give me a receivable order without.

3878. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The affidavits were always filed.

Mr. Ruscoe. We always make an office copy to save time. The affidavit itself is filed in the office, in the Accountant General's office.

3789. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Not in the affidavit office?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think the office copy is taken, and the original affidavit is filed in the Record Office. The office copy we make they mark it as an office copy, and we take that to the clerk at the Accountant General's office in letter S divislon, and he makes out directions.

3880. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And he keeps the office copy?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it is his authority for making directions to the bank.

3881. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The number of affidavits made since 1852 is not large. We might take them in the first instance; there are only about 11 or 12.

3882. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are three payments made in 1842 and two made in 1838.

3883. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You see these two in 1838 are on the same day, and in all probability they are two cheques given by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe, but very likely these two would be paid in together in one sum, for they are both in the same year.

3884. *Mr. Greenwood.* Very likely. Now look at 1842.

3885. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They are evidently on diffierent dates. One is in March, and one in May. You see that is neither a quarter of a year nor anything else. Then in 1842 there is a payment on December 14th.

3886. *Mr. Greeenwood.* Yes, showing three payments in 1842 at quite diffierent times of the year, and apparently only including that year, for the amount of the whole is 963*l.*, the preceding year amounting to 966*l.* Then in 1843 there is none.

3887. *Mr. Hindmach.* Yes, in 1844 on April 2nd there is one.

3888. *Mr. Greeenwood.* Yes, and in 1845 there's none. Then in 1846 there is payment of 964*l.*; so that you see it varies from 800*l.* to 900*l.*, and that looks something like the sum that ought to be paid in, if you take one year with another. Have you a form of the affidavit, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3889. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I should like to see one?

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room, and returned with some documents.]

Mr. Ruscoe. You will find the form of affidavit among your papers. I have given it to you before.

3890. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Oh yes, you gave them to us, but have you not got another copy?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, but here are the receipts (producing same).

3891. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you all the receipts?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I have not.

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3892. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why not?

Mr. Ruscoe. We do not fetch them away from the office. They are lying there for us, I dare say, the same as the orders.

3893. *Mr. Greenwood.* Could you get them?

Hr. Ruscoe. I dare say I could. Those are generally the receipts. Those are the only three receipts I have at this moment.

[A messenger was here sent to Mr. Johnson, the solicitor of the Suitors Fee Fund, to request his attendance for a short time. Mr. Johnson having arrived :]

3894. *Mr. Greenwood.* This Act of Parliament, according to my recollection, directs quarterly accounts to be rendered.

3895. *Mr. Johnson.* That is chapter 103, 5th and 6th Vict.

3896. *Mr. Greenwood.* I will tell you what we were remarking, namely, that with respect to payments, which, as we understand, Mr. Leonard Edmunds is directed by the Act of Parliament to make quarterly, the practice has been to make those payments in this way: that an affidavit is made, which Mr. Edmunds has to swear before a Master in Chancery.

3897. *Mr. Johnson.* Yes, it used to be a Master in Chancery.

3898. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, the money is said to have been paid always by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Ruscoe for the purpose of making the payment, and the way in which Mr. Ruscoe is put in funds is this, Mr. Edmunds draws a cheque on what is called the Patent Office account, at Coutts', which is an account opened by himself, and which he feeds as he likes and always did. It is not any public account, nor is it recognized by any public department. Mr. Ruscoe goes down with the cheque and gets the actual money in gold or bank notes, and then he would take that and pay it to the Accountant General.

3899. *Mr. Johnson.* No, not exactly so.

3900. *Mr. Greenwood.* He goes up to the Accountant General to get a receivable order.

3901. *Mr. Johnson.* He gets a thing called a direction.

3902. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he would go with that to the Accountant General's account at the Bank of England?

3903. *Mr. Johnson.* Yes.

3904. *Mr. Greenwood.* All that ought to be done four times a year; but Mr. Ruscoe says that in 1854 the sums became so inconsiderable that he thought it worth while to substitute a more convenient course of paying once only, rather than conforming to the Act of Parliament; but when we look back we find that so far from having introduced that lax practice in 1852, that for a much earlier period he seems to have paid sometimes once, sometimes twice, and sometimes three times a year, never four times a year; but sometimes he seems to have omitted any payment even for two years successively.

3905. *Mr. Johnson.* Since what year?

3906. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Since 1833.

3907. *Mr. Greenwood.* Supposing he was correct in saying that he was always put in funds by these cheques on the Patent Office account; by looking at the pass books we find that in 1835 he received one cheque instead of four, and therefore made only one payment instead of four to the Accountant General. *Here* (showing Mr. Johnson a book) he makes one payment; *there* he makes one payment. In 1838 he makes two payments; in 1839 he makes none at all; in 1840 he makes none at all; in 1841 he makes one payment; in 1842 he makes three payments. So that as far as the pass book is concerned, it would appear that some 900*l.* has never been paid at all in those years.

3908. *Mr. Johnson.* Yes; but you might see the affidavit on which he paid those in, and you would see whether he swore that amount was for the whole year or for three months.

3909. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is precisely for that reason that we ask your assistance. It might be that he might delay the payment, and yet might pay the whole amount at once, which he ought to pay quarterly.

3910. *Mr. Johnson.* I am happy to say all that is before I came into office. I hope there is none afterwards.

3911. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did your time begin?

3912. *Mr. Johnson.* In 1842. I remember I used to have occasionally to write a letter requesting it to be paid, although I did not press very hard for it.

3913. *Mr. Greenwood.* In 1843 there is nil.

3914. *Mr. Johnson.* Then I did not know, probably, of the duty at that time.

3915. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then in 1844, 1847, and 1854 there is nil. Then comes 964*l.* in 1846, and then there is nil again. Then the sums become inconsiderable.

3916. *Mr. Johnson.* Then you would like to see these affidavits?

3917. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, the affidavits would of course show exactly the sums paid in.

3918. *Mr. Johnson.* And for what time?

3919. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, the receipts would state that.

3920. *Mr. Johnson.* No, the receipt does not say so.

3921. *Mr. Greenwood.* If you would kindly take a paper and make a memorandum of those matters we should be obliged. You see these are the consolidated fund and these are the Accountant General's payments.

3922. *Mr. Johnson.* You want me to take for instance 1834 282*l.* and 1835 210*l.*, and to get you the affidavit to show you what those sums represent?

3923. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Would it not be far better to have all the affidavits made from 1833 up to the present time; it simplifies the thing so very much?

3924. *Mr. Johnson.* I hope they were filed in those days, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, they were all filed, I should think.

3925. *Mr. Greenwood.* It seems curious that in those years there should be none, because 966*l.* does not appear to be a sum which would cover the three when you look at the amounts paid in other years.

3926. *Mr. Johnson.* No, it does not. These sums have been checked. Is it known that these are the right sums?

3927. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, we know nothing at all about it.

3928. *Mr. Johnson.* I must see by my books.

3929. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Your books tell us what ought to have been paid in.

3930. *Mr. Johnson.* No, I can only see from the affidavits; there is no other mode. I can only tell that he swears that such a sum was the amount he received.

3931. *Mr. Greenwood.* Some we know certainly to be wrong.

3932. *Mr. Johnson.* I can tell whether these are the sums paid in.

3933, *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe will very likely be able to get us all these receipts.

3934. *Mr. Greenwood.* You can tell us whether anything was paid in for those two years?

3935. *Mr. Johnson.* Yes.

3936. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, if not, there ought to be some explanation.

3937. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I think you will find some thing was paid in.

3938. *Mr. Johnson.* I think so. I am quite cer-

tain I never let a year go by. It was a very unpleasant thing, knowing and meeting Mr. Edmunds, that I still had to write to him.

3939. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How is the making of a payment brought to your knowledge ?

Mr. Johnson. Not at all ; I have my books made up once or twice a year, and then I see whether it is made or not ; but I do not see really until the end of the year when I post them up ; then I know that there is an omission, but I have no notice of it.

3940. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you get us this information it will be assisting us very much. Could not some of the clerks in the office give us an account of every sum paid in Mr. Edmunds' name since 1833?

Mr. Johnson. It would be rather a difficult matter.

3941. *Mr. Greenwood.* Are there any sums paid in by him except these amounts ?

Mr. Johnson. No, not by him.

3942. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, it will be a short thing to do then.

Mr. Johnson. Oh yes, I think it could be done ; I will see about it.

3943. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If it could be done it would be conclusive, and it would give us all we want.

3944. *Mr. Johnson.* What would ?

3945. *Mr. Hindmarch.* To know all the sums actually paid in by Mr. Edmunds since 1833.

3946. *Mr. Greenwood.* Inclusive.

3947. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Inclusive.

3948. *Mr. Johnson.* All sums paid by Mr. Edmunds into the Suitors Fund.

3949. *Mr. Greenwood.* It was not the Suitors Fund, was it, at one time ?

Mr. Johnson. No, it was to the Lord Chancellor ; but it is all the same. It would be from 1833.

3950. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Since July 1833 ?

3951. *Mr. Johnson.* And then copies of the affidavit ?

3952. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, I think we had better have them.

3953. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, that is the only way that we can satisfy the Treasury.

3954. *Mr. Johnson.* Can this document be spared, because it would have those amounts run off with the dates.

3955. *Mr. Greenwood.* How can I get it again ?

3956. *Mr. Johnson.* It will only take five minutes.

3957. *Mr. Greenwood.* We shall be here until one o'clock ?

3958. *Mr. Johnson.* I will take care you shall have it before then.

[Mr. Johnson then retired.]

3959. *Mr. Greenwood.* We will pursue this, Mr. Roscoe, when we get the information from Mr. Johnson, at present it stands very unsatisfactorily, does it not.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it does, sir.

3960. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, I asked you about an hour ago whether you were aware of a payment by Mr. Edmunds. I read over to you a part of Mr. Edmunds' letter, and I asked you whether you were aware that he had made a payment lately, or had proposed to make a payment and had afterwards actually made a payment to the Treasury of monies due by him ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I know nothing of it.

3961. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just attend to me. You may have heard that he was going to make up some account of his defalcations ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I could only conjecture that he was going to do so by his having those books.

3962. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just listen to me, and pray do not mistake. Has he asked you to help him to make that payment ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not to make that payment. He said he did not think he ought to. There is a sum of 12*s.* 10*d.*, and he says he never authorized that sum to be deducted from the account ; and he says surely the Treasury will require—he never knew of it—never knew of it being deducted from the account until the other day, since you made your report.

3963. *Mr. Greenwood.* I dont know whether the shorthand writer has taken your answer, but it is the most remarkable answer that I have ever heard.

Mr. Ruscoe. I am coming to the answer as to his requiring payment.

3964. *Mr. Greenwood.* I asked you whether you knew that he had proposed to make a large payment and——

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly not, he never proposed to me to make any payment at all.

3965. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he has not asked you to help him to make a payment to the Treasury as a reimbursement of monies due from him ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No ; he said it was very hard that he should be compelled to pay this money, which was deducted without his knowing it.

3966. *Mr. Greenwood.* What monies ?

Mr. Ruscoe. The 12*s.* 10*d.* from the consolidated fee fund. He said that he knew nothing of it, but it was a direction of his own. I recollect Mr. Hindmarch mentioning the circumstance.

3967. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that the only sum of money he asked you to contribute to enable him to pay to the Treasury ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3968. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you explain, Mr. Woodcroft, any statement that Mr. Ruscoe has made to you ?

3969. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I understood Mr. Ruscoe to say that Mr. Edmunds had demanded from him a sum of money.

3970. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Not demanded. He said I ought to pay it.

3971. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Well, that he ought to pay it.

3972. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, because he said it was part of the fund. I said I should do no such thing. It appeared to be admitting that I had been taking it without authority.

3973. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These are the books that Mr. Edmunds took away.

3974. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Those two are.

3975. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What do you call these books. *This* is receipts and expenditure from 1852 to 1862. What is that ? There is no heading to it.

3976. *Mr. Ruscoe.* It is a statement of payments. These are duplicate of accounts sent into the Treasury first, and afterwards to the Audit Office.

3977. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What is the difference between these two books ?

Mr. Ruscoe. This contains the Museum account. These are two distinct accounts.

3978. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is 1852, and then it stops and goes on to 1863.

3979. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here is a memorandum : " These closed leaves contain the Museum account " from August 1852, included in the Patent Office " account monthly."

3980. *Mr. Greenwood.* When did you write that ?

Mr. Ruscoe. About a month or six weeks ago.

3981. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were these fastened up ?

Mr. Ruscoe. They were tied up. The Audit Office require the accounts to be sent in monthly now.

3982. *Mr. Greenwood.* It stops at 1852. Why were not the accounts of 1853 in this book ?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the heading only, " Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852."

3983. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to the end of 1852 they were half-yearly.

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Mr. Ruscoe. Yes. Now they are carried in monthly.

3984. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you make drafts of these accounts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3985. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you got the drafts ?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

3986. *Mr. Hindmarch.* What has become of them ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't know. They were submitted to Mr. Edmunds, and he has got a quantity of papers.

3987. *Mr. Woodcroft.* He has got a great quantity of papers belonging to the office, and which he had no right to take.

3988. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Since the inquiry commenced, do you mean ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

3989. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Yes. Also the papers that he had on this table, which belong to the office, and I protested against them being taken away, but Mr. Leman, his solicitor, said, "We will have them."

3990. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was Mr. Leman here at at the time ?

3991. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Yes, Mr. Leman was here at the time.

3992. *Mr. Ruscoe.* He calls these his books.

3993. *Mr. Greenwood.* We can take some steps to get these books if you can give us some distinct description of the books or papers he has taken away.

3994. *Mr. Ruscoe.* They were with Mr. Woodcroft. Mr. Woodcroft took them into his own charge.

3995. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell us any particular books that are in his possession ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think not any particular books. They are chiefly papers.

3996. *Mr. Greenwood.* What are they ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think the chief of them consists of letters from the Treasury.

Mr. Woodcroft. In relation to the appointments and other things in the office, which he ought not to have.

3997. *Mr. Greenwood.* No; he certainly ought not to have them.

Mr. Woodcroft. We found a very curious document while we were looking for them.

3998. *Mr. Greenwood.* Are they relating to accounts ?

Mr. Woodcoft. No; I took a few of them, and I said I will look for these papers, and we will lock them up until the Commissioners come again, and we had scarcely began to do so when Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Leman came in.

3999. *Mr. Greenwood.* Sometimes papers have a sort of double aspect. I recollect his challenging you to produce something or other, and you said it was your own memorandum book. He said it was relating to the office upon that occasion, so here he may say they are in the shape of letters, and so nearly approaching to private matters, that he wanted them fo his own purpose.

4000. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I will show you one, and it throws a curious light on a fact which he denied most positively.

4001. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here is one thing we often talked about. I find here entered in the account of January 1861, 1,100*l.*, which includes 350*l.*, part of Smith's defalcations, and I find a red ink entry here.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it has been there some time.

4002. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have the Audit Office got a copy of this account ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4003. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Does their copy contain that red ink entry ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think so.

4004. *Mr. Greenwood.* I think I had that out before when you were not here.

4005. *Mr. Ruscoe.* It was made at the time to explain the large increase of that sum, I think.

4006. *Mr. Greenwood.* I pointed out that in my report as having been put in pencil.

4007. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The next half year there would be an account to the end of the year ?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir.

4008. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I mean a draft account, a rough draft account. Is that in existence ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I think the papers are kept generally in the desk. He brought the whole of the papers to show you the business he did, and they were all put in a box. I cannot say that the draft accounts were always regularly kept. They were always made by me and submitted to him, and then copied into that book. I think it is very likely that it may be there. It may be in the box that he has taken away.

4009. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Taken away ?

Mr. Woodcroft. Oh yes, he took them away.

4010. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did it belong to the office ?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, it belonged to me, and I had to write two or three times for it before I could get it back. I took the papers and had them sealed up, and I did not want to see them, when Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Leman came and insisted upon having them, and I protested against their being taken away.

4011. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I wish you had come to Mr. Greenwood or me before that had been permitted. However, now Mr. Leman has made himself a party.

4012. *Mr. Woodcroft.* These are part of the papers (pointing to box containing papers). This is the earliest report to the Commissioners relating to the appointments, and you can see how Mr. Edmunds has altered it. "The Commissioners have, therefore, " in order that these important and complicated." Mr. Edmunds has scratched that out "duties may be " satisfactorily discharged, appointed Mr. Bennett " Woodcroft" (read down to the words) "assistant to " the Commissioners of Patents." You see he has scratched that out and altered my title.

4013. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did he do that after Lord St. Leonards had settled it ?

Mr. Woodcroft. Oh yes, no doubt. This is again Mr. Edmunds' handwriting, and this is Lord St. Leonard's handwriting. Lord St. Leonards settled it.

4014. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you know he made the alteration after ?

Mr. Woodcroft. I conjecture it, because I presume Lord St. Leonards would have put his name to it if the alteration had been his.

4015. *Mr. Greenwood.* He might have made this draft and altered it and submitted it in its altered form to Lord St. Leonards. Here is a curious thing, if he scratched that out he must have scratched out a portion of Lord St. Leonards handwriting.

4016. *Mr. Woodcroft.* That is very likely. That is scratched out you see. That he is quite capable of doing.

4017. *Mr. Greenwood.* It looks as if he did it unless he wrote that in and then put that in afterwards. It looks uncommonly like it, Mr. Woodcroft. but it does not absolutely follow. You were not originally intended to be anything but assistant to the Commissioners.

4018. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Yes, I stipulated for it. I have seen Sir Fitzroy Kelly about it since. I have been under a false title all the time, but it makes no difference now. Now this is one of his doings. This is a report sent in to the Commissioners of Patents, with regard to the library, and Mr. Edmunds has mutilated it very seriously.

4019. *Mr. Greenwood.* By whom is the report made ?

Mr. Ruscoe. By Mr. Kennard, and several other

eminent engineers. He has mutilated it, perverted it, and given it a false colour altogether.

4020. *Mr. Greenwood.* I see it is signed William Kennard, and 45 others.

4021. *Mr. Ruscoe.* These are the great names of the day.

Mr. Greenwood. You say he has altered it?

4022. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Yes; he has cut this all out you see. (Mr. Woodcroft explained the alteration.)

4023. *Mr. Michell.* There is something in these papers in corroboration of Mr. Ruscoe's remarks about Mr. Fizzie who absconded.

4024. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes; Mr. Johnson himself will explain that.

4025. *Mr. Michell.* The man absconded with some money, and the payment had to be made again, and that might cause a break of a year in the accounts.

4026. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, it would.

4027. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, it would do just the contrary, because it would seem that Mr. Edmunds paid two sums in that amount.

4028. *Mr. Ruscoe.* But it never got into the Fee Fund. Mr. Johnson's clerk appropriated it to his own use instead of taking it to the Fee Fund.

4029. *Mr Hindmarch.* But it was made good.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it was made good after sometime. The matter was brought before Lord Cranworth as to whether Mr. Johnson or whether Edmunds should refund it.

4030. *Mr. Greenwood.* Here is the first account rendered. Does that 854*l.* embrace the 359*l.*? You know that 350*l.* was included in the 1,152*l.*, although it is not apparent to any person reading it, therefore you must have known, Mr. Ruscoe, that he had 399*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* still in his pocket.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4031. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you not in making out the account give credit for it?

Mr. Ruscoe. It was his banker's account; I always submitted the accounts to Mr. Edmunds.

4032. *Mr. Greenwood.* In fact it ought to have been 354*l.*, plus 399*l.*

Mr. Ruscoe. That was the money that came to my hands, but it was not accounted for years.

4033. *Mr. Greenwood.* It ought to come in here a second time.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was accounted for in November last.

4034. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was at the end of 1862, or the first half of 1863.

4035. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where is the next account to this?

Mr. Woodcroft. I have it. It shall be fetched.

[Mr. Michell left the room to fetch the account.]

4036. *Mr. Greenwood.* That 399*l.* was omitted from *this* account and from *this* account, and then it was brought in, in November, after my report was made?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it was brought in on a letter being written to Lord Westbury.

[Mr. Michell returned with the account.]

4037. *Mr. Michell.* Here is the book containing the next account.

4038. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now I want to see where that 399*l.* is rendered to the public. There are two cheques received from Mr. Edmunds on the 8th and 10th November. That 399*l.* made up the whole amount, and further investigation shows that 76*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* had also been abstracted by Smith.

4039. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Looking at these dates has suggested something very curious. This is the account ending October, but the money was not actually paid until November 12th. There must have been, therefore, a discussion about putting that in before the money was paid. There must have been a discussion between Mr. Ruscoe and Mr. Edmunds about putting that into the account.

4040. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Quite so.

4041. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now this is in account up to the end of June 1861. The money was not paid until July. Therefore, there was a discussion between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe about putting that sum in there.

4042. *Mr. Greenwood.* When was this account rendered.

4043. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Up to June 1861. Well, then, if that was the course taken on this occasion and on the other, if there was a discussion about it, I want to know from Mr. Ruscoe whether at the end of 1861, when they were preparing the draft and making up and determining what should be put in, whether there was not a discussion about that very 399*l.* between Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Ruscoe.

4044. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I remember Mr. Edmunds handing it over to me. I really did not know the amount of Mr. Smith's defalcations at that time.

4045. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have told Mr. Greenwood to-day, you know that he had a balance.

4046. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, at his bankers account; but the exact amount of that balance I do not know.

4047. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you know that that was the produce of the sale of the printer's specifications?

Mr. Ruscoe. Exactly.

4048. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then when you were making up the account of the amount of the proceeds of the sale, why did not you and Mr. Edmunds put the whole of it in?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds handed me over 350*l.*, but the object is apparent on the very face of it, because that would have shown to the Treasury from the largeness of the amount the defalcations of Smith.

4049. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You do not see what I mean.

4050. *Mr. Ruscoe.* That was his object no doubt.

4051. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, pardon me, you did not get the 350*l.* until July, and this is the account up to the end of June 1861.

4052. *Mr. Ruscoe.* You say that Mr. Edmunds did not keep the account in that way.

4053. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No, the money was not handed to you until the middle of July, therefore there must have been a discussion.

4054. *Mr. Ruscoe.* This account would not probably be put into the Treasury until August; nor would it be made up until then, August or September.

4055. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, but when you were making up that account and wanted to know how much you were to debit Mr. Edmunds for, you and he must have determined that that was the amount, and that that should have included the 350*l.*, because you get the 350*l.* there.

4056. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, we got the money.

4057. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It did not form part of the payment of the receipts of the half year. Then I want to know how you came in the January following to prepare the half-yearly account up to the end of 1861. I want to know whether you and Mr. Edmunds did not have a discussion about putting in the balance.

4058. *Mr. Ruscoe.* It never occurred to my mind. All I did was to put in what I received. Mr. Edmunds had got that in his bankers. It never occurred to me.

4059. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is not so long since. You don't mean to deny that you took the 350*l.* as a payment on account of Smith's defalcations?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

TWELFTH DAY

8 Nov. 1864.

4060. *Mr. Greenwood.* Because you say if it had contained the whole it would have swelled the amount so much as to call attention?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I think so.

4061. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why did you not bring that in the next account?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should have done so if I had had possession of it, but I did not have possession of the money, and it did not occur to me.

4062. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I ask the question not for the purpose of imputing blame to you.

Mr. Ruscoe. It would certainly appear so, sir; your statement is perfectly right.

4063. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to know how it happened. It seemed most natural when you were preparing the statement in January 1862.

4064. *Mr. Ruscoe.* That I should have reminded him that there was a balance of Mr. Smith's.

4065. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, and you mean to say that you did not?

Mr. Ruscoe. I did not.

4066. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then all that remains now is to see what is to be done about preparing this account.

4067. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Here is another paper (handing same to Mr. Greenwood).

4068. *Mr. Michell.* That is Mr. Ruscoe's statement.

4069. *Mr. Ruscoe.* This is written by a law stationer.

4070. *Mr. Greenwood.* Who drew it up?

Mr. Ruscoe. I suppose Mr. Edmunds did.

4071. *Mr. Michell.* These other papers bear on the same subject; they show that Mr. Johnson wrote to Mr. Edmund's once or twice, calling his attention to it.

4072. *Mr. Ruscoe.* You will find there that he tried all he could to get Mr. Johnson to pay it.

4073. *Mr. Greenwood.* This is what Mr. Hindmarch wants.

4074. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you the fee book here.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

[Mr. Ruscoe left the room to fetch the fee book.]

4075. *Mr. Woodcroft.* Mr. Ruscoe brought me these three books, the two first were taken without my knowledge, and when he came for the third I would not let him have it. I wrote to the Lord Chancellor, and this is the reply I got (handing same to Mr. Greenwood).

4076. *Mr. Greenwood.* Has he since brought them back?

Mr. Woodcroft. Oh, yes.

[Mr. Ruscoe returned with the fee book.]

4077. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, Mr. Ruscoe, that is really the sort of thing which is wanted. *Here* is the column for the name, for the description of the document, and you may put the total *here*, just in that sort of order.

4078. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Do you mean that every fee should be carried out?

4079. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; we cannot help this blank.

4080. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Whether payable to the Consolidated Fund or not?

4081. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All these in that column are uniform payments?

4082. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes.

4083. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is that a uniform sum?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, excepting if the instrument contains more than one skin. On office patents it would not vary at all.

4084. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you want an extra column for the extra skin.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4085. *Mr. Hindmarch.* They are all patents for inventions?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and those are offices; they are termed two-thirds of a skin, containing six or seven folios.

4086. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It would be very useful if you would favour us in addition to that with a table of fees payable on every description of patents; it would be useful to have it.

4087. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Do you mean as heretofore taken?

4088. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, it might be put in that manner.

4089. *Mr. Ruscoe.* In a tabular form?

4090. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; you quite understand the sort of account I mean.

4091. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, I do.

4092. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And quarterly breaks should be made all the way through?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4093. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I think that Lord Chancellor Cranworth decided that Edmunds should pay.

4094. *Mr. Ruscoe.* He would not give any decision on it. I was with Mr. Edmunds at the House of Lords, and Lord Cranworth said Mr. Edmunds must take his own course; but Mr. Edmunds did pay it.

4095. *Mr. Greenwood.* Here is a curious letter. This is in 1858, from Mr. Johnson: "Having as "solicitor to the Suitors Fee Fund reported to the "Lord Chancellor," &c. (read down to the words) "without further delay," therefore there are two years then, 1855 and 1856?

4096. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Yes, Mr. Johnson would write such letters as those.

4097. *Mr. Michell.* I think you will find that they were already paid to Mr. Fizzie, and were never paid to the Accountant General at all.

4098. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then it would be necessary, Mr. Ruscoe, to have 10 columns.

4099. *Mr. Ruscoe.* To have a book ruled as that is.

4100. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, that would be far the better way.

4101. *Mr. Greenwood.* You had better write down the directions which you give.

4102. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, but here is the book, and it is enough to contain any fee he has paid on any description of instrument.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, just so.

4103. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then you begin in August 1833, when Mr. Edmunds was appointed, and you will go on making quarterly breaks and adding every quarter up separately; then we shall have the amount of every fee, and also the quarterly amount of every description of fee, and the total amount, then we can test any part of these accounts from beginning to end. You have an accountant here in the office, have you not?

Mr. Woodcroft. No, we have not.

4104. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I thought you said there was a good accountant here?

Mr. Woodcroft. Yes, but we cannot spare him, we are so short of hands.

4105. *Mr. Hindmarch.* After all these things are all copied it is desirable to have them all added up. I thought you might have a man of that sort who could go over them, and see whether the addition is made correctly.

Mr. Woodcroft. Oh yes, he could do that.

4106. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Because, although Mr. Ruscoe would be perfectly accurate no doubt, it would be more satisfactory probably to him that that should be so.

4107. *Mr. Greenwood.* When do you think you can let us have it ?

Mr. Ruscoe. I don't know.

4108. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you could have a proper number of persons to do it, each taking a volume, it would not take long.

Mr. Ruscoe. One man can only be on it at a time; we must have the book done in sections and then bound up, and then two or three hands can go upon it.

4109. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes.

4110. *Mr. Ruscoe.* We must get these forms ruled, and then have it unbound.

4111. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, you can have it on larger paper, and leave room for cutting it off when it is bound up.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

10 Dec. 1864.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, 10th December 1864.

Mr. Ruscoe.

Mr. RUSCOE was examined as follows by Mr. GREENWOOD.

4112. On a former occasion you handed in to us a book, calling it a fee book, beginning at the quarter ending the 31st March 1857. Is this which I now hand to you that book?—Yes, I handed that book to you.

4113. Did a similar book exist in your hands from an earlier period than the date I have mentioned?—Certainly not. From 1846 to 1852 I kept a similar book. Perhaps you will allow me to explain it. I kept a book or books (for I don't know whether one or two) from 1833 to 1846, which are mislaid.

4114. But were they of the same character as this?—Yes, of the same character.

4115. Then why do you select the dates from 1846 to 1852?—Because that book is in existence.

4116. Will you produce it then, if you please?

4117. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We looked at it several times, I think.

4118. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, I have never seen it; I have always wanted it.

4119. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You, Mr. Ruscoe, are referring to a folio book in a red cover?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is a book kept long subsequent to the Patent Law Amendment Act.

4120. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, then, you are referring to a different book to that which I understood you to be referring to. Now, do me the favour to attend to my question. Hold the book which I now give you in your hand. Tell me, did you keep any book resembling that, or of the same description, and for the same purposes, before that time?—Yes, from 1846 to 1852, and from 1833 to 1846.

4121. Are those books in existence?—Not from 1833 to 1846, and I don't know whether it is one book or two books, but whichever it is, it or they are mislaid.

4122. You kept a book of a similar kind to this from 1833 to 1846, and also from 1846 to 1852?—Yes.

4123. Did you keep ever any book of a similar description from 1852 to 1857?—No, sir.

4124. Why not?—Because I conceived it was not necessary, because the number of patents was getting so small.

4125. Well, then, after discontinuing the practice of keeping books of this description in 1852, why did you recommence keeping such books in 1857?—For this reason: that I found that when we were taking holidays that, by reason of my absence, no one in the office could give an answer to any question, or put a patent out other than under the Patent Law Amendment Act, and consequently I commenced that book in 1846, and I spoke to Mr. Sims about it.

4126. Was that in 1846?—No, in 1857. It commences in 1857.

4127. What was the use of that book?—There is no use in it at all; it is merely a list of the fees.

4128. Then why keep it?—I don't know why I should keep it, except to give an idea of the mode in which the fees were to be charged if I were absent.

4129. By whom?—Mr. Protheroe, or anyone else.

4130. Why was it not equally necessary to do that the year before 1857?—It might have been equally necessary, but I was not absent. We did not take holidays regularly until 1857, that is, not to be absent for any time.

4131. You say you have kept other books similar to that; where are they?—That is the only book in existence; that will end in 1852, if it be worked up properly.

4132. Where did you get that printed book from?—From the stationery department.

4133. Of Mr. McCulloch?—Yes.

4134. When did you get it?—I should think in 1857. It commenced in 1856 or 1857.

4135. Was there no printed book of that sort before that date?—None.

4136. That was the first?—That was the first. The books previous were of that size.

4137. Do you upon consideration pledge yourself to the fact that from 1851 to 1857 no fee book has been kept in the office?—1852; that goes up to 1852.

4138. That is 30th June 1851?—That is merely an abstract; but you will find, if you look back, it is up to 1852. You see it is to February 1852 there.

4139. What are these?—Those are the abstracts merely of the items.

4140. Then, from 1852 to 1857, no fee book was ever kept in the office?—Not of that description.

4141. Of what description?—None, except the documents. The document is the fee book; this is compiled from the documents; there is no other.

4142. I want you to give a considerate reason, which can be reduced to paper, why you should have kept an account of the fees from 1833 to 1852, with all the details of their application, and ceased from 1852 to 1857, and then resumed it again?—It was so.

4143. You can give no reason?—No other reason than that I thought it was unnecessary, and having to pay for a book. I thought that the business to be done under the Patent Law Amendment Act would be so small, as you see it was, it would not be necessary.

4144. That would be a very good reason why you should not establish a book in 1857 if you had found it unnecessary for five years?—I thought if I left the office no one would know what fees were to be taken on a Patent for the office.

4145. Is that the only reason you can give?—The only reason.

4146. Do you think that a slip of paper would not have given those directions just as well as the constant keeping of this book?—It might have done.

4147. It might have done; would it not?—It would.

4148. Then if your only reason for keeping this book was to give information to others in your absence as to the quantity of fees to be charged, why was it necessary to keep a book?—I don't think it was necessary.

4149. Then you have kept this book from 1857, and carried it on to the present time, believing it to be unnecessary?—I do as far as I am concerned believe

it to be unnecessary. You have suggested that I could have put the memorandum on a piece of paper, but it would not have answered; it must have been gone through in detail every time.

4150. Would that have taken you more than ten minutes?—Perhaps not.

4151. And that would have furnished anybody with all the necessary information that keeping this book would?—I think so from the document.

4152. Why, did it not occur to you that this is a most unsatisfactory reason why you should keep books up to 1852, discontinuing them up to 1857, and go on from 1857 to the present time keeping a book which you say was totally useless?—As far as I was concerned I never gave it a thought; getting a book from the stationer's department, I thought it was the best plan to adopt the same as the old method.

4153. Pray give your answers due consideration; you say you got this from the Stationery Office?—Yes.

4154. On whose requisition?—I think on Mr. Sims'.

5155. Could that requisition be found?—I don't know whether it is a requisition, but I am almost positive it is from the Stationery Office.

4156. You have told us you did get it from the Stationery Office?—Yes.

4157. Who made out the columns?—I did.

4158. Ruled them?—Yes.

4159. And gave the pattern?—Yes, of course from that book.

4160. It was your ruling?—Yes.

4161. And you are quite certain you did not do it till 1857?—Yes, 1856 or 1857. This begins in January 1857.

4162. Now that book I told you to hold in your hand gives the amount of fees received, the amount of the stamps, and the way in which that amount had been distributed, in quarters of years?—Yes.

4163. You also produced on a former occasion two books which are now before me called "Patent "Office Accounts"?—Yes.

4164. One beginning in 1842, and the other beginning in 1852, going down to 1863 inclusive?—31st March 1864.

4165. But I mean giving an account of the fees received during the current of 1863. It is made out always in years, terminating on the 31st March?—Is the whole of the book made out in years?

4166. No, latterly it is so?—When the amount becomes small it is made out in years.

4167. I understood you on a former occasion to say that the transcript of the yearly account in this book was delivered to Mr. Edmunds with a memorandum at the bottom, as in this book, showing the amount to be paid to the consolidated fund and the amount to be paid to the fee fund?—Generally so.

4168. And at the same time your affidavits were given to him?—Generally they were sent to him under cover, and generally sent to the House of Lords.

4169. Then this book from 1857 I understand was made up from that book?—Yes.

4170. That is to say the Patent Office account?—The yearly Patent Office account was made out from the quarterly account in the fee book.

4171. Now will you be good enough to bring your chair to the table, and tell me from your fee book how much ought to have been paid to the consolidated fund for the year ending 31st March 1858, it will only be four sums to add up?

[Mr. Ruscoe proceeded to make up a calculation.]

Mr. Ruscoe. I make it 195*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*

4172. *Mr. Greenwood.* I make it 191*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*?—Yes, I beg your pardon, it is 191*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*

4173. That sum ought to have gone to the consolidated fund?—Yes.

4174. Now for the year ending 31st March 1859?—68*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

4175. Now the year ending 31st March 1860, and write at the top of each amount the year for which it is the amount?—94*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

4176. Now the next year, if you please, 1861?—96*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

4177. Now for 1862?—81*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Shall I go on with 1863?

4178. Yes if you please?—129*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

4179. Yes, that is so. What is 1864; just call out the five sums?—5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, 18*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, 62*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* It appears from the memorandum here there were no fees in the other quarter; there are only three items, making 86*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

4180. Now give me that book, and take in your hand the Patent Office yearly account, made up from the quarterly accounts you have just been referring to, and see the amounts you have given for the year ending 31st March 1858, that I observe is 127*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* upon an erasure?—Upon an erasure.

4181. Now will you tell me what has become of the remainder—64*l.*?—It is subject to deductions, you will find; probably I had better explain now. Mr. Edmunds, as I stated with reference to the return filled up by me for him, directed when the Patent Law Amendment Act passed, as he was going to hold the two offices——

4182. Let us have the fact, if you please, first. In the account for the year rendered by Mr. Edmunds you say that you have stated the amount paid to the consolidated fund at 127*l.* 18*s.*, and that is 64*l.* less than the sum made out of the four quarters of the same year, beyond which you say that that sum of 127*l.* 18*s.* is upon an erasure?—Yes, sir, it is so.

4183. Having told me that the yearly book is made up from the quarterly accounts of the books to which you first referred, why did you render Mr. Edmunds an account purporting to show that you had received for the consolidated fund 127*l.* 18*s.*, when your quarterly accounts state that you had received for the consolidated fund 64*l.* more; give your own explanation. The fee book shows 191*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, that is 64*l.* more received for the consolidated fund, in so many words, and you tell me that yearly book is made up from this quarterly book; why did you represent to Mr. Edmunds that you had received, and he was to pay over to the consolidated fund 64*l.* less than appears due to it?—For this reason; when Mr. Edmunds was appointed clerk to the Commissioners in 1852, Mr. Edmunds said, "I am also to retain my situa- "tion as clerk of the patents." I said, "They are in- "tending to do under the Patent Law Amendment Act "without the office of the clerk of the patents." He said "Yes, but as the Government took the allowance "of discounts of the stamps which belong to me, I "see no impropriety in your taking a small sum an- "nually, some 40*l.* or 50*l.* annually for doing the "duty of the clerk of the patents." I have stated that in a note which I thought had gone into the Treasury, explaining the discrepancy, but it was not deducted by me annually. Sometimes where the fund bore the deduction I took 40*l.*

4184. At present you are explaining a deduction of 64*l.*?—That would range perhaps over two or three years.

4185. Then 64*l.* was an arbitrary sum?—As you are on that point I may say, that in 1833 to 1849, Mr. Edmunds said virtually in this way, That certain deductions for incidental expenses appertaining to the office might be taken out of the consolidated fund; that it was an absurd Act of Parliament appointing him clerk of the patents at 400*l.* a year, when the whole expenses of the office would eat

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into the amount. That is, that the Government having allowed an absurd Act of Parliament to pass that they ought to bear a certain amount of the expenses.

4186. The remuneration was so slight that he ought to repay himself a reasonable amount out of the consolidated fund ?—That was his view.

4187. That you concurred in ?—It was deducted.

4188. Whether right or wrong ; that does not answer the question I put to you. Why did you keep back from Mr. Edmunds 64*l.* ?—It was subject to the deductions he stated.

4189. What did you represent to him in that yearly account of his, the only one he sees, that you had received for the consolidated fund 44*l.* less than your own book makes out ?—He might have seen that book.

4190. You tell me the yearly book was what you rendered to him ?—A copy of that. He perfectly knew that there would be those deductions if he made the inquiry. It was in accordance with his express directions.

4191. That you were to keep it ?—That I was to deduct a sum equal to 45*l.* a year from the consolidated fund.

4192. Well we have got that very plain ; will Mr. Edmunds be here ?

4193. *Mr. Woodcroft.* I sent a note to him. I sent it to his solicitor—he has left no address, and I put on the outside "immediate," and the reply was that they would forward it immediately.

4194. *Mr. Ruscoe.* He will deny all this ; there is no other fund to deduct it from, and he had taken the allowance on the discounts before the Act came into operation in 1849.

4195. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He took the discount on the stamps ?—Yes, whatever the stamps were it was taken.

4196. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you keep that 64*l.* back in consequence of that direction and in consequence of that direction only ?—That is all.

4197. Can you tell me what became of that 64*l.* ? —It went into my pocket.

4198. Your own private pocket ?—As a remuneration for the service done in the office.

4199. Did that appear in any book ?—No sir.

4200. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No entry of it in any book ?—No.

4201. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you tell me why that is written on an erasure. Would a reference to this book enable you to tell me that ?—Do you mean the figures 127*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* ?

4202. Yes.—The 27*l.* is written on an erasure.

4203. What was originally written there ?—I dare say the exact sum.

4204. You think it was ?—I dare say it was. I cannot pledge myself, but I dare say it was the exact sum ; you will find the average will be somewhere about the quantity from the deductions throughout. In the next two or three years there would be no deductions at all.

4205. The alteration of that figure from the true sum to the arbitrary sum would render necessary an alteration on the other side of the account ?—Yes.

4206. And in the sum total of what you had to pay to the consolidated fund ?—Yes.

4207. Then do you think as there are erasures on both sides that they were all made out according to the true amount received ?—That is my impression. It would be so as far as the consolidated fund is concerned.

4208. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The alteration would be from 191 to 127 ?—Yes.

4209. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would make erasures necessary throughout both sides of the account, and these now appear in the book ?—Yes.

4210. You stated just now, "You will find through- "out that I have generally deducted about 40*l.*" ?—About 40*l.*

4211. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I understand you to say that it appears by the erasures to have been altered as became necessary by the variance between those two sums, 127 and 191 ?—Yes, that would be so.

4212. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now then, would you tell me what sum there was to pay according to your yearly book. What sum did you put down as paid to the consolidated fund for the year ending 31st March 1859 ? The other 68*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* you say was from the quarterly book. Did you deduct that last 15*l.* for the same reason ?—Yes, it would be for the same reason.

4213. What was the reason you took 15*l.* only ?—You will find.

4214. Just give me an answer ?—You will find, if you take the whole average, that that is about the amount of the deduction, taking one year with another.

4215. What I want to know is this. Can you give me any reason why in that particular year you took 15*l.*, having in the other year taken 64*l.* ?—The two years would make 79*l.*

4216. But you could not tell in 1858 that you were going to deduct a very small sum in the next year, could you. Why should you deduct in 1858 64*l.* because you were only going to take 15*l.* ?—The 64*l.* and the 15*l.* would make 79*l.*

4217. You could not know that in 1858 ?—It would naturally come in this way.

4218. What has nature to do with it ; your taking an arbitrary sum and putting it into your breeches pocket has more of art than of nature about it ?—The year 1859 would not bear so large a deduction.

4219. What do you mean by "bearing a deduction ? "—It would not bear so large a deduction off the amount.

4220. It would bear anything you chose to put upon it ; it would attract attention you thought ?—I don't know that it would attract attention.

4221. What do you mean ?—It would be a very small sum to pay in.

4222. You thought that that would have attracted attention ?—Probably it would.

4223. Is that what you mean by that sum of 68*l.* bearing only a small sum ; is that the meaning of your expression, that if you had taken more, attention would be drawn to it ?—It would be because there would be a very small sum to pay over.

4224. That you think might have attracted attention, is that what you mean by saying that 68*l.* would only bear a small sum to be deducted ?—It must convey that impression.

4225. That is your meaning ?—That is what I—that is my meaning.

4226. Now we come to another year, which will require your attention particularly. Look at the next year, March 31st, 1860 ?—74*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

4227. That corresponds with this year ?—Yes.

4228. Just continue your attention to that ; tell me why it was you did not make any deduction that year ?—I cannot explain it ; it was open to deduction.

4229. Yes, but why did you not ? The quarterly book and the year book agree. Is not that so ?—Yes.

4230. Each give 74*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* Now I want you to tell me then why you did not take anything for your own pocket that year ?—I am sure I cannot tell unless it was forgotten. I dare say you will find that it is made up in the subsequent year.

4231. You can give no reason excepting that perhaps it was forgotten ; perhaps you did take something ?—No, if this book corresponds with that, certainly not.

4232. Was there the same reason for taking it that

year as any other? Had you the same authority to make deduction?—Yes, I had a general authority.

4233. How much about do you think you should have taken if you had not forgotten; about 20*l.*?—The thing was open to deduction to the amount of 45*l.* according to Mr. Edmunds' view.

4234. And according to his instructions?—According to his directions.

4235. Now supposing I were to show you that by figures made purposely or accidentally incorrect you had taken 20*l.* in the course of this year, should you be surprised?—No, I should not be surprised.

4236. What! should you not be surprised if you found that by figures made purposely incorrect you had hid away 20*l.* and taken it from the fund, and those figures too made by yourself, and in your own handwriting?—If you can do so I should.

4237. Well I will try; you see that 11 guineas?—Yes.

4238. Now look at the first, how much is that?—9*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

4239. What is the next?—35*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

4240. Why then did you write 25*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* there?—I cannot make out.

4241. You can give no explanation of that?—No.

4242. What is the next amount?—37*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

4243. That is so there is it not?—Yes.

4244. Now add it up and see what you make it?—I make it 74*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*.

4245. Try again, and see if it is not 84*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*?—(After again making the calculation) Yes, it is.

4246. Then you see there are two false figures there. There are 25 instead of 35, and there are 74 instead of 84, and the effect of that is to put 20*l.* into your pocket, is it not?—That would be so.

4247. Have you any doubt that 20*l.* did go into your pocket?—None sir.

4248. Therefore those books show you that on that one occasion you made your deduction as usual?—Yes, I made the deduction through error apparently.

4249. Through false figures?—By carrying that amount as 25*l.* instead of 35*l.*

4250. Which would give you 10*l.*, and then adding it up wrongly would give you another 10*l.*, making 20*l.* together. However, now perhaps you will go to the next year. That is March 1861. There you have got 76*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to the consolidated fund, have you not?—Yes.

4251. That is the amount you rendered to Mr. Edmunds as the amount for the consolidated fund?—Yes.

4252. But you have given it in the quarter's account as 96*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

4253. Therefore you have given Mr. Edmunds 20*l.* less for the consolidated fund than you had received for the consolidated fund?—Yes.

4254. Was that also for the same reason that you had power to remunerate yourself to the extent of 45*l.*?—Yes.

4255. Can you give us any reason why you did not go to the extent of 45*l.*? Because during these two last years you only took 20*l.*, and during the preceding year you took but 15*l.*?—I dare say in the rest of the years you will find it made up.

4256. You took what you liked then?—No.

4257. Not exceeding 40*l.*?—Yes.

4258. How came you not to take the full amount you were entitled to, say to 45*l.*?—I did not want it.

4259. Why not; why should any man take less than he is entitled to? You had the funds in hand, and the permission of your superior to take it, and you so far concurred in his view, and thought it so little dishonest, I presume, that you helped yourself out of the public fund to 15*l.*, 20*l.*, 64*l.*, as the case might be, from time to time. Why did you not take the whole of the sum to which you say you deemed yourself entitled?—I might have done so.

4260. Was it conscience that prevented you?—No, my own opinion of the matter is this, that there ought not to have been any deducted.

4261. Having had permission, did you think it no harm to go half way in the dishonest course?—No; I thought if Mr. Edmunds, my superior, said, As the Government had got the discount for the larger denomination of stamps, he thought I was entitled to it, that I might take it.

4262. You have one year gone you see considerably beyond it, because you have taken 64*l.* Then you say that was because you would take less, and so get it down to an average of 45*l.* per annum?—Yes.

4263. Why did you not always take as much as 45*l.*?—I have no reason.

4264. Well, now we will come to 1862. In that year I think you will find that you have rendered an account of 71*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* to Mr. Edmunds as the amount payable by him to the consolidated fund instead of the sum of 81*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* which your quarterly books say you had received for the consolidated fund?—Yes.

4265. That makes a difference of 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* That also went into your pocket as remuneration under that direction of Mr. Edmunds?—Decidedly.

4266. Can you give any reason now why you should take 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* instead of taking 45*l.*?—No.

4267. Was 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* about the amount that you thought a sum like 81*l.* would bear?—I ought to have taken the whole, but it seemed to me inconsistent to take so large an amount of that sum.

4268. It really seemed too large a sum to take 45*l.*, therefore you took 9*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* as a moderate sum?—Yes.

4269. But you know that in the year 1859 you took 15*l.* out of 68*l.*, why then should you take only 9*l.* out of 81*l.* The latter sum would bear deduction better. Can you give me any reason for that?—(No answer).

4270. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe said he thought it *inconsistent* to take a larger sum?

4271. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, that the sum would not bear it. Now I call your attention, Mr. Ruscoe, to that; when you talk about the proportion in which you should deduct and what you ought to pay in, that (for example only) there was 68*l.* actually received for the consolidated fund in 1859 and you took 15*l.* out of that amount; this year we are now upon there is a greater sum, 81*l.*, but you deduct a lesser sum than 15*l.*, why, therefore, were you so moderate as to take only 9*l.*, having in a previous year taken a larger proportion; why did you limit your self-appropriated remuneration to that sum?—I cannot tell you, but I had permission to take 45*l.*

4272. Therefore, the question naturally occurs, why did you not take it; and I want to know whether conscience prevented you, or what other reason was there. A subordinate has a direction given to him to deduct 45*l.* for his own remuneration, why does he not do it?—I might have taken it.

4273. Why did you not?—Under the general permission, I might.

4274. Why did you not?—I cannot give you any answer now.

4275. After this year, 1862, I believe there was a good deal of examination into the accounts of one part of this office in consequence of Mr. Smith's defalcations?—Oh, yes, by yourself.

4276. There was a defalcation in the office by reason of the dishonesty of a man of the name of Smith?—Yes.

4277. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That you remember?—Was it in 1862?

4278. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, it was before 1863, and there was a great deal of inquiry made about the

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mode in which that part of the office was conducted so far as regards money matter. You gave evidence to me down at the Treasury, I think, two or three times upon it ?—Yes ; you sent for me.

4279. I wont you then to look to the 31st March 1863, and to see what you have rendered after those inquiries had been made. I think in the yearly book ending 31st March 1863 you put down 129*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* as the sum payable ?—Yes.

4280. And that I see is exactly the same as the other, the quarterly account ?—Yes.

4281. You deducted nothing then in that year ?—I ought to have deducted something.

4282. But you have not ?—So it appears.

4283. In 1864 there is also an exact correspondence between the yearly and the quarterly books, and you have deducted nothing ?—No, but I was entitled to do so.

4284. Therefore that makes the question more urgent. Why did you not do it ?—Why should you for two years after some examination had taken place into the acconnts of this office cease to make this deduction ?—That had no restriction upon the deduction.

4285. Why did you allow yourself to be out of pocket 90*l.* for those two years ?—I understand your question.

4286. Here is a man entitled to take 45*l.* each year, and he takes nothing during either year ; that is 90*l.* out of his pocket. Can you explain that, Mr. Ruscoe? —No sir, I cannot, excepting that it was an omission.

4287. Then you can give no reason why, having made these deductions of arbitrary sums during previous years, for two years after an examination into the accounts of a part of the office you ceased to make any deduction at all ?—Mr. Smith's defalcations had nothing to do with me.

4288. You see every single year, from the time of the earliest fee taken down to the present time, you have made arbitrary deductions fram the consolidated fund, excepting during the last two years ; it would be satisfactory if you could give us a reason for that ? —The two last years ought to have been deducted ; there ought to have been a sum deducted during the two last years as well as the former, there is no doubt about that, but you will find that there are former years in which I have not deducted.

4289. But you have no books for them ; I wanted them particularly ?—You will find in this book that there are no deductions in some years.

4290. No never, excepting in the year where there are two false figures put down. You see I cannot test it beyond 1857, because you cannot produce quarterly books before that year ?—You cannot, I think, from the documents.

4291. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I just want to ask Mr. Ruscoe one question. Did Mr. Edmunds tell you that he had authority from the Treasury to allow you to take that money ?—Oh, no.

4292. You were perfectly aware of the Acts of Parliament under which he was appointed ?—Yes.

4293. And you were perfectly aware, I suppose, that he had no anthority to give you leave to do anything of the sort ?—Yes.

4294. *Mr. Greenwood.* I suppose I may say from the language he used, that because Government had allowed an absurd Act to pass, and because the remuneration was too little, you might help yourself ; that you understood he was doing it without authority, and in the teeth of the Government ?—Yes, it must have been entirely on his own authority—his own suggestion. He alluded once or twice to the section of the Act where it says that the other officers of the Court of Chancery are to be allowed expenses for doing the duties of their office.

4295. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then were you not aware, Mr. Ruscoe, that you were, together with Mr. Edmunds, abstracting some of the public money which ought to have gone into the exchequer ?—No doubt that was so, but I was no public officer; I had no status or position in the office.

4296. Not in 1857 ?—Not as clerk to the patents.

4297. That is you had no public office under the Government ; and the money which you took was money that you did not receive as a clerk, and therefore you thought that you were not responsible ? —I do not say I am not responsible.

4298. Did you think at the time that because you received that money not in your official character, but as acting on behalf of Mr. Edmunds, therefore you were not responsible ?—Yes.

4299. You thought you were not responsible ?—I did indeed.

4300. Now, with regard to these sums, I want to call your attention to something you formerly told us. You told us that you sent first quarterly, then yearly, an account of the money which you received on behalf of Mr. Edmunds together with affidavits to be made by him ?—Yes.

4301. You sent those accounts first quarterly and then yearly ?—Yes ; when the accounts were large they were sent quarterly, when they became small, under the Act, they were sent yearly.

4302. Did that apply both to the exchequer and the fee fund ?—Yes.

4303. Well, I have got here office copies of all the affidavits made, and I find that there are none for less than three-quarters of a year, and that they are generally for a year or a year and a quarter ?—From what period ?

4304. From the earliest period.—I thought they were rendered quarterly to the Court of Chancery when the amount was large.

4305. Read that first affidavit ?—That is in 1844.

4306. I want to know if there was a similar affidavit prepared in each instance ?—Whatever the term there was always an affidavit prepared. He may not have paid it in. For instance, he may have had the affidavit, and not paid the money in. If you get the original affidavit that would show. This is the office copy. If he had an affidavit for a quarterly account it would be in my handwriting, and then when he got the next quarter he would make out an affidavit from mine, and pay it in.

4307. That is your explanation ?—Yes, I think that may be so. It would save him the trouble of sending the money quarterly.

4308. Well, I wanted to call your attention to that. You stated that you had sent these accounts, together with the affidavits, quarterly in the earlier part of the time, and here I find the accounts are all sent in yearly ?—That may be so, but notwithstanding that he may have had the accounts quarterly, and he may not have thought proper to pay into the fund for three-quarters of a year.

4309. I want you to say, do you mean to pledge yourself that there is no book in existence similar to that ?—Excepting what you have got.

4310. None excepting what we have ?—No, none, excepting what you have there.

4311. That you pledge yourself to ?—Yes.

4312. *Mr. Greenwood.* And there never was such a book ?—Never was.

4313. *Mr. Hindimarch.* That is from 1852 to 1857 there never was a fee book ?—Never a fee book ; it was made out from the docket book.

4314. But was there a book ?—The account was made out from the docket book.

4315. What account ?—The several accounts, the same as that is.

4316. Was there any other account relating to the old Patent Office, excepting these books which you have produced ?—No, and the books which are missing.

4317. The books which are missing are the books before that time?—Yes; and I really think that if search were made the book or books might be found.

4318. If so, perhaps you will give some instructions to some of the gentlemen here who will make the search?—I can only search in the press, or in some of the drawers; you see we were in great confusion over the way at the secretary's office; I had only a little room there, and Mr. Edmunds would have had to pay the expense of chambers, and coals, candles, and laundress.

4319. There is one other matter I wish to call your attention to. Mr. Greenwood and I were here several days in this office going though these patent accounts. We called your attention to them, and you told us they represented the sums received for patents, and you led us to believe that they were the correct accounts?—Yes.

4320. And I remember perfectly well both Mr. Greenwood and I examining with regard to the sums entered on the one side of the account and asking whether they represented all the money received, and you said they did?—No.

4321. But I am sure you did?—No.

4322. I am sure you did; however, if you did so, then you say now that it was not true?—Decidedly.

4323. Now I want to know, and I think we are entitled to have your answer to this question, Mr. Ruscoe, why was it that instead of making an entry on the face of these accounts, showing the sums you deducted in pursuance of Mr. Edmunds' authority, you omitted to make those entries to show what you had done?—That would have been the proper way.

4324. But I ask you why you did not do it?

4325. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; that is the important part of the question, why did you not do it?—It was so well understood that there was that deduction, that it was not necessary to show it on the face of the accounts.

4326. The only reason is that it was so well understood that you did not think it necessary to show it on the face of the accounts, and you think that that is a sufficient reason for stating a false account?—Well, Mr. Edmunds could have examined the account as you have done.

4327. I must ask you again. You mean to say that it was a sufficient reason for stating a false account?—Yes.

4328. I find in the year ending 31st March 1860, in your own handwriting, there is this entry: "Cash fees on patents," meaning the patents for that year, "188*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*," of course that is a true account or it is not?—It appears it is not, by my book.

4329. Then I want to know why it is not?—It was a true account minus the deductions.

4330. Of course, any false account is true minus the falsity?—It was known by the party to whom the account was rendered that that was so.

4331. *Mr. Greenwood.* How could he tell whether you deducted 64*l.* or 15*l.*?—He could have told if he had looked at the accounts.

4332. If he had gone through all the accounts?—No. If he had gone through them as you have. The items are very small, sometimes there are only three.

4333. When did you first begin to make such deductions in any one shape. When did you first begin to make any deduction whatever in pursuance of the authority which you say Mr. Edmunds gave you?—I had a specific authority, commencing in 1852.

4334. Did you never make any deduction before?—Oh yes, in 1849.

4335. Then there was a deduction previously?—Oh yes, from 1849 to 1852, when the Act of Parliament came into operation. There was a deduction from the consolidated fund of the amount of discount due to me. I had no salary, no remuneration whatever, and Mr. Edmunds said: "As the Government "have got the amount, and you had the office with "the allowance, you must take your remuneration. "There is no means of remunerating yourself, you "must take it."

4336. You are speaking of the Act of Parliament which abolished the duties, and which was passed on the 1st of January 1849?—It came into operation on the 10th October.

4337. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The Act says in the 1st section: "And from and after the 10th October all "the said allowances now payable shall cease and "determine." Then comes in the next section, that is, section 2, a grant of allowances in sums of 10*l.* each.

4338. *Mr. Greenwood.* Will this book enable you to tell us truly, without any reference to deductions, the quantity of fees you have received during the quarter to which they refer?—The quantity of fees?

4339. Yes; the total quantity of fees which you received and the total amount of stamps which you had to pay?—Yes, this book of course must correspond with the documents.

4340. This is the quarterly fee book, and you say that this quarterly fee book will show the true sums independent of any deduction or arbitrary remuneration received for fees on patents and the amount paid for stamps?—Yes, and the amount paid for stamps.

4341. These figures will correspond with the dockets?—These figures will correspond with the dockets; I believe so, they ought to do so.

4342. Now will you tell me in true figures, wholly independent of any arrangement between you and Mr. Edmunds, the true amount of fees which you have received during the quarter ending 30th June 1859; give me the whole amount of fees first?—For the consolidated fund?

4343. No, shut all this out. We have been a little into the application of it; but I want to know the amount you received for fees during the quarter ending the 30th June 1859?—It appears to be 846*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

4344. Then you paid for stamps; how much?—730*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*

4345. Leaving a nett sum in your hand of what?—Without deductions, 115*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

4346. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do these totals represent all the sums in all the columns?—Yes, they should do so.

4347. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now give us the next quarter; how much did you receive on fees in hard cash during the quarter ending the 30th September 1859?—769*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is the total amount without the stamps.

4348. Then what did you pay for the stamps?—580*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

4349. Leaving how much?—188*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

4350. That would be nett money in you hands?—Yes.

4351. Now, then the next quarter up to 30th December 1859?—1,264*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

4352. How much did you pay for stamps?—1,038*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

4353. That left a nett sum of what?—226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

4354. Then for the quarter ending the 31st March 1860?—287*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, stamps 210*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*, leaving a nett sum of 97*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

4355. Now let us see whether we agree with the four nett sums. In the year ending 31st March 1860 you had in your hand nett money 628*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for cash received from fees on patents:—

Quarter ending	30 June 1859	nett sum	£	115	11 8
Do.	30 Sept.	„ „		188	10 8
Do.	31 Dec.	„ „		226	13 4
Do.	31 March 1860	„		97	6 8
			£	628	2 4

—Yes.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

10 Dec. 1864.

4356. You had to render an account of that to Mr. Edmunds ?—Yes, subject to deductions.

4357. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That would be for patents other than patents for inventions ?

4358. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes. Now then, take this account, and say what account you rendered to Mr. Edmunds as being the cash fees received for that year in the quarterly book ?—The cash on fees appears to be 588*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

4359. That is for the same year ?—Yes.

4360. That is 40*l.* less than the true sum ?

Sum payable - -	£628	2	4
Sum paid - - -	588	2	4
Minus - - -	£40	0	0

—Yes.

4361. How was that then ; why did you do it ?—For the same reason.

4362. But that is cash received quite independent of your deductions. You see you have got 20*l.* already in that year by false additions, and here there is a mis-statement of 40*l.* ?—That would be for deductions.

4363. You have 20*l.* already you see by means of putting down two false figures ?—I do not admit that.

4364. You have put 25*l.*, instead of 35*l.*, and then you have added it up as 74*l.*, instead of 84*l.*, by which process you put 20*l.* into your pocket, and now there appears to be 40*l.* more by your having given a false account of the fees you received ?—I cannot account for this, because if you take the whole of the years you will find the amount is only 40*l.*

4365. You have put down the cash received as 588*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the other book says it is 40*l.* more ?—That is 40*l.* for deductions from the account.

4366. But even from the reduced amount you appear to have taken 20*l.* You have reduced it in the way I have pointed out to you by 20*l.* You make that 74*l.* correspond with that 74*l.*, so that these two books correspond in that respect. Why does not that sum total correspond with your four sums total ?—I cannot say.

4367. Can you also give us any reason why that was made on an erasure ? Was the true sum put down there 628*l.* instead of 588*l.* ?—I have no doubt it was, and that it was a deduction.

4368. Then you say that the untrue sum is on an erasure, and after looking at it through the light, as you have just done, you have no doubt that the true sum was originally written there ?—Yes.

4369. Why did you alter the first sum of 628*l.* to 588*l.* ? Was it in order to put 40*l.* into your pocket ?—Yes, as a deduction, no doubt of it.

4370. You think that that was the reason ?—No doubt about it.

4371. You thought that was the way to do it, by writing the true sum first, and then making an erasure with a penknife ?—No, it struck me, no doubt, in doing this that the deduction ought to be made as directed.

4372. You thought that was the best way of doing it ?—Yes, it was the only way it could be done.

4373. Oh, there were plenty of other ways. You might have given the true sum received, and then deducted so much for remuneration ?—Yes, that would have been the better way throughout, there is no doubt about that, and I do not know why it was not done.

4374. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But the 40*l.* was evidently deducted from two sums.

4375. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes. that 40*l.* has to be divided between the consolidated fund and the fee fund.

4376. *Mr. Ruscoe.* There is no deduction from any other sum. You will find that the fee fund 55*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* is the right sum.

4377. How can that be if the division is made on that total, and that is a wrong total It is a wrong total by 40*l.*, therefore it must have fallen on the fee fund or some other fund as well as the consolidated fund ?—If you take the fee fund, you will find it is the right sum.

4378. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This sum was 74*l.* instead of 94*l.*, therefore there was a deduction from the consolidated fund of 20*l.* ; but it is perfectly clear that you took that 40*l.* in that year ; from what source did you get the other 20*l.* ; that you have taken it from somebody is perfectly clear ?—The book must show it. It was taken from the consolidated fund, no doubt.

4379. *Mr. Greenwood.* No ; you have only taken 20*l.* from that.

4380. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You must find that out in some way or other.

(Mr. Johnson here entered the room.)

4381. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are interested in the matter we are just upon, Mr. Johnson. (Mr. Greenwood explained the foregoing evidence to Mr. Johnson.)

4382. *Mr. Ruscoe.* The better way would be to take the fee fund amount out from the books, and see what it produces for that year. You have the total of the fee fund.

4383. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here I have the totals of the quarters extracted from the docket book, and for the year ending the 31st March 1860 the consolidated fund ought to have been 105*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*, instead of which it appears to have got only 74*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

	£105	3	0
	74	17	0
	£30	6	0

4384. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is 30*l.* out of the 40*l.* However it must be inquired into.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at half-past one o'clock p.m.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Tuesday, 13th December, 1864.

[Mr. Ruscoe produced an account.]

4385. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I requested to know what had been done since the last payments we have evidence of. For instance, Mr. Edmunds resigned on the 31st July last. I wanted to know the sums that have accumlated since, and this is the account showing it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Hindmarch asked if Mr. Edmunds had rendered any account to the Consolidated Fund, up to the time of his resignation.

4386. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now if you look at this account, Mr. Ruscoe (in the Patent Office account book) you will see there is a mistake made in that deduction; it is 97*l.* instead of 77*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir, it is so.

4387. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the answer you gave to Mr. Greenwood, on Saturday, that adding the sums from the other three quarters to that, it made 628*l.* is wrong, because it makes in truth only 608*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, that is a difference of 20*l.* in my favour.

4388. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is, you took during that year 20*l.* and not 40*l.* as we supposed.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir.

4389. *Mr. Greenwood.* We could not make out the discrepancy if you remember.

4390. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; I saw there was something wrong, and that is why I took home the book with me.

4391. *Mr. Greenwood.* You have charged yourself with 20*l.* too much?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; it is very apparent when one's attention is drawn to it.

4392. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Ruscoe, you told me the other day here, that when in October 1849, the custom of taking discount on stamps of the higher denomination was abolished, that Mr. Edmunds authorized you to make deductions from the Consolidated Fund money in order to remunerate you.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds did this.

4393. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did I misunderstand you in that respect?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir.

4394. *Mr. Hindmarch.* He did so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; he did, but I wish to explain.

4395. *Mr. Hindmarch.* After October 1849, when the discount on stamps of 10*l.* and upwards was abolished by Act of Parliament, the discount on a stamp of 9*l.* 19*s.* would be allowed, but the discount on a 10*l.* stamp would not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; the discount on stamps below that sum was abolished.

4396. *Mr. Hindmarch.* No; the discount on stamps of 10*l.* and upwards was abolished.

4397. *Mr. Greenwood.* What is the Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. Here it is; 12 & 13, Victoria cap. 80, (handing the same to Mr. Greenwood).

4398. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If I understood you, Mr. Edmunds authorized you to make deduction from the Exchequer money for the purpose of remunerating yourself for your services.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; on the average of what I had made before. The discount previous to that Act of Parliament passing, produced (or the allowance, as they called it, produced) on the higher denomination of stamps 150*l.* a year to me, and 100*l.* a year to Mr. Edmunds, as you see by the accounts. The discount had annually amounted to 250*l.* per annum. I took 150*l.* and Mr. Edmunds took the remainder.

4399. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Edmunds you say authorized you to take from the receipts which otherwise would have gone to the Consolidated Fund, 150*l.* a year.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; the Government receiving the discounts.

4400. *Mr. Greenwood.* Wat did he authorize you to take?

Mr. Ruscoe. My usual allowance of the discount.

4401. *Mr. Hindmarch.* A sum equal to it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4402. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Your sum would be what?

Mr. Ruscoe. 150*l.* a year; there being nothing provided for me in the shape of remuneration in the Act of Parliament.

4403. *Mr. Hindmarch.* On account of the loss of discounts?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4404. *Mr. Greenwood.* Your explanation is a little involved, and I have been extremely anxious to be as exact as I can in taking it down, and therefore I will read it over to you.

Mr. Greenwood read the entry he had made in his book to the witness, down to the words "Mr. Edmunds authorized me to take from the receipts for fees which would otherwise have gone to the Government."

Mr. Ruscoe. Not in those express terms. He said this, "The Government taking the allowance and there being nothing to remunerate you, you must take it from the Consolidated Fund." It is the same meaning perhaps.

4405. *Mr. Greenwood.* I think you will find that I have so put it.

Mr. Greenwood read the remainder of his note down to the words "Nothing to remunerate me for the loss of discount."

Do you think that is it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; for my services.

4406. *Mr. Greenwood.* Or, for that portion of your services which had been formerly paid for by the discounts?

Mr. Ruscoe. There was nothing else excepting the fees on boxes, which were optional.

4407. *Mr. Greenwood.* And did you from that time until the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act, continue to make that deduction?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; up to 1852, or upon an average.

4408. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you vary the sums you deducted in the same way as you varied the sums you deducted on account of the 40*l.* you mentioned on Saturday.

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not think I did. I think in all probability you will find that it has been taken nearly always regularly. It would not occur in the first year. The 150*l.* would not be wholly deducted, but it would

FOURTEENTH DAY.

13 Dec. 1864.

occur in the subsequent years, because I had not Mr. Edmunds' directions in the first year. The Act of Parliament did not come into operation until the 10th October 1849, and I could not bring his attention to the subject until 1850. At the end the deduction would be the same. I should think you would find that there is 450*l.* or 500*l.* deducted.

4409. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you deduct a definite sum at the end of each quarter, or did you vary it from time to time?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should say, probably I varied it; no doubt, I think, in the aggregate you will find it amounted to 450*l.* or 500*l.*

4410. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Had you any direction ever in writing from Mr. Edmunds on that subject?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, sir; it was never in writing. I wish it had been; it would have been more satisfactory.

4411. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you never make any entry in any book or account of the Office showing that you had made such a deduction?

Mr. Ruscoe. Never.

4412. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Never?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not to my recollection.

4413. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So that, supposing the deduction to have commenced in 1850, the sums which you here enter to your own debit in the Patent Office account as cash fees would be diminished by the sums you see deducted?

Mr. Ruscoe. The total of those three would be diminished.

4414. *Mr. Hindmarch.* This is the account for the quarter ending 1852?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4415. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Therefore you did not enter on the face of that account any sum as having been retained by you, but the sums you put down as having received on account of patents were diminished to the extent of those deductions?

Mr. Ruscoe. To the sum I should have for that.

4416. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Diminished by the sum you deducted?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4417. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say you did it thus: you took it from the quarter ending 1850?

Mr. Hindmarch. No; he did not take it all in that quarter.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it was on the average; the 150*l.* was not deducted wholly from that quarter.

4418. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You took it half-yearly?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4419. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, for example, tell us how it was done in the quarter ending 1850?

Mr. Ruscoe. The three years would make up 450*l.*

4420. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is this what you mean; that on the right-hand side of this book you have put down three sums, viz., cash fees received in October, 689*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; in November, 14,514*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and in December, 1,206*l.* 3*s.* Do you mean to say that you would have put down one or all of those amounts?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; those three items would be the total, and I should take whatever was taken from those three sums.

4421. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean that your deduction would be divided among them?

Mr. Greenwood. Those would be entered too little?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, they would not.

4422. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would those be the three sums?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, and the amount would be deducted from the quarter's account.

4423. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is the quarter's account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Those three sums would be the quarter's account.

4424. *Mr. Greenwood.* You would enter into the year's account a sum less?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4425. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The half year would be 75*l.* Supposing you took 75*l.* from this quarter's account, how would you do it. Would you take a portion of each of those items, or how could you take it from the total?

4426. *Mr. Greenwood.* As I understand him, when he came to put this down, instead of putting down the result of those three sums, he would put down the result, minus so much?

Mr. Hindmarch. Would that be so?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, sir.

4427. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do not be rash. I think you will find you are mistaken. Look at the very quarter you are upon, ending 31st December 1850. How much have you got down for that?

Mr. Ruscoe. 689*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

4428. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is this what you mean to say? I will read my note to you.

Mr. Greenwood read his note to the witness.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is quite right, sir.

4429. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I only want Mr. Ruscoe not to be rash in making that statement. I find here, in this book, 689*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* received, for patents in the month of October 1850?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4430. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have it there, have you not?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4431. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the right sum?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4432. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, now we will go to November. That is 1,451*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4433. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we come to December, and that is 1,279*l.* 3*s.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. 1,256*l.* 3*s.* it is here.

4434. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The sum received was 1,279*l.* 3*s.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes; that being the last, you see, it would be in the way you have stated.

4435. *Mr. Greenwood.* No, just the contrary. I thought you said it was deducted from the *total?*

Mr. Ruscoe. My impression was that it was from the total.

4436. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then that is an untrue sum?

Mr. Ruscoe. I do not think you will find it generally so.

4437. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it is so here.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is in this one year.

4438. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But this is your own handwriting?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is for one year.

4439. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but we want to find out whether this is true and the yearly account false?

4440. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is so. You see you have entered so much short.

Mr. Ruscoe. My impression was, when you introduced the subject to me, that it was deducted out of the total.

4441. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now just have the goodness to take a sheet of paper. I find that the Consolidated Fund for that quarter for the month of October amounted to 202*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Here you see your entry in the book?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, it seems to be a total there.

4442. (*Mr. Hindmarch.*) That is the total received for the Consolidated Fund that month. Now, for the month of November the Consolidated Fund amounts to 466*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, and for December the fee fund is 384*l.* 3*s.* 8*d*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4443. (*Mr. Hindmarch.*) Now add those three sums together and tell me what they make?

Mr. Ruscoe. 1,052*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

4444. (*Mr. Hindmarch.*) Looking at the two Patent Office accounts, I think the sum you returned to Mr. Edmunds as the sum payable was 1,029*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4445. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Just 23*l.* less than the 1,052*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4446. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Showing that the 33*l.* was actually taken out of the Consolidated Fund?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4447. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now I think Mr. Ruscoe, to show how these were taken, as an example, we will take the next two quarters, if you please. We will, just for the sake of going through it more quickly, take the Consolidated Fund for the month of January 1851, which I think you will see is 306*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in the fee book. Strangely enough I see that February is precisely the same sum, 306*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Ruscoe. It is so, but it is quite right.

4448. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have no doubt; it is only a curious coincidence. In March the sum was 242*l.* 11*s.* If you add these up I think you will find them to amount to 854*l.* 14*s.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, they do.

4449. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is the precise sum paid in, therefore nothing is deducted for this quarter; 854*l.* 14*s.* was the precise sum returned to Mr. Edmunds as the amount payable to the Consolidated Fund. Well now, in the quarter ending June 1851, we shall find a different state of things, I think?

4450. *Mr. Greenwood.* You are still on the fee book?

4451. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, still on the fee book. The month of April 1851 amounts to 192*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The month of May is 251*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The month of June is 161*l.* 14*s.*, making altogether 606*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4452. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now I find from the Patent Office account, for the quarter ending June 1851, that you returned to Mr. Edmunds, as payable to the Consolidated Fund, 556*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* only. That is exactly 50*l.* less?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4453. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that taken into your own pocket for remuneration.

Mr. Ruscoe. On the average.

4454. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now I pass over the next quarter, because really nothing was taken.

Mr. Ruscoe. You are now taking the first deduction.

4455. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, I am. In the quarter ending September 1851, I find that there was nothing taken, therefore we need not lose time by going through it. But now we come to the next quarter, that is the December quarter of 1851. In October I find the amount for the Consolidated Fund was 215*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Then in November it shows 236*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and then comes December, which gives 345*l.* 15*s.*, making altogether 798*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes.

4456. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, now then, if you look at the Patent Office account book for the last quarter of 1851 you will find there was only 748*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, showing again an abstraction of 50*l.*

4457. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is 50*l.* all but 4*d.*

4458. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, I suppose that was decucted in the same way?

4459. *Mr. Greenwood.* And put into your pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so.

4460. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I do not know that it is necessary to follow this out further. Did you go on doing the same sort of thing down to the time of the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act?

Mr. Ruscoe. It appears so, only you have not come to so large a sum.

4461. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I will go through it all if you like. I only want to show the mode in which you did it. The accounts will speak for themselves as to what really has been taken. You say you did that from the time of the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act, and as you say from Mr. Edmunds' authority?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, in that way, having lost a remuneration.

4462. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you ever bring to his observation the discrepancy in figures repreenting the receipts in the quarterly acccount?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I seldom or ever saw Mr. Edmunds. I had to render him an account.

4463. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did he ever see the fee book, or did you ever call his attention to the mode in which you carried out these instructions of his?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, I did not.

4464. *Mr. Hindmarch.* So that, as far as putting the remuneration in your pocket is concerned, you are responsible and not Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so. I did it merely by his direction, after drawing his attention to the loss which I had sustained by the passing of the Act.

4465. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you tell him in what way you intended to put the money in your pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

4466. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was there any other mode in which, according to the mode of keeping your books, you could have put that money into your pocket if you had carried out Mr. Edmunds' directions?

Mr. Ruscoe. None that I know of.

4467. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Must we have understood that you falsified the books if his directions were carried out?

Mr. Ruscoe. I should imagine so. What inference would you draw from that circumstance?

Mr. Greenwood. That is not for us to say.

4468. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Would a comparison of the fee book with the Patent Office account at any time show that the discrepancy between the one and the other could be accounted only for by your having appropriated a portion of the money?

Mr. Ruscoe. Of course it would. Here are the sums set down as you have them. How could you get at it if Mr. Edmunds could not. Mr. Edmunds had the same means as you, and much better means, of arriving at the fact.

4469. *Mr. Greenwood.* In some cases you have made the discrepancy (and we have already called your attention to several instances) by an erasure, there having been in the first entries in the Patent Office account, and the fee book an exact agreement; but the alteration having been made subsequently by erasure with a penknife. Now, you know, supposing Mr. Edmunds had examined those two books in their original state he would have found no disagreement, therefore, in justice to Mr. Edmunds, it is all important to know whether you made the erasure at a subsequent time?

Mr. Ruscoe. All I can say, as a general observation upon yours, is, that Mr. Edmunds never saw the fee book; I believe he never looked at it. I do not believe he ever did.

4470. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Or asked to see it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Nor asked to see it for the whole of the years I have kept it.

4471. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I suppose, when he made his affidavits from time to time, he took for granted what you said was true, and then swore to it?

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so. The affidavit was inclosed in an envelope and sent to him.

4472. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You say your remuneration would amount to 150*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. No, it did not amount to 150*l.*

FOURTEENTH DAY.

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4473. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, it was under that amount?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, I might have taken it all.

4474. *Mr. Greenwood.* Perhaps you can give some reason why in that year you seem only to have taken half when you were entitled to the whole?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not at this period.

4475. *Mr. Greenwood.* Because, assuming you had the authority and were justified to the extent of 5*l.* even, why did you not take the whole?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, exactly so. I see your view of it. It would be more satisfactory if I had taken the whole of it, as far as my statement goes; I admit that.

4476. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Were there still some discounts receivable or allowances obtained on the stamps in the office at that period.

Mr. Ruscoe. No, Sir.

4477. *Mr. Hindmarch.* None at all?

Mr. Ruscoe. No; the whole of the stamps amounted to the larger denomination of the stamps. You would get 2*l.* upon a herald's appointment, for instance. There were none under 30*l.* All the Secretaries' of State are 200*l.*, which produced a discount of 4*l.* 10*s.*

4478. *Mr. Hindmarch.* By the passing of this Patent Law Amendment of 1849 Mr. Edmunds was of course deprived of his 100*l.*?

Mr. Ruscoe. Quite so.

4479. Did he re-coop himself? — No; he said "Of course my hundred must cease; I must put up with the loss, but as Government have got what you had when you took office, you ought to be remunerated in that way."

4480. Then after the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act, as you told us on Saturday, in 1857 you took about 40*l.* a year?—No; from 1852 to 1864.

4481. You told us that you took not 40*l.* but 20*l.*, although you were authorized by Mr. Edmunds to take from 40*l.* to 45*l.*?—Yes.

4482. Did that state of things continue from the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act down to 1860?—Down to 1864. I could have done so, but I do not think I have done it. I had his full authority do it.

4483. You took some, if not the whole?—It arose in this way, when Mr. Edmunds was commissioned by Lord St. Leonards to form the establishment of clerks he asked me had I ever considered what would be a remunerative salary if I were appointed chief clerk, and I said it would not be worth my while to accept a clerkship under 400*l.* a-year, as I had an offer to conduct my uncle's business, and I could make that or more at it. He said "I am going to be appointed Clerk to the Commissioners." I said, "Are you to hold your other situation?" He said, "Yes." I said, "You have quite enough to do under the Patent Law Amendment Act." He said, You are speaking in the way of receipts?" I said, "Certainly, to a certain extent," and he said, "With reference to that, as Government take the discounts, I see no impropriety in your deducting from 40*l.* to 45*l.* in the way of remuneration.

4484. And that you did in the way you have described to us on Saturday last?—Yes; that is the conversation we had in the Lord Chancellor's secretary's room.

4485. As you told us on Saturday, you knew it was public money?—Yes.

4486. And you knew that it was payable into the Exchequer by virtue of an Act of Parliament?—Yes, on the affidavits.

4487. And you knew Mr. Edmunds had no authority to give you the directions he did?—Certainly not; if you put that to me, certainly not. I can conceive Mr. Edmunds had certainly no authority to do any such thing, certainly not. It was exceedingly irregular; but I had nothing to do with Mr. Edmunds beyond merely the conduct of the receipts. If Mr. Edmunds had taken it to the Crown office I should not have had anything to do with it, and I wish I had not.

4488. *Mr. Greenwood.* In fact, the whole of those affidavits you gave him to swear were false within his knowledge and your own?—Quite so; that is quite palpable. I might, perhaps, assume a justification.

4489. Justification as far as you are concerned, and as far as a subordinate can be justified in committing a crime suggested to him by his principal?—Yes.

4490. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have told us about all these sums that were paid from 1849 to 1852, and from 1852 down to the present time. In the Patent Office account book, I find that in the year 1845 or 1846, I forget which it is, you are paid a salary of 32*l.* 10*s.* per quarter?—Yes, for one year.

4491. Now with the exception of that, what I want to know is this?—You see that appears in the account.

4492. It does?—And this no doubt ought to appear in the account.

4493. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is that 32*l.* 10*s.* for a half year or for a quarter?

4494. *Mr. Hindmarch.* For a quarter; that is in the first quarter of 1844 and ending the last quarter of 1844. Now, with the exception of that, Mr. Ruscoe, did you keep back anything out of the Consolidated Fund for your own use before the year 1850?—We will take from 1833 to 1849. In 1849 the Act came into operation, abolishing the fees. From 1833 to to 1849 I took out of that fund on the average for incidental expenses from 25*l.* to 40*l.* a year.

4495. For incidental expenses?—Yes.

4496. *Mr. Greenwood.* That would be then for 16 years?—Yes; from 25*l.* to 40*l.* was taken by me from the Consolidated Fund.

4497. For your own private pocket?—No, for incidental expences.

4498. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you take a precise amount?—No, I merely guessed at the amount. There were several incidental expenses; for instance, the attendance of the clerk at the office, assistants to go down with the stamps, stationery, and so on.

4499. *Mr. Hindmarch.* During all that time you and Mr. Edmunds were receiving between you the allowance on the stamps?—Yes; but up to 1833, and from then to 1849, there was no deduction of 12*s.* 10*d.*

4500. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have not come to the 12*s.* 10*d.* yet; but during this period from 1843 to 1849 you were receiving the allowance upon the stamps?—Quite so.

4501. I suppose you and Mr. Edmunds thought that was not sufficient?—I drew his attention to the incidental expenses, and that something must be allowed for them; there were assistants for examining such things as these (pointing to a document on table), making them up, ruling them, and so on, and of course they had to be paid. One of those documents would take at least two hours to make up.

4502. To fasten the skins together?—No; but they were underlined with red ink.

4503. Did not the stationer do that?—No. I was the stationer; no one else attended to the business.

4504. Did you have Mr. Edmunds' express authority for that?—Mr. Edmunds said that any deduction must be made from the fee fund. There is no other fund to take it from.

4505. You and Mr. Edmunds both knew, I suppose, that the Act of Parliament says that the 400*l.* is to be paid for all expenses?—He seems to construe that section of the Act differently. He said this: "If you look at the Act you will see that there is 50*l.* allowed to the purse bearer," and he assimilated his office to that of purse bearer, and he said, "If the purse

bearer is to be allowed 50*l.* for expenses, why should not the Clerk of the Patents be allowed it."

4506. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was the purse bearer allowed that by the Act of Parliament ?—Yes, and I suppose the wax alone would come to 260*l.* a year, which is the amount charged. He could not do it without he did charge it.

4507. *Mr. Greenwood.* What you mean to say is that the Purse Bearer has done just as bad as you have ?—No.

4508. I thought you said he charged for something ?—He charges for the wax. He is to have so much for the expenses of his office, and he charges so much for the wax.

4509. Are you sure of that ? I see that the Act of Parliament says "all expenses incidental to the performance thereof," and you say he is allowed 50*l.* ? —Yes.

4510. Where is that allowance mentioned in the Act of Parliament ?—Here it is. Apportionment of salaries—to the Purse Bearer the yearly sum of 50*l.* for the expenses of the office, of chaff, wax, &c.

4511. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And there is nothing put down for the Clerk of the Patents ?—No ; and I know that the wax expended by him amounts to 260*l.* a year.

4512. Expended by him ?—Yes.

4513. And does he charge for it ?—Yes.

4514. Beyond this ?—Yes.

4515. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And in all probability he has the authority of the Government for doing it ?—I think he has.

4516. *Mr. Greenwood.* That makes all the difference ?—I do not *know* that. It is allowed by the Accountant General, I think.

4517. Who finds the wax. The Purse Bearer or the Sealer ?—The Sealer, sir.

4518. You say that Mr. Edmunds assimilated his office to that of Purse Bearer ?—The Purse Bearer has had to do the duty of the Sealer after the passing of that Act.

4519. *Mr. Greenwood.* The Act says that the said salaries shall be taken in full satisfaction ; and you say that, notwithstanding that, the Purse Bearer, or the Sealer, or both, charge more ?—The account is rendered to the Consolidated Fund of the wax which they use, that is how Mr. Edmunds put it.

4520. Do you know that it has been brought under the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that they have approved it ?—No, but I apprehend that it has not come under Her Majesty's Government's notice with respect to Mr. Edmunds.

4521. When Mr. Edmunds assimilated his office to that of the Purse Bearer, he could not have known that the Purse Bearer was going to receive anything more than the Act of Parliament gave him ?—But he knew perfectly well from his knowledge of the Court of Chancery that the wax was charged for, because Mr. Edmunds held the purse bearership at one time.

4522. But you say that he began from that time to say that you might take something ?—From the passing of the Act.

4523. Then how could he assimilate his proposed practice that the Purse Bearer would pursue, not knowing what he was going to do ?—He knew perfectly well that the Purse Bearer was paid for the wax.

4524. *Mr. Hindmarch.* However, Mr. Ruscoe, if, in going through the accounts and making up the amounts received, for fees in the Patent Office, from 1833 to 1849, it should appear that there were larger sums received by you than you have accounted for, would those deficiencies be occasioned by your having deducted small sums for expenses in the way you have mentioned ?—From 1833 to 1849.

4525. I do not know whether you have actually looked through the account which has been prepared in this office from the books ?—I have never seen it.

4526. But if there are small sums, deficiencies from time to time, you say it would be occasioned by your deducting sums in that way ?—Yes ; and I say more, that if it should be found that I have done wrong individually in deducting these sums, considering the duties I have performed, I am exceedingly ready and willing to pay over the whole amount, to refund personally whatever they may amount to. That which you (Mr. Hindmarch) have in your hand brings to my mind the book which they say is lost.

4527. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I am going to ask you a question upon it presently.

4528. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you say that if it should appear there are small sums kept back by you, that you are ready and willing to refund to Government all the deductions you have made from the true sums you have received and which were payable to the Consolidated Fund ?—Yes, perfectly ; and I wish I had never seen Mr. Edmunds or his Patent Office account at all.

4529. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, you say you remember these books. Is this the cover of the oldest fee book of all ?—I think it must be the cover of the first fee book of all. Why I come to that conclusion is that it is so small in bulk.

4530. Do you know what has become of the leaves ? —They have been evidently cut out by myself to make a cover for the Act of Parliament now in it and sewn to it. I do not know where they found this book I am sure, but when the Act came into operation, I adopted this thing, not thinking the book was worth keeping. But it is evidently the cover of the old book because this (the inside of the cover) would show. You see the fees were not set out. This was the Clerk of the Patent's fee, 4*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* and 2*l.* 2*s.*

4531. I am coming to that presently. However, that is the cover, and you cannot tell me where the old book is ?—No ; but I dare say it is burned or put into the waste-paper basket.

4532. Now look at the book I now hand to you, and tell me if that was the second fee book.—Yes ; I expect that this was the second.

4533. Have you any doubt about it ?—None.

4534. Then it is ?—Yes ; and the books are not lost, although I did not know where to find them.

4535. *Mr. Greenwood.* But I have said over and over again that I would give anything to find them.

4536. Has that second book anything to do with the time when this begins ?—Yes ; these are additional leaves.

4537. Does that end December 1845 ?—Yes ; it is December 1845.

4538. And the third book begins January 1846 ?—Yes.

4539. And that comes down to the commencement of 1852, does it not ?—February 1852.

4540. No, I think it ends June 1851 ?—No, I think you cannot take that as a criterion. I think you will find it January 1862, and part of February, because, you see, to use up the book, I have gone back to where there have been spare leaves.

4541. So that the entries at the latter end of the book are not quite in chronological order ?—No, you see the references. I really thought this book was lost. I wish I could have found it, for it would have saved me a good deal of abuse.

4542. However, it is evident that it comes down to 1852. I think you have told us that there is no fee book from that time until you commenced that one in 1857 ? Yes.

4543. Now, I want you to look at this book. I will first take the first quarter of 1852. You see there are three monthly entries there, the same as the entries in all the other fee books. Do you see it ?—Yes.

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4544. Well, now go on to the second quarter, and you see monthly entries there ?—Yes.

4545. Then go on to the third quarter, and you see that there are also monthly entries there ?—Yes.

4546. Well, now I want to know, if there were no fee book, where do you get those entries from ?—From the docket book.

4547. Do you mean to say that you had at the end of every quarter to make the computation ?—The same as you would from this.

4548. Did you in fact do that ?—Yes, there is no question about it.

4549. That was made up from some data ?—In the same way as this.

4550. From entries in a book, I suppose ?—No, merely by taking the Consolidated Fund and the Fee Fund amounts. There were only two items.

4551. Well, I have called your attention to it. It does seem very extraordinary ?—Why not ?

4552. *Mr. Greenwood.* What was the good of putting them into three months ?—That is the usual way we made out the accounts.

4553. Of course you had always kept monthly accounts in your fee books ?—Yes, but we took it from the docket book in the same way. I take a slip of paper and I make out this account in the same way.

4554. But there would be no use in distinguishing one month from another. What was the good of doing so ? There seems to be no reason why you should distinguish one month from another. I can understand your keeping quarterly accounts, because the Act of Parliament requires you to account for it quarterly ?—The accounts had been carried out in that way, and I presume it suggested itself to my mind that I should do it in the same manner.

4555. It did not suggest itself to your mind to go on in the same way you had been going on, because you stopped in 1852 in February, and the Patent Law Amendment Act did not pass for months after, and it did not come into force until October ?—Yes, but the patents gradually decreased, anticipating the passing of the Act, very gradually decreased.

4556. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, you have given an answer, and we must take it, but it seems to me to be a very extraordinary answer ?—The same as the books. It was thought they were lost, or mislaid, or destroyed for some purpose or other, but here they are.

4557. You said something some time ago about the sum to be deducted on account of parchment and engrossing; because you said that before 1849 you deducted small sums on account of the expenses of the office ?—Yes.

4558. And I think you have told us at some time or other (I will call your attention to the time in a moment) that you began by Mr. Edmunds' instructions to deduct 12*s.* 10*d.* for parchment and engrossing ?—I thought it was in 1841.

4559. You did begin to do that at some time or other ?—Yes.

4560. (*Mr. Greenwood.*) You deducted it from what ?—From the Exchequer money, from the Consolidated Fund. There was not a single deduction from any of the other items that I am aware of; there may have been an omission.

4561. You deducted what ?—12*s.* 10*d.* for parchment and engrossing. It was put down in this way: The stationer's charge was 6*s.* 6*d.* for the ornamental skin, 6*s.* for engrossing the 30 folios, and 4*d.* for the silk cord.

4562. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you now know when that practice commenced ?—Well, it must have commenced in 1846.

4563. You think it commenced in 1846 ? You can now trace it up, cannot you ?—O no. I beg your pardon; allow me to refer. On the 1st January 1845 it appears to be, by this book.

4564. Before that time, how had the 12*s.* 10*d.* been paid, out of what money ?—Before 1845 it must have been paid out of the discount; there was no other fund to pay it out of.

4565. Did Mr. Edmunds ever pay it ?—Nothing; not a single jot. It was paid by me out of the discount and incidental expenses.

4566. Out of the sum you took for incidental expenses, you mean ?—Yes.

4567. Then I may say they were paid by you out of the discounts ?—He did not take any share of the discounts at that period.

4568. But you did ?—Yes; I took the discounts of course.

4569. Then you say those sums were paid by you out of the discounts and out of the sums you retained ?—Yes.

4570. And then when that practice began, you say that it was in January, 1845 ?—Yes.

4571. And you deducted that 12*s.* 10*d.* in addition to the sums which you retained for incidental expenses ?—Yes.

4572. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was that deducted in the same way, by making untrue statements ?

4573. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I can answer that. No. You will see in a moment that it was not done in that way.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds has made a very great point in his letter to the Treasury, about the loss of that book, but I could not tell where to find it.

4574. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you make a deduction of 12*s.* 10*d.* for every skin, whether it was a first skin or a second one ?—Yes, I think so; yes, it must be so. You will find it there, so if you look to the items you will find 5*l.* 4*s.* charged.

4575. Well, it is quite enough if you say so. You did do it ?—Yes, the item will prove it.

4576. So that if a charter or letters patent of any description consisted of more than one skin, you deducted 12*s.* 10*d.* for each ?—Yes, and for the engrossing, and so on.

4577. Now, before 1845, was the fee on every patent payable to Consolidated Fund, 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes, every patent of one skin.

4578. And that continued to the end of the year 1844, I see by this fee book which lies before me ?—Yes, up to the end of 1844.

4579. Well now, in the month of January, and from that time to this, have you entered the fee payable to the Consolidated Fund upon each patent of one skin as 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ?—Yes.

4580. *Mr. Greenwood.* From January 1845 you have entered the fee to the Consolidated Fund on each patent of one skin as 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* instead of 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes.

4581. So that in making up your accounts to the Treasury you have accounted for fees of 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* instead of 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes.

4582. Was it by Mr. Edmunds' authority, or by what authority, that that was done ?—Entirely by his authority. I think he has admitted that.

4583. Was it by his authority in writing ?—Not in writing to me.

4584. It was entirely by a verbal authority?—Yes.

4585. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All the fee books I think are in your handwriting ?—Yes, every one; I think you will find some of the last of them in my son's handwriting.

4586. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but it has been done by your directions ?—Yes, I used to give him a guinea a week to come over and assist me, because I had other things to do besides this.

4587. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Is this (handing a paper) in your handwriting, Mr. Roscoe ?—Yes.

4588. I will just read it, in order that you may have an opportunity of explaining it.

4589. *Mr. Greenwood.* We had better mark it.
[Mr. Hindmarch marked the paper with his initials,]

Mr. Ruscoe. I wrote that paper. It is merely a draft of a certificate that I wrote on the account Mr. Edmunds got me to fill up.

4590. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, I will read it. Then you can make any explanation you please.
[Mr. Hindmarch read the paper.]

4591. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That is your signature?—Yes; and that was endorsed on the statement he was going to send into the Treasury as to the amount of the fees received on patents other than inventions.

4592. But there is no date to this. I want to know when that was written?—Mr. Edmunds was coming in the morning, and being so pressing to get the account filled up, I got Mr. Shepherd to dictate it to me. I wrote it on the back of the list of fees, which he was going to send into the Treasury.

4593. But when was this paper I now hold in my hand written?—When he sent in that return.

4594. That is quite recently?—Oh yes.

4595. Since our meetings in July last?—Oh yes.

4596. Written for what purpose do you say? What was the object of writing it?—To show that the amounts there stated would not correspond with the amounts in the book.

4597. When you say *there* stated, where do you mean?—In the list he was making out.

4598. Which Mr. Edmunds was making out?—Yes.

4599. Did you show this to Mr. Edmunds?—I copied it on the back of the return that he was going to make, so that it should go into the Treasury, and he immediately said, "What right have you to do such a thing as this?"

4600. Did he take it off?—He took it away.

4601. Is this it?—That is the return I endorsed it on. You drew my attention to it the other day.

4602. Yes, I am going to ask you about it?—The fact was that it was morally impossible I could fill it in. This man brings it in here, and gives me one clear day do it in. Now you have been three weeks and have had six clerks to assist you in doing it.

4603. Let me dispose of this first, Mr. Ruscoe. I find here you say that a sum of one guinea has been charged on each of the instruments other than patents and inventions. When did that guinea begin to be charged?—Have I not stated there? It is since 1849.

4604. Was the making of that charge of one guinea authorized by Mr. Edmunds?—No; it was suggested.

4605. Suggested by him?—I do not think we can accuse Mr. Edmunds of that suggestion. I think Mr. Seton, when I saw him with reference to one of the instruments, suggested it.

4606. Who was Mr. Seton?—Clerk at the Treasury. I had more to do with Mr. Rumsey than Mr. Seton.

4607. I find here the words that the deduction of 12*s.* 10*d.* was the suggestion of the Treasury. Is that the fact?—There was a conversation took place with reference to it.

4608. Between whom?—Between some one at the the Treasury and me, one of the clerks, Mr. Seton, who was passing one of the instruments; and I mentioned the circumstance that we were receiving nothing, now that the discount was taken, for the engrossment of the patent; and he suggested, or some one else mentioned the circumstance to me that that should be taken, and that the 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* should be charged.

4609. Either Mr. Seton or some one else, did you say?—Yes.

4610. You do not know whom?—No.

4611. Were you present?—Yes, it was between me and one of the gentlemen down there; perhaps Mr. Rumsey.

4612. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Seton is dead?—Yes.

4613. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Rumsey is not dead?—I think he is.

4614. No, he has retired. Can you make up your mind which it was, because if it was Mr. Rumsey he may recollect it?—No.

4615. What did you go there for?—Merely to take the patent. It was mentioned also by Mr. Plasquett at the Home Office, although he had no authority.

4616. *Mr. Greenwood.* You say then that either Mr. Seton or some one else suggested that you were to deduct?—No, that it would be better, not that I was to; but that it would be better to take 2*l.* 10*s.*, for instance, on passing that.

4617. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you assist Mr. Edmunds in preparing that document?—I had nothing to do with it beyond filling it up He gave me but one day to do it in, and I told him I could not do it, because in many instances the number of skins were not named in my book.

4618. Did you assist Mr. Edmunds in making up that sum of 7,000*l.* odd which he paid into the Exchequer?—No.

4619. You have heard of his paying it in?—No, only from you.

4620. Had he an accountant here assisting him?—He had a young man assisting him for I should think a week, and I think he had an accountant assisting him, and he took the books away with him, at least so I understood him.

4621. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you not assist him in drawing out the items?—No, he had a law writer's clerk.

4622. If there be any omissions from that then it is not owing to any act of yours?—No.

4623. But, Mr. Ruscoe, you know the course of your own office, of the Enrolment Office, and of the Rolls Chambers?—Yes, quite so; but that would have involved some time to search it out.

4624. Although you did not know you had not marked the number of skins in every case, yet it might have been ascertained?—Quite so.

4625. There would have been no difficulty in doing that?—Not a bit.

4626. Did you tell Mr. Edmunds that that could be done?—No, he never asked for information. The fact is he as much as said "you can put down anything you like," at least that was the inference I drew from it.

4627. Did you not know the object of that account?—No.

4628. Did he not tell you that that account was to be sent into the Treasury?—No sir, on the contrary; all that he gave me was a heading, which he copied out himself, which I think he handed to you when you were here first. All he said, was: "The Treasury require this." I made the observation at the time: "I cannot understand the Trea- "sury requiring this." I thought it was some ruse of his only, because this will only give the Treasury information of things other than patents; this will not give the Treasury a detailed account, and the invention patents are the most numerous.

4629. At that time they were very numerous?—Yes, and I did not take that pains with the thing which I should have done if he had said the Treasury insist upon this being done.

4630. It was not the Treasury?—He said so, but I do not take everything for granted that Mr. Edmunds say.

4631. Just look at the fifth item. You find there a New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Charter, nine

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skins. That is not the right sum?—It would be for one.

4632. But there are nine skins?—Is it nine skins?

4633. *Mr. Gipps.* I think so. I will see. What is the date?

4634. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 20th February 1834. Upon every patent being sealed there is a small piece of paper written on and called a docket, which contains the name of the patentee, and the subject matter of the date. The Chancellor then puts his initials to that document, as an authority to the sealer to put the Great Seal to the patent, and he keeps that as his authority. As soon as that is done, the docket is copied into a book called the docket book, which is as nearly as possible an exact transcript of every docket, entered in chronological order, and you will find them in the office from the earliest period.

4635. *The Witness.* I enter the docket now before it goes to the Chancellor.

Mr. Gipps. Here it is.

Mr. Ruscoe. You have been through it, have you not. It is an exceptional case being left out here.

Mr. Gipps. Yes, it is only in regard to amount I think the account differs. Wherever we did not find it in the docket book, we went to the Rolls Chapel or Enrolment Office.

4636. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Was Mr. Edmunds aware of the fact that the fees on the patents varied according to the number of skins?—Oh yes. If you asked me whether there was one skin or five there, I should say it was more likely to be one than five.

4637. *Mr. Hindmarch.* All I wanted to call your attention to is this: Here there was an important document going in for the information of the Lords of the Treasury. It is evidently false. You say you are not responsible for the number of items?—For that reason, and I am sure the explanation is quite sufficient, when a man puts it into my hand and says, "I want this by to-morrow morning."

4638. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, now I want to give you an opportunity of answering this letter, which Mr. Edmunds has sent to the Treasury. I am going to read it, in order that you may have an opportunity of answering it, if you like.

"SIR October 24, 1864.

"IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, desiring me to render an account to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the dates and names of all patents (other than patents for inventions) to which my name has been affixed since the Act 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 84. came into operation, and of all sums received as fees in respect thereof, I have the honour to enclose a return in answer:

"The list of instruments detailed in the return have been extracted from the record books of the Patent Office under my own superintendence, and I can undertake to state that, so far, the same is correct.

"I have placed the list in the hands of Mr. Ruscoe, the Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, requiring him to write the several fees taken by him opposite to the several instruments.

"He has written the several sums appearing in the return, but I am satisfied that in numerous instances he has not correctly stated them.

"I have pointed out to him sums stated, which I believe to be erroneous, and have endeavoured to obtain from him a more correct account, but he has positively refused to alter any one sum stated by him.

"Mr. Ruscoe has had the sole custody and possession of all the record and account books of the office from 1833 to to the present time.

"The fee books kept by him from 1833 to 1846 and again from 1852 to 1857, are missing, and he states that they are lost.

"For this reason I am at present unable to give any further information than that contained in the return.

"I have to state that the delay in making the return has arisen entirely from the many difficulties that have been placed in my way of obtaining proper and reasonable access to the record books of the office as well by Mr. Ruscoe as by others in the office.

"I have the honour to remain, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"L. EDMUNDS."

4639. *Mr. Ruscoe.* I never put any obstacle in the way of his having the books. He came and helped himself to the books to such an extent that I placed the books in Mr. Woodcroft's hands. His statement there as to altering the sums is false. I told him he had given me so little time—one clear day—it could not be correct. There are more charters; I know perfectly well they are not correctly stated. But if you give me the opportunity of going to the proper office I could make it all right.

4640. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it is not true, as stated here, that many of them were wrong, but you refused to alter them?—Yes.

4641. Did you tell him they were wrong?—I was obliged to take the charters as marked in the book. Although I knew the charter was marked five skins, I could not make it five. He has no right to make any such statement.

4642. Well then, you say it was not true you refused to alter the sums, but you knew that many were wrong, and you told Mr. Edmunds so? did you tell him so?—I had only got the docket book to make the charters from them, and they must be wrong.

4643. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, now let me again ask your attention to this, "The fee books kept by him"—that is by you—"from 1833 to 1846, and again from 1852 to 1857, are missing." Well, the fee book from 1839 to 1846 has now been found?—The fee books from 1843 to 1852 have been found.

4644. And now we have found them from 1839 to 1846?—You found a fee book here, or rather, the cover of a book.

4645. But a cover is not the book?—No, it has not the leaves in it.

4646. Just attend to my question. The fee book from 1839 to 1846 has been found?—Yes.

4647. The prior book has not?—An explanation can be given.

4648. Well, again, let me call your attention to this—the fee books "from 1852 to 1857 are missing?"—From 1852 to 1857 no book was ever kept.

4649. Mr. Edmunds says that a book is missing, and it could not be missing unless it had existed?—Just so; but that is a falsehood.

4650. Did you tell him that there was no such book?—He never asked me but once, and that was in the presence of Mr. Hindmarch, and then I told him.

4651. I do not know whether you know the amount involved in this respect.—In conversation with Mr. Edmunds, bye the bye, as you ask me, I think he said it would amount to somewhere about 1,600*l.*

4652. I think you will find they amount to something like 4,000*l.* more likely.

Mr. Gipps. 3,062*l.* is the amount.

Mr. Ruscoe. Well, he said I will not be hard upon you if you will give me 700*l.*

4653. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did he say he would make up all the rest himself?—Yes.

4654. When was this conversation?—Just prior to his sending in that return.

4655. Since the long vacation?—Oh, yes.

4656. Then have you and he discussed the propriety of refunding to the Government the accumulated amounts of these 12*s.* 10*d.*?—No; he said "Depend upon it the Government will require it," and I said "Well, it was done by your direction and you must answer for it."

4657. And he said if you would contribute 700*l.* he would bear you harmless ?—Yes.

4658. What did you say to that ?—I would not. I said I would decidedly not pay a penny, for the very reason that it was by his express authority that it was done.

4659. Did he deny that it was done by his authority ?—Oh no ; and I added "for if I did, it would be admitting that the deduction was improperly taken."

4660. And did you come to any conclusion ?—No ; we left it there. He said afterwards "It is very hard that I should have to pay it.

4661. Did he say he was going to pay it ?—Yes, he said, "It is very hard that I should have to pay it."

4662. And as near as you can recollect was that the substance of what passed between you ?—Those were the very words that did pass between us.

4663. Do you not observe, Mr. Ruscoe, that in that conversation which you seem so distinctly and so clearly to recollect, you do not cite the Treasury authority for taking that 12*s.* 10*d.* You say it was by his authority you took it.—I am referring to the patents for offices.

4664. But the 12*s.* 10*d.* applies to all ?—Yes, but there is no other charge made to the party upon the invention patent. There is no guinea a skin there.

4665. No, but you have deducted 12*s.* 10*d.* from every one ?—The 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was only charged to the Treasury.

4666. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Or rather you gave credit to the Treasury for 5*l.* 15*l.* 6*d.* instead of 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—We charged 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

4667. No, you deducted so much, and gave credit for the balance ?—I did not receive 12*s.* 10*d.* besides the guinea.

4668. Do you mean to say that you did not receive from the parties 12*s.* 10*d.* ?—The 12*s.* 10*d.* was deducted from the Treasury.

4669. That is, deducted from the 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes.

4670. But you received the 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Not from the Treasury.

4671. You never received anything from the Treasury ?—The charge of fees by rights would be to the Consolidated Fund, 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

4672. You charge 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* to the person taking the patent, and you put 12*s.* 10*d.* in your own breeches' pocket, and the 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* you give to the Treasury ?—Yes.

4673. You did that on all patents ?—No, not on offices. The 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was not charged. It was only 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* charged to them, and the guinea for the engrossing. They got the benefit of the 12*s.* 10*d.*, if you understand.

4674. Well, I do not at present. Let me understand about these offices. Before January 1845, when the 12*s.* 10*d.* began, was the Consolidated Fund Fee, if I may so call it, for an office, 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for a skin ?—Yes.

4675. Then, after that ,upon patents for inventions you deducted 12*s.* 10*d.* from the 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes.

4676. After January 1845 you charged 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to the party who obtained the patent, and, deducting the guinea, accounted for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ?—No, sir.

4677. Is this a table of fees in your own handwriting ?—Yes, sir.

4678. When was that prepared, some years ago ?—Yes, sir, many years ago.

Mr. Gipps. Before 1845 there was 5*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* charged to the office, afterwards there was 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* charged.

Mr. Ruscoe. And the guinea was deducted for the engrossing.

4679. *Mr. Hindmarch.* From the 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* ?—No, that was charged to the party, giving them the benefit of the 12*s.* 10*d.*

4680. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* being charged to the party, what did you enter to the credit of the Consolidated Fund ?—4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, the same sum I received.

4681. But did you not get the guinea beyond the 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* ?—Yes.

4682. What was the sum credited to the Consolidated Fund before 1845 ?—5*l.* 4*s.*

4683. Therefore it comes to the same thing, that 5*l.* 4*s.* in the case of an appointment to an office was the fee, and from January 1845 you deducted the 12*s.* 10*d.* from the 5*l.* 4*s.* ?—Yes.

4684. Well then that is the same thing ?—But the 12*s.* 10*d.* did not go into part of the expenses of the office, when we took the guinea, as it was suggested we should do by some one, the 12*l.* 10*s.* was deducted. It was a loss, we may call it, to the fund.

4685. A loss to the Consolidated Fand ?—Yes, but the parties had the benefit of it.

4686. How could that be when they paid the full fee, either by the guinea or some other way ?—Yes, that is so.

4687. Then it was not that Mr. Seton or some one suggested the deduction of 12*l.* 10*s.* but the charge of a guinea ?—Yes.

4688. Before 1852, upon a grant, such as I see here, Sir George Clark's for instance, I find in 1845 the Consolidated Fund fee was 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* ?—Yes.

4689. Prior to 1845 it would be 5*l.* 4*s.* ?—Yes ; that is 12*s.* 10*d.* more.

4690. When you came to make Sir George Clark pay for his patent, the total amount I see is 167*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ?—Yes.

4691. You would take more than that, I presume ?—By a guinea.

4692. Then you yourself would pay the 12*s.* 10*d.* out of that ?—Exactly.

4693. So that the 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* is a diminution of the old fee to the extent of 12*s.* 10*d.* ?—Exactly.

4694. So that each is 12*s.* 10*d.* less than the ancient fee, payable to the Consolidated Fund ?—Yes.

Adjourned to Thursday next at half-past 10.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

15 Dec. 1864.

Mr. Ruscoe.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, 15th December 1864.

Mr. RUSCOE'S Examination was continued as follows :

4695. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You received from the Receiver General of the Court of Chancery copies of accounts, first of fees which were formerly payable to the Chancellor (and I think that was up to some time in 1842 or 1843), but afterwards payable to the Fee Fund. You are aware of that distinction, are you not ?—Yes.

4696. There is one item they have given as in the account, with which of course you and Mr. Edmunds have nothing to do ; it is a sum paid by Mr. Haynes, your predecessor ; you have nothing to do with that, because it was paid when you had nothing to do with the office ?—No doubt.

4697. But I find these sums paid at first at rather regular intervals. Did you pay all the sums ?—No ; I think Mr. Edmunds in the first commencement of entering on his office paid them himself.

4698. *Mr. Greenwood.* Up to what time do you think that was the case ?—I could hardly tell what time. I think the small books I have given you will elucidate the matter a little, because there is contained in them the fees payable to the Consolidated Fund and to the Fee Fund.

4699. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You mean the memorandum at the foot of the account ?—Yes; I think it was the first time that you see that memorandum, but I cannot say that he regularly transmitted me the affidavit or the cheque.

4700. The first time I find that memorandum at the foot of one of these accounts is at the quarter ending September 1845 ?—That I should think would be about the date.

4701. *Mr. Greenwood.* Do you think that he made all the payments in money up to that time ?—I think he had the means of making them by the affidavits sent, and he did not return them to me then as he did in subsequent years. I think that he added three or four quarters together, and paid them in that way. I think that would be the way I paid them during the latter period of his office.

4702. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Whenever you did pay money into this Fee Fund Account, did you always do so by passing the cheque you got through your uncle's bank ?—Not always. If he drew a cheque, being at the office, he probably would not cross it. He would say, there is no use in crossing it, because the money must be got, as they won't take a cheque at the Accountant-General's Office ; but if he sent it by letter from the House of Lords, which was his general practice, he would cross the cheque.

4703. Then you passed it through your uncle's bank ?—Yes, I should be obliged to do so.

4704. *Mr. Greenwood.* Did you ever get cash and notes at Coutts' for the purpose of making those payments ?—Yes.

4705. For the purpose of making the payments to the Accountant-General ?—Yes.

4706. Was that the more common practice ?—Yes that was the more common practice during the earlier period of Mr. Edmunds' office.

4707. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In the later period what was the practice ?—He used to send in cheques, or I used to ask him for them, and then I should not pass them through, because I should ask him not to cross the cheque, there being no use in sending the cheque through the bankers when you can get the money direct.

4708. I find all in the earlier portion of the account relating to fees formerly payable to the Chancellor the affidavits were lodged in the office of the Accountant-General ?—Yes.

4709. Did you do that ?—Yes.

4710. And after that, when the money went into the Fee Fund, the affidavits were lodged at the Affidavit Office ?—Yes.

4711. They are filed at the Affidavit Office ?—Yes; I think you will find in the former period that they took the original affidavit to the Accountant-General, but that in subsequent periods they required the affidavit to be filed, and an office copy of that affidavit made.

4712. That is, when money began to go into the Fee Fund then they required the ordinary practice to be pursued with regard to such monies, that is, that the affidavit should be filed ?—Yes, filed at the Record Office, and an office copy lodged with them to make out the direction from. We used generally to take the office copy prepared, so as to save time and trouble, and then examine it with one of the clerks.

4713. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are two or three things that you might perhaps explain, but I really don't know whether you can. There are little differences between payments actually made to the Accountant-General and the cheques which appear to be drawn for those payments in the Patent Office account. Now, for example, will you look at the 14th of March 1834 ?—Yes.

4714. Do you see that there is "111*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* to "the Accountant-General." ?—Yes.

4715. Now this is a return made from the Accountant-General's office, and you see that on the same day that exact amount seems to be paid in ?—Yes.

4716. Now will you turn to the 12th of August 1834, in the pass book ?—Yes ; it is Accountant-General, 171*l.* 3*s.*

4717. Now there is no such cheque ever paid into the Accountant-General's Office as that, and I want to know whether you can give us any explanation of that circumstance ?—No, sir, I cannot, indeed.

4718. Because, without imputing anything to anybody at present, we are entirely without any explanation of it. Some cheque of that sort must have been carried in and cashed by somebody at Coutts', and they have put it down in accordance with the ordinary practice, denoting it by the payee, the person in whose favour it was drawn, and therefore somebody must have drawn out that amount of 171*l.* 3*s.* from Coutts', nominally for the Accountant-General, and that has never been carried in or anything in lieu of it to the Accountant-General. If you can give us any explanation of that we shall be very glad ?—Have you any account in my books which I have transmitted to Mr. Edmunds ?

4719. No, we have no account of any sort or description.—There would be a payment there. Does this correspond with the account which I sent to Mr. Edmunds ?

4720. I do not know, you can best answer that.—Have you my book ?

4721. Which book ?—The small book of mine that contained the account of the Accountant-General for the Consolidated Fund ; they contain the account from 1842.

4722. Do you mean these two red books ?—Yes.

4723. Unfortunately they do not go back far enough. You never produced the books. It might be drawn for that purpose, and appropriated to some other. It has been drawn on the Accountant-General, but has certainly not been so applied ?—The question is whether the Accountant-General would be entitled to anything.

4724. If not it would be an exceedingly bad practice to draw a cheque in his favour ?—Mr. Edmunds is very likely to have done so.

4725. I am not imputing anything to you at present ; but it would be quite worth your while, if you could, by diligent thought and inquiry, find out some explanation of this. Now, for example, could we get this cheque from Coutts'; because we could probably see then what became of that ?—You mean what bank it went through ; perhaps you have got that information already.

4726. No ; we have no information whatever about it ; none whatever. Now will you look to the next, the 13th of March 1835 ?—Yes ; that is, "Accountant-General, 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*"

4727. Now you see there seem to to have been made on the same day two payments to the Accountant-General, making exactly the same sum, 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, on the 13th of March 1835 ?—Yes.

4728. Merely to satisfy one, can you tell me how two payments came to be made on the same day ?—I cannot, indeed, unless he paid the two half years together.

4729. Because you see a cheque was drawn for 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* ?—And that makes the sum.

4730. Now, with that cheque, I presume 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* would be put into the breeches pocket or the hands of the person who cashed it, and he must have gone and made that payment ; but I want to know why there should be two payments entered ?—The affidavit would explain that matter ; you have got the office copy of it. It must be that the affidavit states it in bulk. They would not take the two affidavits if it were paid on the same day.

4731. You can give no information at this distance of time about it ?—No.

4732. And there is no particular practice of the office which you can remember that would account for it ?—None.

4733. Now go on to the next item, the 11th of February 1836 ?—Do you mean in the pass book ?

4734. Yes ?—Yes, I see it ; it is 296*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

4735. Well, that amount has never been paid to the Accountant-General ?—I really cannot explain it. I cannot account for it.

4736. You see, Mr. Ruscoe, if you were in the habit at that time of making those payments, it is not we, but the facts, which throw an imputation upon you that that cheque remained in your hands. Therefore I must ask you to explain it for your own sake and for our satisfaction. Just make a memorandum of those two cheques. There are not many of them ; there are only three. I will call your attention to the third presently. These two payments are not of so much importance, but first take a memorandum of them. There is one on the 12th of August 1834. Now, if that really was drawn for the Accountant-General, as it purports to be, and if he was entitled to it, beyond all doubt he has been deprived of it by somebody, for it never reached his hands. The same observation may be made with respect to this last one in 1836. Its date is the 11th of February 1836 ?—I have made a memorandum of it.

4737. Now, if you please, look at 1838, on the 10th of August 734*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and on the same day 107*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Those two sums together make 841*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and you will observe that that has been duly paid in on the same day. I want you to explain, if you please, how it happens that the converse seems to have happened there, and that there is one payment to the Accountant-General by two cheques. In the former case there was one cheque and two payments to the Accountant-General. Can you tell me why two cheques seem to have been drawn ?—No, I cannot.

4738. I don't know that it is very material, but, however, you cannot explain it ?—I cannot at this period of time.

4739. Now then, if you please, will you look at 1841 ?—You know the original affidavit itself would throw great light upon this.

4740. No ; it would not throw light on that. You paid it in in one sum ?—He may have paid it in himself at that period, because in 1838 he would be connected with the Court of Chancery.

4741. Now look at 1841, if you please ; do you see the date of the 24th of May ?—Yes.

4742. The amount is 966*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ?—I see February 11th to the Accountant-General in 1841, 399*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

4743. No ; that is 1842 that you are looking at. It may be headed wrongly ; I believe there is a mistake. That (*pointing to the same*); that on the 24th of May 1841, 966*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* is the item. Do you think you made that payment ?—That appears to be in the year 1840.

4744. No, that is a mistake ; you see 966*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*?—Yes.

4755. That you see is paid on the same day, and there is 6*s.* apparently kept back ; can you account for that ?—No.

4746. Do you think you made that payment yourself, looking at the date of it ?—I cannot tell, sir ; the affidavit would explain this.

4747. No ; but then you see somebody must have got 966*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes ; but what was payable to the Accountant-General ? The affidavit would state specifically what was due to him.

4748. Then there ought to be that sum only in the pass book. If this amount, 966*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, really represent the amount that was due to the Accountant-General, and that amount was drawn in his favour, 6*s.* has been kept back by some one who made the payment. Now look at the next item, on the 11th of March 1842, in the pass book ?—That is 339*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

4749. You see it is 339*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, 6*s.* being kept back again. Can you account for that ?—No, sir.

4750. Now then look at the 14th of December in the same year ?—Yes ; the amount is 287*l.* 19*s.*

4751. Now look at the Accountant-General's return, and you see that he is paid 286*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* only on the same day. That is, therefore, 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* less than apparently was received on the same morning for the Accountant-General.

Sum payable	-	-	£287 19 0
Sum paid	-	-	286 16 4
Minus	-	-	£1 2 8

Can you give me any explanation of that ?—No, sir. The affidavit used to be sent to Mr. Edmunds to verify the account, and he must have drawn the cheque in pursuance of the affidavit. I cannot conceive how either a less or a larger sum than the affidavit specified could have got into the Accountant-General's hands.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

15 Dec. 1864.

Mr. Ruscoe.

4752. That is what appears strange to me. I cannot imagine how they took less than the affidavit specified; therefore it is a thing that I am quite at sea about. It is a moral impossibility?—Just so. The mode was for me to send the affidavit to Mr. Edmunds, for Mr. Edmunds to swear that affidavit, and on that affidavit he drew his cheque, and sent it back again.

4753. I cannot understand why he should draw it for more, because, as he was in the habit of drawing on his private account, if he wanted 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* he might draw the cheque for it?—He would draw it for precisely the same amount as the affidavit would specify, and that would be taken to the Accountant-General.

4754. You have the two documents before you, and with all that knowledge can you give me any explanation of the matter?—No.

4755. It puzzles you completely?—It does, indeed.

4756. Now, about 1845, which is subsequent to these dates to which I have been caliing your attention, you began making the payments?—Yes.

4757. Will you look, therefore, to 1858, on the 26th of July?—Yes, I have got it.

4758. You observe there that 68*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, the exact sum, is paid in on the 5th of August?—Yes, and I think I have a reason for it.

4759. Could you give any explanation why that was not paid in on the same day, because it seems to have been kept for about nine or ten days. If you look at it you will see that that is the case?—I don't know, but it may be at a period that the Accountant-General's office was closed. July would be in the vacation. I will not say positively that it is so, but it appears to be so from being in July.

4760. It says that the affidavit was filed on the 24th of July. Do you file the affidavit first?—Yes, and they take three or four days to make out your direction or receivable order on the Bank of England.

4761. But the cheques might be paid in instantly?—No; you must get your direction to pay it in.

4762. The great majority of these payments appear to be made to the Accountant-General the very same day that the cheque is drawn; in all those I have called your attention to it is so?—That would probably be when they took the affidavit itself instead of the office copy.

4763. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The affidavit was made on the 23d of July 1858, and it was filed on the 24th.

4764. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, will you look at the 29th of July, which is three days afterwards, and you will see an amount of 156*l.* 9*s.*?—Yes; that must be an error on the banker's part decidedly, because the Accountant-General would not be entitled to anything at that period. It must be an error.

4765. It has never reached the Accountant-General?—No.

4766. Then that is the third cheque I want to call your attention to?—No; it is drawn upon the Accountant-General, and appropriated to some other purpose. Then there is to ditto, 130*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

4767. What about that? Is that an error too?—Yes, I should imagine it to be so.

4768. You say that he could not be entitled to anything?—Nothing.

4769. That you feel sure of?—I feel sure of it.

4770. That those two cheques on the 29th of July of 156*l.* 9*s.* and on the 19th of November of 130*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* must both of them be errors?—Yes.

4771. What is the reason that you say they are errors, because you speak with some confidence of them, and yet you see that they have been paid?

4772. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was not July the 29th. I will tell you why. That payment was not paid to the Accountant-General until August the 5th. It was paid by the banker, but where it has gone to is another thing; some one has got it, and made away with it.

4773. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, it is due to you, Mr. Ruscoe, to explain that. This cheque on the 19th of November, of 130*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, seems to be in payment of those cheques, which had got into wrong hands, Mr. Pizzi; and they were for the years 1855 and 1856 therefore you might very well have thought it impossible in the natural order of things. Now I really do not know that I have any further questions to ask you, but it will be as well for you to inquire into these matters. Here is a book. I don't know that we have much to do with it, for it is your own private account or pass-book, but it seems to have been your own act to deposit it with the Audit Office?—No; it was not my own act; I was directed by the Audit Office to send it.

4774. To send your private pass book?—Yes.

4775. Well, I don't know that it signifies much. I shall refrain from putting any questions to you upon this, if you like, because I would not upon any consideration extract any thing out of a private book of yours?—A circular was sent.

Mr. Gipps. A letter was sent from the Audit Office to Mr. Edmunds. They required him to render an account up to the day he resigned, the 30th of July last, and he renders his account accordingly. They than wrote a second letter, asking him to send over the pass book.

4776. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is a very different thing from requiring Mr. Ruscoe to give up his private pass book.

Mr. Gipps. That is what they sent for.

Mr. Ruscoe. Mr. Edmunds wrote word to say that Mr. Ruscoe must send it, and I immediately sent the private pass book.

4777. *Mr. Greenwood.* Mr. Edmunds may have required it, but I don't think the Audit Office wanted it at all.

Mr. Ruscoe. The monies for the incidental expenses passed through my hands, and I supposed in consequence of that circular being sent that the Audit Office wanted to see that there was a sufficient balance in my hands, and that I was never using their money.

4778. *Mr. Greenwood.* On the 14th of August 1864 you appear to have given Mr. Edmunds 145*l.*; what was that for?—That was for the discount, which was 135*l.* He insisted on me paying him the discount and 10*l.* he had lent me for incidental expenses.

(*To Mr. Gipps*). Did not Mr. Edmunds give you 10*l.*

Mr. Gipps. Yes, he did, some time ago.

Mr. Ruscoe. And he required me to return it. He resigned on the 31st July, and that was the discount which accrued from June up to that time for the half year.

4779. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The half year?

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, the half year ending June.

4780. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Because the agreement was that he was only to have 200*l.* a year, and that you were to take the rest?

Mr. Ruscoe. But I dare say there was nearly a year due to him at that time.

4781. *Mr. Greenwood.* On the 28th of April you paid him 116*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; what was that for?—I cannot at this moment recollect why I should pay him 116*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, but I dare say I can elucidate that.

4782. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Would not your cheque book tell you?—The cheque I dare say will. I have not got the cheque here.

4783. *Mr. Greenwood.* Was it on public account, or was it some private transaction?—No, I should think it was a public transaction.

4784. That is why I ask you, because if it were private I should not press it upon you?—No; I think

it was public; all my business with Mr. Edmunds was public.

4785. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It was paid into the Patent Office account?

Mr. Ruscoe. Oh yes; I did not think of it at the moment.

4786. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, on the 17th of February 1864 I see there is an amount to Mr. Edmunds of 100*l.*?—That would be on account of the half year. I dare say it is marked in the cheque. I will get my cheque, and see.

4787. Now, on the 10th of August 1863 there appears again, "Edmunds, 600*l.*;" that is a large sum?—That was in return of the 500*l.* which was advanced by him to carry on the business of the office at the commencement, and the 100*l.* was for his discount. I think you have the check.

4788. Yes; that is true. At that time, then, you paid that into his private account?—Yes.

4789. But knowing that it was a payment of 500*l.* that had been taken out of his public account?—Oh no, I did not know that.

4790. Why not?—He gave me a cheque on Coutts.

4791. On the Patent Office account?—Very true.

4792. Ought not that to have gone into that account again as a repayment?—He directed me to pay it into his private account.

4793. You are not bound to follow his directions. All the cheques pass through your hands?—I asked him to what account I should leave this cheque, and he said, "My private account." I knew nothing of his Patent Office account.

4794. You knew it came out of the Patent Office account?—By-the-by, I was thinking whether I did pay it in, or whether I did not hand it to him.

4795. That might be, certainly?—I think it is very likely. I drew the cheque, I know, at his desire, but whether I handed the cheque to him or not I don't remember.

4796. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I want to follow out about these affidavits. I want you to look at that affidavit, if you please (*handing same to Mr. Ruscoe*). I don't know whether your attention has been called to that before, but I find a deduction made there. Can you tell me why that deduction was made?—This is a deduction made, not by me but by the office.

4797. By the office?—Yes.

4798. That is on the affidavit, you know. How can it be made by the office?—Oh, this will explain it, I dare say. I suppose we used to charge a fee for the affidavit and the order, and I suppose it was allowed on passing the account. That would explain those little differences. They used to allow, for passing the accounts, 1*l.*, and I think you will find it always taken.

4799. *Mr. Greenwood.* But that will not explain the deduction of two amounts of 6*s.* each and of 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* If you could establish anything like a practice of allowing any uniform sum one could understand it, but when one sees for the whole series of years exact amounts paid in, corresponding with the cheque, with the exception of about four, and with the exception of that deduction, it then becomes matter for inquiry.

4800. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is far more than that. That only applies to the difference between the pass-book and what is actually paid in; but the difference between the actual sum and what is paid in is very much more.

4801. I want to call your attention to this, Mr. Ruscoe, because I have been making inquiries about it, and I am told that no fee has ever been allowed. I have been making inquiries of Mr. Johnson, and he has made inquiries at the Accountant General's office, and we are informed that no fee was ever allowed?—I think you will find an allowance given to Mr. Edmunds.

4802. Well, I call your attention to it?—I think you will find it in those little pass books.

4803. That is No. 1. affidavit; when was it filed?—This is in 1842.

4804. When was it filed?—It was filed on the 9th of December 1842.

4805. Well, I will call your attention to that, because I tell you that we have made careful inquiries, and the result of those inquiries is that no fee was ever allowed?—This appears on the affidavit.

4806. Yes; but it was either your or Mr. Edmunds' act, and not the act of the office?—This goes to the Accountant General himself.

4807. No; they are filed?—Yes, and the order is made out, and it comes before him direct.

4808. The Accountant-General says just the contrary?—There it is allowed on the affidavit?

4809. There it is deducted, you mean?—Yes, as an allowance, and I think it ceased.

4810. Look at this affidavit, which was filed on the 12th of March 1845?—It was carried out in the same way; not immediately subsequent to that, but subsequently it was.

4811. On the 12th of March 1845 I find another affidavit, stating the amount payable from January to the 31st of December 1844, both inclusive, to be 745*l.* 11*s.*, and then, added in the margin, is 7*s.* 6*d.*, making the amount 745*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Sum payable - - -	£745	11	0
Added in margin - -	0	7	6
	£745	18	6

Was that 7*s.* 6*d.* a deduction upon the sum actually payable?—I suppose they charged a fee at that time for the affidavit and the order; there is no doubt about it.

4812. But you know, Mr. Ruscoe, that you paid the sums over and over again; you must surely know whether there was anything paid?—There is no doubt about it, that they charged the 7*s.* 6*d.* That would be the charge, I daresay. You see it appears on the face of the affidavit.

4813. I know it does, and therefore I am calling your attention to it, but, according to the affidavit, 745*l.* 11*s.* was the amount payable for fees; then there is that 7*s.* 6*d.* put in the margin, to show that the two make that sum. Well, of course the affidavit states that the first was the sum, and of course they take that sum; but I want to know, was the 7*s.* 6*d.* deducted from the amount actually payable?—It may have been paid, or it was the amount actually payable.

4814. *Mr. Greenwood.* It is a true affidavit, but garbled by the marginal note?—In all probability the money was paid.

4815. But the affidavit was filed, was it?—Yes.

4816. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I inquired about it of Mr. Johnson?—Mr. Johnson was not in the office at that period.

4817. Mr. Johnson has been to the office, and they tell him that there was no fee ever payable?—Then they are wrong.

4818. *Mr. Greenwood.* Does that go on throughout?—No; it stops at a certain period.

4819. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But in the next affidavit there is the same marginal addition?—They could not have given the order for the affidavit without.

4820. Was there ever an order?—Yes; what they call a direction.

4821. A receivable cheque?—Yes; a printed direction.

4822. Was there ever anything paid for that?—Yes; and they charge you 7*s.* 6*d.* They make it out themselves.

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Mr. Ruscoe.

4823. To whom would that be paid?—It would be paid to the clerks.

4824. To the same clerk that takes the affidavit?—Yes; no doubt about it.

4825. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nobody ever paid 7*s.* 6*d.* for swearing an affidavit?—But it is for the order included. It is called an order or direction.

4826. *Mr. Hindmarch.* There is nothing after the third which I have shown you here. The second has it not at all?—It is evidently a charge of theirs, because it is included in the affidavit. Perhaps they have taken it erroneously, but it is so.

4827. *Mr. Greenwood.* Why is it not in the second. It is in the first and in the third, but not in the second.

Mr. Hindmarch. Nor in the fourth.

4828. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then he says it ceased; but it could not have ceased and been revived?—I cannot tell you how it was. There is something in my mind which leads me to think that that was the practice.

4829. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you always prepare the affidavit?—I believe so. There is one set form of affidavit.

4830. *Mr. Greenwood.* Perhaps you will let me give this private pass book of yours back to the Audit Office, as I got it from them, and then they can give it to you.

Mr. Ruscoe. Certainly.

4831. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, Mr. Ruscoe, in this account of fees formerly payable, the first sum appears to have been before your time. Then comes a payment which Mr. Greenwood has asked you about, 111*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Now, the account has been taken very carefully, and with regard to that 111*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* I think you will find it is easily made up, because if you look you will see that, first, in the account of fees payable to the Chancellor for the quarter ending September 1833, there was £15 13 4

And then for the quarter ending December 1833 there was -	98 1 6
And I think if you put those two together you will see they amount to - - - - -	£113 14 10

—Yes.

4832. *Mr. Greenwood.* Where do you get those figures?

Mr. Hindmarch. This is the new account which has been drawn out from the dockets. Now, instead of paying in - - - - - £113 14 10
in March following there is paid in - 111 8 6

being minus - - - - £2 6 4

4833. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you account for that, Mr. Ruscoe?

Mr. Ruscoe. No.

Mr. Hindmarch. That is for the half year ending 1833.

4834. *Mr. Greenwood.* You check the docket book and prepare the affidavit?—I did not do so in 1833.

4835. Well, whoever did it, you gave the amount?—The amount was to be taken from the book. Oh yes, decidedly.

4836. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In March 1835 there are two payments.

Mr. Greenwood. And there is one cheque for 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* drawn on that day, but it is made in two payments.

4837. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Just so. Now how comes it? This is paid in on the 13th March 1835, therefore it must have been on account of fees for the year 1834. The fees for the year 1834 amount in the March quarter to - - £ 103 8 6
and in the June quarter to - - 82 14 0

£ 186 2 6

But for that half year there is 106*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* That has no reference to either of these sums; therefore we will have the next quarter, which is 97*l.* 9*s.*, and that makes 283*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

March and June quarters -	£ 186 2 6
Next quarter - - -	97 9 0
Total amount -	£ 283 11 6

4838. *Mr. Greenwood.* I should say that 116*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* appears to be paid instead of the 186*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which would make it 70*l.* too little paid in:

Sum payable - -	£ 186 2 6
Sum paid - -	116 2 6
Minus -	£ 70 0 0

Then instead of the third quarter of	£ 97 9 0
there appears to be - - -	94 0 0
only paid in	
Minus - -	£ 3 9 0

4839. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes; and then these payments were made at the beginning of 1835, and therefore at that time all the fees of the year 1834 were payable, and if they are all added together they come to 402*l.*, because the fourth quarter is 118*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

£ 283 11 6
118 18 10

£ 402 10 4

But instead of that amount there is only 210*l.* paid in for the year 1834.

4840. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Where do you get those items from?

Mr. Hindmarch. From the docket-book, and when I came to your fee book from 1839 I will show you the same sort of thing taken from your own book.

4841. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore, Mr. Ruscoe, it seems to stand thus, that from the dockets it appears that 402*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ought to have been paid to the Accountant-General, and that 210*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, or very little more than half, seems to have been paid to him.

Sum payable - -	£ 402 10 4
Sum paid - -	210 6 4
Minus - -	£ 192 4 0

4842. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That brings us up to the end of 1834. Now the next payment was not made until the 8th of February 1837. This is the account which they have rendered to us from the Accountant-General's office. Going on from the last, we will take the two first quarters of 1835. The quarter ending March 1835 is - - £ 104 19 4
and the quarter ending June - 123 15 6

making together - - - £ 228 14 10

which is wholly unaccounted for. That sum has never been paid in at all. So that, adding that to the 192*l.* which we before found to be short, you find at the end of the account that you have a little above 400*l.* deficient.

Now the next item of this account is stated to have been paid on account of fees from the 1st of August 1835 to the end of 1836, therefore you have two quarters of 1835 and all the quarters in 1836.

The whole of them appear to come to 708*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, but there was only 600*l.* paid in.

Sum payable - -	£ 708 15 10
Sum paid - -	600 0 0
Minus -	£ 108 15 10

4843. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do your dockets give you for July 1835?

Mr. Ruscoe. Have you the affidavits?

Mr. Hindmarch. No, we have not, until 1841, but these are the entries in the Accountant-General's books.

Mr. Ruscoe. You could get the original affidavits.

4844. *Mr. Greenwood.* Then it appears that there is 426*l.* for the year 1835.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, but that does not correspond with anything. You see it is stated to be paid in respect of that period, therefore we must take that payment. Then the next year you have 708*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

4845. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is 608*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* paid in, and therefore there is exactly 100*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* deducted there.

Sum payable - -	£ 708 15 10
Sum paid - -	608 15 2
Minus -	£ 100 0 8

Apparently there is no end to the money which has been kept back.

Mr. Ruscoe. You can get the original affidavits which have been filed, because they are matters of record.

4846. *Mr. Greenwood.* My idea is that two quarters must have been dropped out here, and they seem at the Accountant-General's Office to have been content with such payments.

Mr. Hindmarch. That is the reason why I say that these sums have been paid on account of the year 1834, which we have already disposed of.

4847. *Mr. Greenwood.* They seem to have been content to take payments, omitting two quarters altogether, because the March and June quarters are absent from the face of the account.

Mr. Hindmarch. If they had kept a ledger account they would have noticed that there were two quarters unpaid.

Mr. Ruscoe. It is surprising that that should be so, because the original affidavit must state the fact as to the time of payment.

4848. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, and supposing there was no payment of any preceding quarter at all, how could it appear? Not on the paper before the eyes of the clerk at that moment. He must have referred to books to see whether the two previous quarters were paid, and he appears not to have done that, because there is one payment made the 13th March, which of course could have nothing to do with the current quarter, and then the additional payment marked is in respect of fees due from the 1st of August; therefore all the intermediate items from January to July must have dropped out entirely, and it would appear that that remains in the Patent Office.

Mr. Ruscoe. As far as the Accountant General is concerned at this period, I know nothing about it.

4849. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Mr. Gipps has extracted the amount for July 1835, and it appears to be only 28*l.*; therefore that cannot account for it?

Mr. Greenwood. Certainly not. Now the whole of 1834 was - - - - £402 10 4
and the whole of 1835 would be - 426 2 10
making together - - - £828 13 2

This is putting it in a different way. Could you give me the whole of 1836 in any way, because then I should have three years, and then I should be able to compare them?

4850. *Mr. Hindmarch.* 511*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* is the amount for 1836.

Mr. Greenwood. Adding that to the 828*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* makes a total amount of 1,339*l.* 11*s.* for the three years. That sum ought to have been paid in to the Accountant General; but there was actually paid during those three years 930*l.* 10*s.* only, showing therefore an abstraction of 409*l.* 1*s.* during the three years.

Sum payable - -	£1,339 11 0
Sum paid - - -	930 10 0
Minus - - - -	£459 1 0

That is an amount of hard cash which has been put into somebody's pocket, and that too in addition to all these amounts which have been taken as remuneration by means of deductions and false figures.

4851. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And I have gone through them all, and can show defalcation in all of them?

Mr. Ruscoe. The original affidavit is matter of record.

4852. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you can assist us in getting at the bottom of it we shall be very glad?

Mr. Ruscoe. I apprehend that they would not make out the direction order without an affidavit. There is no question about it, because Mr. Johnson has frequently applied to Mr. Edmunds to pay when he has not paid up.

4853. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have got them all worked out, telling the precise amount. The next amount paid in to the first account is from the 1st of January 1837 to the 30th of June 1838, that is six quarters; and the amount due to the Accountant General from the account made out from the docket book was—

	£844 6 4
but there has been paid only - -	840 17 8
showing a deficiency of - - -	£ 3 8 8

Mr. Gipps. That is the difference of two skins; they are 18*s.* 10*d.* each.

4854. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the next sum is from the 1st of July 1838 to December the 31st, 1836. The sum really due was - £1,037 12 4
the sum actually paid - - - 1,021 6 2
showing a deficiency of - - £ 19 6 2

Then the next is five quarters from the 1st of January 1840 to the 31st of March 1841, for which period there was due - - - £974 0 10
sum actually paid - - - 966 4 4
showing a deficiency of - - £ 7 16 6

4855. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you account for these things, Mr. Ruscoe, as we pass on?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot indeed.

4856. *Mr. Greenwood.* You talked of 1*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* being for fees?

Mr. Gipps. When we come to the period for which the fee book was found we can compare them exactly.

4857. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Then the next sum is for two quarters in 1841, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September. The sum due was £350 12 6
the sum actually paid - - - 339 13 10
showing a deficiency of - - - £ 10 18 8

The next period is not marked; but it is evident that it is for the next two quarters, that would be up to March, namely, the last quarter of 1841 and the first

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quarter of 1842. For that period there ought to have been - - - - £338 14 4
the sum actually paid was - - - 335 7 8

showing a deficiency of - - - £3 6 8

The next is from the 1st of April to the 30th of December 1842. The sum due was - £291 1 10
the sum paid was - - - 286 16 4

the sum deficient was - - - £4 5 6

4858. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any proportion by which that could be divided?

Mr. Hindmarch. No; but it is short of what it ought to be.

4859. *Mr. Greenwood.* But as I understand those are always paid in for two purposes only?

Mr. Hindmarch. Well, that is not certain.

4860. *Mr. Greenwood.* How is that, Mr. Ruscoe? Is that sum paid into Coutts' always intended for the Accountant General and for the Consolidated Fund?—Yes, there would be no other payment for him to make.

4861. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you always pay the purse bearer?—Yes.

4862. And the Hanaper?—No.

4863. Then you sometimes paid the Hanaper into the purse bearer's account?—Yes.

4864. *Mr. Greenwood.* Therefore this last item balances the account, and is invariably divided into two sums.

Mr. Hindmarch. Sometimes it might be divided into three sums, if he paid in the Hanaper money.

4865. *Mr. Greenwood.* Would that be so?—No; it would be stated if the Hanaper money was paid in.

4866. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Did you never pay the Hanaper money into the Patent Office account?—Yes.

4867. Did you pay it in separately?—Yes.

4868. *Mr. Greenwood.* Is there any distinct proportion between the two, so that we could make a rule of three sum of them?—No, there is not.

4869. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now, according to Mr. Ruscoe's fee book, the amount ought to have been 289*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, instead of either 291*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* or 286*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, which are the two amounts we have hitherto had.

Mr. Greenwood. Mr. Ruscoe's fee book, then, differs from both.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

4870. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you account for that, Mr. Ruscoe? According to your own book it ought to be 289*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; but you paid in only 286*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, showing a deficiency of 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, according to that—

Sum payable - £289 3 10
Sum paid - - 286 16 4

Minus - £2 7 6

—I cannot say.

4871. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Can you give no explanation of it, because we can go a long way on, and show you that the same sort of thing occurs over and over again?—By reference to that book?

4872. Yes; as well as the others. Now I ask you were you not in the habit of deducting something, either for yourself or Mr. Edmunds, from that account?—There was no deduction whatever made, if you ask me, decidedly.

4873. *Mr. Greenwood.* If I understand rightly Mr. Ruscoe, there is a book in your handwriting, stating, in separate columns, the sums that you received specifically for the Accountant General, and when you add them up they come to 2*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for this period more than what is paid in, and that is all in your own work and all in your own figures?—2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for the quarter?

4874. No, for the half year. You see it is not made up from any abstract of a year, but from the actual sums received?—There is an item, I think, in one of these small books of yours, an allowance of a guinea for rendering the account. I think you will find that I have given credit to Mr. Edmunds for that.

4875. *Mr. Greenwood.* Well, take the book yourself. Those two pages will give the two quarters up to December 1842. You are going a long way from the period we are inquiring into now?—Exactly so. I only wished to show the manner in which it occurred. I thought there was an item of allowance in one of the accounts for rendering the account. There was in that first affidavit which you have, but whether that was a deduction on that account or not I don't know.

4876. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, the next item is in respect of fees payable from the 1st of October 1842 to the 31st of December 1843. That would be five quarters. It seems that there ought to have been paid in - - - - £854 3 4
but the sum actually paid was only - - - 847 14 2

showing a deficiency, therefore, of £6 9 2

Then, according to Mr. Ruscoe's own account book, there ought to have been paid - £852 14 8
and deducting from that the sum actually paid, which was - 847 14 2

there seems to be a deficiency of - £5 0 6

4877. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see, Mr. Ruscoe, there is a continual recurrence of the same thing?—I cannot account for it.

Mr. Greenwood. There are the figures before you, and now we have got on to firm ground, because the figures are all in your own handwriting, in books kept by yourself.

4878. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The next item is for the whole of the year 1844, and it amounts to £747 19 0
The amount actually paid in was - 745 11 0

showing a deficiency of - - £2 8 0

But according to Mr. Ruscoe's fee book the amount due was - - - - £750 6 0
and the amount actually paid being - 745 11 0

the deficiency according to that was - £4 15 0

Mr. Ruscoe. Is that for four quarters?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. I think we shall find on inquiry that there was a certain allowance made for passing the account.

4879. To whom, and by whom?—To the accounting party. I think there was a deduction of 1*l.* per quarter.

4880. But they are all different sums?—There is some impression on my mind of that kind, because Mr. Hindmarch shows you an affidavit where there is a deduction of 2*l.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*

4881. *Mr. Greenwood.* Twice that sum is exactly 4*l.* 15*s.*, and that is the exact sum here.

Mr. Hindmarch. But that is only in one account.

4882. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; that seems to be merely an accidental coincidence, because the previous account is 5*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which would not be in the same proportion, and the two quarters there are 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* What is the next?

Mr. Hindmarch. The four quarters of 1845, which amount to - - - - £961 8 0
the sum actually paid being - 964 18 2

therefore there the sum would seem to have been over paid 3*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Sum paid - -	£964	18	2
Sum payable -	961	8	0
Sum over paid -	£3	10	0

But when we come to Mr. Ruscoe's fee book, the amount actually due appears to have been - £968 18 2
and the amount actually paid being - 964 18 2

a deficiency is shown of - - £4 0 0

4883. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is apparently kept back by Mr. Ruscoe out of the sum that appears due by his own books.

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes. Then the next year is 1846, and for that year the docket book shows the sum of - - - - - £851 13 10
Well the sum actually paid was - 835 17 2

showing a deficiency, therefore, of - £15 16 8

But Mr. Ruscoe's book shows that the sum actually due was - - - - £839 17 2
Well, the sum actually paid being - 835 17 2

a deficiency is shown of exactly - £4 0 0

Then for the year 1847 it appears that the docket book gives the amount for five quarters, which would be the whole of 1847 and the first quarter of 1848.
The amount shown due there is - £1,016 3 0
the sum actually paid is - - 994 19 10

showing a deficiency of - - £21 3 2

But Mr. Ruscoe's fee book for that year makes it 1,000*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and deducting from that the amount actually paid, 994*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, the deficiency shown is 5*l.* 19*s.*

Sum payable -	£1,000	18	10
Sum paid - -	994	19	10
Deficiency -	£5	19	0

4814. *Mr. Greenwood.* Now, I want to see how far these Patent Office account books agree; have you tried that?

Mr. Hindmarch. Not yet.

4885. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Do you make your accounts to the same period as the book?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, exactly. You see now we have an opportunity of comparing the monies that are paid into the Accountant-General with four other figures, first, what it ought to be from the dockets, then what it ought to be from your fee book.

4886. *Mr. Ruscoe.* The fee book ought to correspond with the dockets. You have the fee book now, and there can be no difficulty.

Mr. Hindmarch. They correspond exactly for the last two or three years?

Mr. Gipps. I will have that list which I made out from the dockets carefully examined with the fee book, and that will find out where the discrepancy exists.

4887. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I find there is a deficiency in every case, and that is why I put it to Mr. Ruscoe whether there was not a practice of always deducting pursued?—It would appear so.

4888. Do you mean to say that you could have been in the habit of doing that, and not be able to give me an answer of a more direct character to my question?—The only answer that I can give you is an acquiescence in your inference.

4889. *Mr. Greenwood.* But Mr. Hindmarch is appealing to your memory of a fact. With us it is a discovery. Is it a discovery to you?—If you had asked me if I knew that there was any deduction I should have said no.

4890. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean that you have no sort of memory?—For what year? Do you mean for the year 1845?

4891. No. Relying on your memory only, do you mean to say that you could not tell us whether or not you have been in the habit of making deductions during the last thirty years?—I should have said not, but it appears to me the fact. If you had asked me whether I had made any deduction from the fee fund I should say not.

4892. Do you mean that you have no remembrance of that?—Really I have not.

4893. *Mr. Greenwood.* What do you ascribe it to in your own defence? Not to miscasting, because it is invariably in your own favour?—I can only ascribe it to this, that I think there was an allowance of a pound.

4894. The amount is extremely variable, first 1*l.*, then 15*l.*, then 4*l.*; therefore it would look a capricious amount, deducted according to your inclination?—Where you find a large amount it is for five or six quarters.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes; the amount of 21*l.*, for instance, is for five quarters, according to the docket book.

4895. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is necessary not only to see what is kept back but to compare what is paid in with the Patent Office pass book, for the purpose of seeing who has got it, because it might be that Mr. Edmunds has got it?

Mr. Ruscoe. In the former account, during 1843, 1844, and 1845, I had nothing to do with it. It would not be worth your while to go into that, because if you compare the amounts with the affidavits, and he signed the cheque, of course there would be the deduction; he could not send the cheque less than the affidavit, because it would not meet the payment.

4896. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, Mr. Greenwood and I put it to you whether there had been a practice of deducting anything, and, if anything, what, from the sums paid into the Fee Fund, either for yourself or for Mr. Edmunds?—And I said not.

4897. Is it not perfectly clear that the deductions have been made?—Yes; it appears that the Fee Fund was minus something or other.

4898. And do you mean to say that you cannot tell us at this moment who got the sums which have been so taken out?—I cannot tell you positively, but if that sum was not paid in I must have had it.

4899. You must have had it?—No doubt about it. If he sends the cheque according to the affidavit there is no question about it; but I am sure I don't recollect any such thing.

4900. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You had better be careful before you make such an admission, if you don't know whether it is so or not?—It would evidently appear that that is so, there is no question about it.

4901. *Mr Greenwood.* You would say that those sums paid in by yourself on those two accounts would be too little by all these deductions and therefore, it would remain in your pocket, and not in Mr. Edmunds', because the Patent Office account is Mr. Edmunds' affair.

Mr. Hindmarch. That is just the whole question.

4902. *Mr. Greenwood.* This last instance we have got is a very striking one, because there is this discrepancy,—the docket book gives 1,016*l.*, and your fee book only gives 1,000*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a deficiency of nearly 16*l.*, whereas they ought to correspond to a farthing. Then there is paid in 21*l.* too little, according to one of the books kept by yourself, and 5*l.* too little according to another of the books kept by yourself; therefore, whether you paid 21*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* or 5*l.* 19*s.* into this account of Coutts' is matter for further inquiry, but either way you must

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Mr. Ruscoe.

have kept 5*l.* 19*s.* in your own pocket, or 21*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, judging only from your own figures.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is in 1847.

4903. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; the whole of 1847 and up to March 1848, which is five quarters, and which forms a very good illustration of the system. There you see it is hardly to be called a matter of inference, because it is an arithmetical demonstration from your own figures. It all points to the fact that the amount deficient remained in your hands, and not in Mr. Edmunds'.

Mr. Ruscoe. I thought I had got the item of allowance, and there is no doubt that there was an allowance of one pound made, and I think I have given Mr. Edmunds credit for it in one or two instances.

4904. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; here is a pound allowed here, but that will not help you, will it?—It will show that there was a deduction of one pound a quarter allowed.

4905. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The affidavit is silent about it that it is deducted, and nothing is said about it, therefore they could not know anything at all about it at the Accountant-General's Office.

Mr. Ruscoe. That was the usual allowance. I don't know any reason why it should be discontinued. It was allowed in the first instance, as Mr. Hindmarch shows, by the affidavit which he has produced. There was a deduction, but afterwards the 7*s.* 6*d.* for the order was not charged, or I suppose it was not taken at the office.

4906. *Mr. Greenwood.* Just look at these amounts. These are the three amounts; those are the cash fees received, and then you seem to credit the public with the discount. How came you to do that?

Mr. Ruscoe. That is the same way all through; these are the sums received.

4907. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is the 25*l.* that you put down there to be added to that?—Yes.

4908. Then there are the several payments, and you have divided here the sum which you have paid into two parts, but have kept back apparently 45*l.* in order to make up the balance of what you have paid in. What is the meaning of that? What became of that 45*l.*?—It has been paid in.

4909. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, certainly; but we were told that this sum always represented the amount to be divided between the Consolidated Fund and the Accountant General; that we have been distinctly told; therefore you see that 45*l.* ought to have been divided between these two, instead of which it remains there?

Mr. Hindmarch. It depends upon what that was for. What was that 45*l.* for?

4910. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, because otherwise it remains in that private account which is called the Patent Office account. According to the explanation you have given that 45*l.* seems to be retained out of a sum which you have previously told us is divisible between the Accountant General and the Consolidated Fund. That sum is paid in, being alone applicable to those two services.

Mr. Ruscoe. That is in addition to the total of 1,048*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

4911. That, you say, ought to have been divided between these two, instead of which they only got that between them, and 45*l.* remains in the Patent Office Account, and that Patent Office Account is precisely the same as Mr. Edmunds' pocket, because he has always dealt with it as if it was his own pocket?

Mr. Ruscoe. We got out just now what was actually due to the Accountant-General.

4912. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes, but that was something considerably more?

Mr. Ruscoe. More than the 45*l.*?

4913. *Mr. Greenwood.* That is for the whole year of 1847. According to one account you had 21*l.* more, according to another account you had 5*l.* more, but in this case it is 45*l.* more for one quarter, and that was taken, therefore, either from one or both. There it stands, an isolated sum, without any explanation of it derived from the other pages.

Mr. Ruscoe. Here is an explanation of it, "Leaving a balance at your banker's for discount "and stamps."

4914. Then that is presented to him?—Yes, for discount and stamps.

4915. We used to hear that he was always paid by cheques on the Union Bank?—What for?

4916. For his discount?—You are now alluding to discounts since 1852; you are now dealing with patents under the old law, on which he got the discounts in the way that he has now, by rendering his account. But since 1852 I gave him a cheque for the amount.

4917. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you add 25*l.* to this, it makes 2,602*l.*, and that includes all these sums; therefore Mr. Edmunds gets that pound. It was therefore that I told Mr. Ruscoe he should not be too rash in saying he got it.

Mr. Ruscoe. I meant to say that it was a deduction.

4918. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You have got it up to what date?

Mr. Greenwood. March 1848.

4919. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Well, it goes on in the same way. After this, you find they end always in March. The next is 751*l.* according to the docket book, and 746*l.* only is paid in; that would be 5*l.* again, and so it goes on—

Sum payable - -	£751	0	0
Sum paid - -	746	0	0
Minus - -	£ 5	0	0

There is one apparently in which there is an excess of 6*l.* paid in, and that is for the year ending 1851.

Mr. Greenwood. Well, he will be credited for that, of course.

4920. *Mr Hindmarch.* Yes, I said there was an over payment of 6*l.*; but when we came to the fee book it appears that the amount was 932*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and that 908*l.* only was paid in, therefore, in fact, there was a deficiency of 24*l.*

Sum payable - -	£932	0	2
Sum paid - -	908	0	0
Minus - -	£24	0	2

Adjourned to Saturday Morning next, at Half-past Ten o'Clock.

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Saturday, 17th December 1864.

4921. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Now we come to the year ending March 1849 ?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, and from this period the amounts are all yearly amounts.

4922. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes. The amount due to the Consolidated Fund for that year is 751*l.* 8*s.*, the sum actually paid was 746*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, showing a deficiency of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

4923. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Is that for the year ?

Mr. Greenwood. Yes.

4924. *Mr. Ruscoe.* The first affidavit made to the Accountant General was in 1834.

Mr. Hindmarch. No, you are mistaken in that?

4925. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Was not that the first ?

Mr. Hindmarch. No, the first was made in 1842.

4926. *Mr. Ruscoe.* Is that the affidavit in which the deduction was made ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes.

Mr. Ruscoe. Well, I understand that there is an allowance made in that year for passing the account of 2*l.* a quarter.

4927. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I have applied to Mr. Johnson for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, and I have asked him to go to the Accountant General's office to ascertain what the fact really is, and we will therefore pass that by for the present.

Mr. Ruscoe. I know that there was an allowance of 1*l.*

4928. *Mr. Greenwood.* But even that would be too little, because the amount deficient is 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; why did you not take the same amount always ?—I know that there was 1*l.* allowed, and I allowed it in the account in many instances.

4929. But here it appears that there is 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deficient.—I am referring to the affidavit which Mr. Hindmarch handed to me yesterday. Upon that it appeared that there was 2*l.* allowed, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for the affidavit and the order.

4930. That observation would have been of some weight if the same practice had been carried on, but as it appears only on one occasion, it looks like an arbitrary sum. Can you tell from the fee book how much it amounted to for the year ending March 1849 ?—You are now taking the sums from the docket book.

4931. These sums I am taking from your book.—But the fee book would show the fee that I was paid.

4932. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean to say that you never took more fees than were actually entered in the book ?—No.

4933. Well, we will call your attention to that bye and bye, because there are some entries that require explanation.—Thank you, sir.

4934. *Mr. Hindmarch.* How much, Mr. Gipps, does it appear to have been from the fee book for the year ending March 1849 ?

Mr. Gipps. 164*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, that is the first quarter.

4935. *Mr. Hindmarch.* I wanted the amount for the whole year ; but, however, it would perhaps be better to have it in quarters. What is the next quarter ?

Mr. Gipps.

The next quarter is -	£131	18	2
The next quarter is -	193	0	4
And the next is - -	261	19	2

4936. *Mr. Ruscoe.* What is the difference between that and the docket book ?

Mr. Gipps. I don't know ; but it is very trifling indeed.

4937. *Mr. Greenwood.* There are only a few shillings difference between the two deductions. It seems, according to the docket book as kept by yourself, that the amount was 751*l.* 8*s.*, which ought to have been paid to the Accountant General, but the amount actually paid was only 746*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and that would show 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deficiency.

Sum payable - -	£751	8	0
Sum paid - -	746	1	4
Deficiency -	£5	6	8

Then applying another test, namely, making up the amount from the fee book, which is also kept by yourself, it appears to be 751*l.* 4*s.*, which is the same as the amount made up from the docket book except 4*s.*, and, therefore, that would make it 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* too little paid in by you to the Accountant General for that year.

Sum payable - -	£751	4	0
Sum paid - -	746	1	4
Deficiency -	£5	2	8

Mr. Hindmarch. Or 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* paid in too little to Mr. Edmunds, because you pay to Mr. Edmunds, and then Mr. Edmunds pays in to the Accountant General.

4938. *Mr. Ruscoe.* What are you speaking of now ?

Mr. Grenwood. The year ending the 31st of March 1849.

4939. *Mr. Hindmarch.* If you like I will call them out to you. The amount to the Accountant General is 159*l.*

4940. *Mr. Greenwood.* That does not agree with any. According to the Patent Office account the quarter ending June 1849 is 159*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* instead of 164*l.* ; the second quarter is 132*l.* ; the third quarter is 193*l.* ; all the three made out by the docket book, and the fee book, and the Patent Office account are different. Now one would think that if there were anything like uniformity of practice that all these three accounts ought to agree to a farthing. The next agrees to a farthing, it is 261*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

4941. *Mr. Hindmarch.* That enables us to find out which quarter it was taken from, because that is the sum paid in, therefore the deduction has been made in the first and second quarters of 1839, or the second and third quarters of 1848.

4942. *Mr. Greenwood.* Can you give any sort of explanation of that Mr. Ruscoe ? I will show you

SIXTEENTH DAY.

17 Dec. 1864.

the result as I have taken it down in my note-book. I have endeavoured to put them down as clearly as possible. That (*showing Mr. Ruscoe his note-book*) is made up from the docket book, and from the fee book, and you see that some of them correspond exactly to a farthing, while others do not. Is it too much upon the evidence that you have given to ask you whether in truth you did not think you were fairly entitled to take these considerable sums from a sense that you were underpaid?

Mr. Ruscoe. I cannot account for this. I can admit the 1*l.*, or a guinea a quarter, being deducted from the account as considered to be an allowance, and that in former years it was 2*l.* a quarter.

4943. *Mr. Greenwood.* But you see there is nothing like a uniformity of that description.

Mr. Ruscoe. The difference is very trifling.

4944. *Mr. Greenwood.* Yes; but whatever may be the amounts that go into the pocket of the person entitled to them, they ought to agree exactly. These are your own accounts made up from year to year from your own books.

Mr. Ruscoe. I can well agree for the docket book not agreeing.

4945. *Mr. Greenwood.* But it does agree, all but 4*s.*

Mr. Ruscoe. Because probably another person abstracting the fees from the docket book has not charged the same fee.

4946. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have taken from the docket book the three monthly accounts separately, and it appears to be 160*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, but Mr. Ruscoe pays in 159*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* only.

Mr. Greenwood. That is exactly 1*l.* to little.

Mr. Gipps. I must call your attention to an error I have made. It is 160*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* instead of 164*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Greenwood. That makes 746*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and therefore it appears that all is paid in to the Accountant-General that appears to be due by the fee book, except 18*s.* 2*d.*

4947. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Here are three months extracted from the docket book; why is it that there is a difference between that and the others? Let us take this as an example; we will test it. I don't know whether they are entered in both books in the same order.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes precisely, because this book is copied from the docket book.

4948. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We will go through it Mr. Gipps, it will be a work of labour, but it must be done.

[Mr. Hindmarch and Mr. Gipps proceeded with an examination of the books. In the course of their investigation Mr. Johnson entered the room].

4949. *Mr. Johnson.* I have just been enquiring into the matter about which you wished some information, I mean with respect to the fees payable. I find that the fee was paid up to May 1842. The money used to be paid into the account called the Fee Fund of the Lord Chancellor, and at that time they used to take a fee.

4950. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it has not been paid since that time?

Mr. Johnson. No, not since.

4951. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It has not been paid since that time to the Treasury?

Mr. Johnson. Oh! I have nothing to do with the Treasury.

4952. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The deduction seems to have been 1*s.* 6*d.* for the person swearing the affidavit, and 6*s.* for the Accountant-General. Here you see is a deduction of 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Johnson. By whom was it deducted?

Mr. Ruscoe. It is allowed in the account, and it appears on the face of the affidavit.

4953. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But it does not appear on the face of any other account. The 7*s.* 6*d.* you have explained.

Mr. Johnson. Yes, that is the payment to us; but the 2*l.* I know nothing at all about. There is no person who checks this account; they take the affidavit whatever it may. All that we have to do is to see that the sum sworn to is received; and if you say it is 250*l.* and there is so much to be deducted, we can only take the balance.

Mr. Ruscoe. The deduction appears on the affidavit; in no other instance does it appear.

4954. *Mr. Hindmarch.* But, nevertheless, it was made.

Mr. Ruscoe. Is that so?

4955. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You will find I think that it was.

Mr. Johnson. Yes, it appeared, I think, in some of the cases which you pointed out to me.

4956. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You know nothing at all about the deduction?

Mr. Johnson. No, certainly not; it has nothing at all to do with me. The 7*s.* 6*d.* is perfectly right up to 1842.

[Mr. Johnson retired.]

[Mr. Hindmarch and Mr. Gipps resumed their examination of the accounts, the result of which appeared to be that some of the discrepancies formerly appearing, were satisfactorily explained.]

4957. *Mr. Hindmarch.* It is very satisfactory to find such a result.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, I am most unfeignedly glad whenever we arrive at such a result.

Mr. Ruscoe. I was sure that you would be so, and I was sure you would arrive at such a result.

4958. *Mr. Greenwood.* We must not compliment you too much, because we must not forget those unfortunate erasures.

Mr. Ruscoe. They are nothing but deductions. If you ask Mr. Edmunds, and he tells you the truth, he must say that he never saw one of these erasures, therefore they could not have been made to deceive him.

4959. *Mr. Greenwood.* There is always a liability of the Patent Office account being looked at by somebody.

Mr. Ruscoe. It was never seen by anyone. You asked me to make a memorandum of two sums in 1834 and 1836.

4960. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Yes, and of another in 1856. Can you produce your pass-book for those dates?

Mr. Ruscoe. I have tried to find my uncle's pass-book for 1834, and I cannot do so.

4961. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Nor for 1836?

Mr. Ruscoe. Nor for 1836.

4962. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you the pass-book for 1856?

Mr. Ruscoe. I produced it here the other day.

Mr. Hindmarch. No, that was a later pass-book.

Mr. Ruscoe. Then I dare say I can do so. The bankers at that time were Messrs. Dixon, and they transferred their account to the Union Bank; but the Union Bank will have their ledgers, no doubt, and will look through them for me I dare say.

[Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch consulted together for some time.]

4963. *Mr. Hindmarch.* We have now to consider the Consolidated Fund, and there are some serious items in respect to that.

Mr. Greenwood. Are you able, Mr. Ruscoe, to give us any explanation at all about the three cheques which apparently were drawn upon the Patent Office account in favour of the Accountant-General, and which have never been paid to him?

Mr. Ruscoe. Not at present. I have only taken a minute of two at present, namely, 171*l.* 3*s.* in 1834, and 296*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in 1836.

4964. *Mr. Greenwood.* The three cheques are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
The 12th of August 1834 -	171	3	0
The 11th of February 1836 -	296	13	6
The 29th of July 1858 -	156	9	0
Making altogether	624	5	6

Now you say Mr. Ruscoe, in order that we have no mistake, that there seem to have been those three cheques drawn in favour of the Accountant-General, and it appears that the cheque for 156*l.* 9*s.* never came to hand at all, and therefore it remains at this moment unexplained.

Mr. Ruscoe. Yes, there are three cheques that you want explained.

Mr. Greenwood. Yes, if you could find that out it would be very useful.

[Mr. Hindmarch and Mr. Greenwood conferred.]

4965. *Mr. Hindmarch.* According to these results which Mr. Gipps and I have deduced from the accounts, it appears that 26*s.* have been regularly deducted.

Mr. Greenwood. Anything like a regularity in amount strikes one less than an irregularity. Sometimes we have found 60*l.* for instance deducted, but that appears to be exactly 13*s.* a quarter.

Mr. Ruscoe. You will find every one of the castings right, I think.

Mr. Gipps. Yes, I have found them quite right in your book as far as I have gone, but I have not gone all through them.

4966. *Mr. Greenwood.* You see by this document that Mr. Edmunds apparently tells the Treasury he intends in future to deduct 25*s.*, and apparently that is sanctioned by the Treasury ; whether it is right or wrong I do not say. It ought to have been stated that it was minus such an allowance ; still it appears that it has been passed, and at the same time the letter of Mr. Edmunds says, I omitted to do it on the last occasion, therefore I put it in here, therefore that explains the deduction of 12*s.* 6*d.* there. If the Treasury do not object to that, of course we have nothing to do with it. After that date the affidavits seem to drop all allusion to it.

Mr. Ruscoe. That must have been a form of affidavit given to me as a precedent by Mr. Edmunds to make a fair copy of.

4967. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In the next two half years there is another 26*s.* deducted, and then when we come to the first half year of 1844, there is only 13*s.* deducted. But then we come to the next, where the sum of 1,782*l.* appears to be paid, and what that means I cannot find out, because I cannot complete this account ; however we will endeavour to do it.

[Mr. Hindmarch proceeded with a further examination into the accounts with Mr. Gipps, and after some time explained to Mr. Greenwood several discrepancies which had been discovered, but it was arranged that these should be made distinctly apparent by evidence of a formal character to be given hereafter.]

The meeting was then adjourned *sine die.*

PATENT OFFICE INQUIRY.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, Friday, 23d December 1864.

Mr. Pemberton Gipps was called in and examined as follows :—

SEVENTEENTH DAY.
23 Dec. 1864.

4968. *Mr. Greenwood.* What office do you hold now ?—I am here pro tem., but actually I am secretary and accountant to the Patent Office Museum at Kensington.

4969. You are here temporarily ?—Yes.

4970. For what purpose ?—At Mr. Woodcroft's request for the purpose of assisting in the inquiry.

4971. You have examined the books with the view of ascertaining the total amounts that ought to have been paid to the Consolidated Fund ?—Yes, from the time Mr. Edmunds was first appointed until he resigned.

4972. That would be until when ?—30th July in the present year.

4973. What is the whole amount ?—The whole amount due was 54,604*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* (?)

4974. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Do you mean the whole amount payable ?

Mr. Greenwood. I mean the whole amount that ought to have been paid by Mr. Edmunds into the Consolidated Fund.—Yes, that is it.

4975. What did you make that out from ?—From the docket books, assisted when I had them by the fee books that were kept in the office.

4976. Who was the docket book kept by ?—Mr. Ruscoe.

4977. Were all the figures there entered by Mr. Ruscoe ?—All of them.

4978. Were the fee books for the same period also kept by Mr. Ruscoe ?—Yes.

4979. And are all the figures and sums entered there in Mr. Ruscoe's own handwriting ?—Yes.

4980. Then the account you now hand to us is summed up of entirely from books kept by Mr. Ruscoe ?—Yes, entirely.

4981. *Mr. Hindmarch.* In making up that account did you take the items from the docket book ?—Entirely from the docket book.

4982. And did you fill into your account all the sums that ought to have been charged, according to the acknowledged scale of fees, on all the documents ?—Yes, with the exception of the deduction of 12*s.* 10*d.* from 1845.

4983. Did you find the fee books correct in every instance ?—No, sir.

4984. Were they incorrect sometimes with regard to the number of skins used in making charters ?—I only came across two instances in which they were incorrect in that respect.

4985. What was generally the sort of inaccuracy ?—I found several inaccuracies as to the amount of the fees actually put down, that is to say, I have found a charter, say of 12 skins, entered as a charter of 12 skins, but a less amount of fees put down than ought to have appeared for such a charter.

4986. *Mr. Greenwood.* How do you know it to be a less sum ; by what scale do you calculate ?—By the scale in Mr. Ruscoe's own handwriting, and by the scale he has adopted in other instances.

4987. Then your account contains the actual sums which ought to have been entered in the fee books ?—Exactly.

4988. Have you looked at the return from the Exchequer, showing the sum actually paid by Mr. Edmunds into the Exchequer ?—I have.

4989. I believe that amounts to 52,670*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* ?—Yes.

4990. That return begins in November 1834 ?—Yes. There were three sums paid by Mr. Edmunds before that period, which appear in a previous book, namely, on the 29th June 1834, 467*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* ; on 22d April 1834, 448*l.* ; on the 6th August 1834, 340*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, making a total of 1,256*l.* 11*s.* The whole payment, therefore, made by Mr. Edmunds into the Consolidated Fund would be 53,927*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

4991. Deducting that from the 54,604*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* which you say ought to have been paid in by him, he would appear to be in arrear 671*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* ?—Yes ; that is so.

4992. That I believe is over and above the sum actually paid by him to the Treasury of 7,872*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* ?—It is so, sir.

4993. *Mr. Hindmarch.* Have you added the account up which you prepared year by year, or quarter by quarter ?—Quarter by quarter.

4994. From the beginning ?—Yes.

4995. Up to the present time ?—Yes ; up to the present time.

4996. Have you compared the sums with the accounts which Mr. Ruscoe prepared and kept in his office, and called the Patent Office account ?—I have.

4997. And are the accounts kept in the Patent Office account accurate or inaccurate accounts ?—They are inaccurate as far as the Consolidated Fund is concerned.

4998. *Mr. Greenwood.* In all respects are they inaccurate ?—They are deficient in many cases of sums which ought to appear in that account.

4999. Which ought to appear in the Patent Office account ?—Yes.

5000. That is the book which is rendered to Mr. Edmunds for the purpose of his making the payment into the Consolidated Fund ?—The Patent Office account which I have is a copy of that book. I do not know more about it than that.

5001. *Mr. Hindmarch.* The Patent Office accounts are accounts beginning in 1842 and continuing down to 1864 ?—Exactly.

5002. *Mr. Greenwood.* They purport to give an account at first quarterly, but afterwards yearly, among other things, of the sums payable to the consolidated Fund ?—They do.

5003. Do the inaccuracies which you allude to consist in making the sums apparently payable always less than the true sum ?—Not always but, in many instances that is so.

5004. Do they occasionally make more apparently payable ?—Allow me to refer to my book (*after reference*). In a few instances the sum appearing in Mr. Ruscoe's account, that is the Patent Office Account, is very slightly in advance of the account which I render, that is only to the extent of a pound, or even less than that. But that occurs in rare instances only ; and in those instances in which the account is deficient, it is considerably deficient.

5005. *Mr. Hindmarch.* And often so ?—Yes, I may say ; and often so.

5006. *Mr Greenwood.* For example, in 1850 I observe Mr. Ruscoe has put down as due to the Consolidated Fund 1,052*l.* 5*s.* ?—Those black ink figures show my original accounts, which I requested I might be allowed to amend. The red ink figures are the correct ones.

5007. Then according to these figures a deficiency is shown in this instance (*pointing to the book*) of 22*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*?—Yes.

5008. Have you been able to account for such a discrepancy by any information you have derived from the books ?—I account for it in the way I mentioned to Mr. Hindmarch, namely, from the fact that the fees were not always accurately put down in the fee book.

5009. Can you find anything like a uniform discrepancy between the true sums that ought to have been put down and the sums actually put down, or are the discrepancies variable ?—They are variable.

5010. Varying from nothing up to 20*l.* or 30*l.*?—Up to 30*l.*, and I think on one occasion 50*l.*, and on one occasion even more than that. Allow me to give you this later book, and I will show larger discrepancies still. It was in that book the great deductions appear to have been made.

5011. Then for the last 10 years have you found the difference between the true sums and the sums actually paid or put down by Mr. Ruscoe larger than in the earlier period ?—Yes ; larger than in the previous period. In 1863 it was 21*l.* 19*s.*, but that is for a short period only. For the year 1864 it is 33*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

5012. What was it in 1858 ?—53*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

5013. That is to say, that the Patent Office account made out by Mr. Roscoe from the 1st April 1857 to the 31st March 1858 shows what is due to the Consolidated Fund, a sum less by 53*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* than it ought to have been ?—That is so, sir.

5014. Less than it ought to have been as shown by his own docket book and his own fee book ?—Exactly, because he had a fee book at that time.

5015. *Mr. Hindmarch.* You said just now in answer to Mr. Greenwood that the Patent Office account showed among other things the sums payable into the Consolided Fund commencing in 1842. I think if you look you will find that that does not appear till 1845 ?—No it does not appear in the earlier part of the account.

Mr. Greenwood. Not distinguished from the rest, but it would include them ?

Mr. Hindmarch. Yes, it ought to do so.

5016. Then, Mr. Gibbs, do you think that in entering the fees in the fee book from the 1st January 1845 to the present time a sum of 12*s.* 10*d.* for skins has been deducted from the fees which ought to have been entered as payable to the Consolidated Fund ?—That is so, as a general rule.

5017. Up to that time do you find from the books that the fee per skin for the patents or charters and other documents passing the Great Seal payable to the Consolidated Fund was 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—That is so.

5018. And that is per skin or for each of the skins of which the document is composed ?—Yes, where the skin was a whole skin.

5019. A similar sum was charged when the document only consisted of two thirds of a skin ?—Yes.

5020. How much was that ?—5*l.* 4*s.* before 1845.

5021. *Mr. Greenwood.* There was no other subdivision but that ?—No.

5022. *Mr. Hindmarch.* These were the fees paid by the patentees to the clerk of the patents in respect of those documents ?—They were, sir.

5023. Then on and after the 1st June 1845 do you find that the sums entered as a general rule were 12*s.* 10*d.* per skin less than they had been before ?—They were.

5024. In those cases where the fee ought to have been 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ?—Yes.

5025. Was there any deduction from the smaller sums of 5*l.* 4*s.* ?—Yes.

5026. How much ?—12*s.* 10*d.* was deducted from the 5*l.* 4*s.* making it 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, that is, it was 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* instead of 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* instead of 5*l.* 4*s.*

5027. That continued from the 1st of January 1845 till the present time ?—To the time when my accounts cease.

5028. On all instruments since the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act ?—Yes ; since 1852 up to October 1852 on all instruments, and since that, upon all instruments except patents for inventions.

5029. Have you ascertained what these deductions of 12*s.* 10*d.* each amount to in the whole ?—I have.

5030. How much is it ?—3,033*l.* 16*s.*

5031. *Mr. Greenwood.* So that if Mr. Edmunds ought to have given the public credit for those amounts, he would be so much the more now indebted to the Exchequer ?—That is so ; perhaps I may be allowed to add, that in order to be as correct as possible, and to ascertain the number of 12*s.* 10*d.* which he had actually deducted, I took them when I had the opportunity of doing so from the fee books themselves, and we had fee books for all but five years, so that I would not altogether depend upon the docket books for that, but I took the amount which he had actually himself deducted in his own fee books.

5032. That is Mr. Ruscoe you are talking of now ?—Yes ; where we had no fee book, that is, from 1852 to 1845, I took them from the docket books.

5033. Did you find your account in the year you had fee books correspond pretty nearly whether you took your account from the fee book or from the docket book ?—Pretty nearly, and I will explain why it did not correspond. I first take an instance of a charter, which consisted of four skins. The fee charged in Mr. Ruscoe's book in that instance was 18*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The fee charged in my accounts was 17*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* That was because I deducted the 12*s.* 10*d.* for each skin, but I found that he deducted it only on three skins on that occasion. I do not know why.

5034. Does that appear to be accidental or arbitrary ?—It is invariably the case. Where the charter consists of four skins, he has invariably put down that fee of 18*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, thereby not deducting 12*s.* 10*d.* on the last skin.

5035. He has deducted 12*s.* 10*d.* on three skins only instead of on four ?—Yes.

5036. That appears to you to be invariable, but still arbitrary ?—He could give me no reason for it.

5037. And you know of none ?—I know of none whatever.

5038. It is not in accordance with the scale which is apparently pursued throughout the rest ?—No, nor is it in accordance with his own practice. I find in 1861, there is a charter of seven skins, on which he enters fees to the amount of 22*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* ; the fee on

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

23 Dec. 1864.

that charter should have been, by his own scale, 29*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, so that, of course, my books could not correspond with his exactly.

5039. On charters he sometimes enters a smaller sum than he ought, even to his own scale and practice ?—Yes.

5040. So that there are deficiencies as well ?—Yes ; but the deficiencies are more in amount. I asked him his reason for that, and he said it was according to precedent, that having found the sum of 18*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* charged, he continued to enter that sum. But I said "you must have made the precedent yourself, because it was begun in your time." But he could give me no explanation of it whatever.

5041. Could he explain the first item that he called a precedent ?—No ; he could give no explanation whatever of it.

5042. Have you made out detailed accounts from the docket book and the fee books, where they existed, of the sums that were due to the Accountant-General ?—I have.

5043. And during the whole period from the entry of Mr. Edmunds to his office down to the time of his resignation in this year, what is the whole amount that ought to have been paid by him to the Accountant-General ?—14,083*l.*

5044. Have you a return made from the Accountant-General's office of the sums actually received from Mr. Edmunds ?—I have.

5045. They amount to what ?—13,589*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

5046. Showing a deficiency of what ?—493*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

5047. Is that taking into consideration the amount paid in by Mr. Haynes of 76*l.* 19*s.*?—Yes, and that sum of 493*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* should be increased by 11*l.* 12*s.* due for the last quarter during which Mr. Edmunds held office. It is rather more than a quarter, it is four months, and it makes the amount, therefore, 505*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Adjourned to To-morrow at ½ past 10 a.m.

— No. 10. —

PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT.

LEONARD EDMUNDS, Esq. with Messrs. COUTTS and Company.

Dr. *Cr.*

1833:		£.	s.	d.	1833:		£.	s.	d.
15 Nov.	To cash paid the Hanaper	81	18	4	20 Sept.	By cash received	124	8	1
	To Mr. Learmouth, 8th Nov.	41	–	–	23 Oct.	By the Patent Office	386	7	2
23 Dec.	To W. Harris	21	–	–	4 Nov.	By Mr. Ruscoe	81	2	–
					23 Nov.	Ditto	200	–	–
1834:					7 Dec.	By received	171	4	6
13 Jan.	To your private account	187	15	6	21 Dec.	By Mr. Ruscoe	340	–	–
13 Jan.	To J. G. Seton	563	9	2					
29 Jan.	To Consolidated Fund	467	11	4	1834:				
14 Mar.	To Accountant General	111	8	6	8 Jan.	By Mr. Ruscoe	94	14	8
10 April	To your private account	180	10	–	5 Feb.	Ditto	259	8	8
11 April	To J. G. Seton	545	7	6	19 Feb.	Ditto	222	13	6
16 April	To Mr. Fisher	10	10	–	3 Mar.	By received	226	17	3
22 April	To the Exchequer	448	–	–	17 Mar.	By Mr. Ruscoe	60	–	–
2 May	To your private account	100	–	–	19 Mar.	By received	195	12	2
22 June	To balance	731	13	7	27 Mar.	Ditto	80	8	10
					14 April	By your private account	210	14	8
					26 April	By Mr. Ruscoe	231	2	6
					6 May	Ditto	81	11	8
					21 May	Ditto	102	17	10
					26 May	By received	137	14	–
					31 May	Ditto	76	5	6
					6 June	Ditto	96	12	6
					12 June	Ditto	110	8	6
		£.	3,490	3 11			£.	3,490	3 11

1834:					1834:				
8 July	To your account	148	9	–	24 June	By balance	731	13	7
30 July	To J. G. Seton	467	8	–	2 July	By received	188	1	2
1 Aug.	To the Exchequer	340	19	8	12 July	Ditto	320	2	4
12 Aug.	To Accountant General	171	3	–	14 July	Ditto	99	12	6
29 Oct.	To your private account	229	11	–	29 July	Ditto	150	8	2
8 Nov.	To Mr. Fisher	10	10	–	20 Aug.	Ditto	130	12	–
14 Nov.	To J. G. Seton	563	2	10	27 Aug.	By Mr. Ruscoe	122	14	10
25 Nov.	To the Exchequer	398	5	–	4 Sept.	By received	109	3	4
					24 Oct.	By Mr. Ruscoe	261	4	–
1835:					18 Oct.	By received	74	11	–
18 Feb.	To your general account	144	8	–	21 Oct.	By Mr. Ruscoe	268	5	9
18 Feb.	Ditto (14th)	200	–	–	5 Nov.	By received	150	7	–
13 Mar.	To Accountant General	210	6	4	12 Nov.	Ditto	120	–	8
4 April	To the Sealer	184	14	–	18 Nov.	Ditto	51	8	4
14 April	To J. G. Seton	553	10	2	19 Nov.	Ditto	120	15	6
29 April	To — Abrahall, Esq.	72	4	–	4 Dec.	Ditto	221	15	1
23 May	To the Exchequer	929	14	4					
					1835:				
					24 Feb.	By received	275	9	4
		4,624	5	4	7 Mar.	Ditto	153	5	–
					12 Mar.	Ditto	214	18	9
24 June	To balance	641	15	1	21 Mar.	Ditto	167	4	4
					2 April	By Mr. Ruscoe	63	8	7
					4 April	Ditto	99	15	–
					23 April	Ditto	190	–	–
					25 April	By received	75	–	6
					5 May	Ditto	213	14	–
					13 May	By Mr. Ruscoe	87	2	–
					20 May	Ditto	94	5	–
					25 May	By received	200	–	–
					3 June	By Mr. Ruscoe	110	3	–
					23 June	By received	201	–	–
		£.	5,266	– 9			£.	5,266	– 9

Dr. PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

1835:		£.	s.	d.	1835:		£.	s.	d.
17 July	To James Seton	679	12	6	24 June	By balance	641	15	5
18 July	To the Sealer	147	3	–					
1 Sept.	To Consolidated Fund	540	19	–	9 July	By received	271	14	10
26 Oct.	To J. G. Seton	418	15	6	25 July	Ditto	200	–	–
					1 Aug	Ditto (7 February)	194	15	6
1836:					3 Aug.	Ditto	158	6	8
					15 Aug.	Ditto	210	18	–
9 Jan.	To Bearer	50	–	–	20 Aug.	Ditto	109	3	9
12 Jan.	To H. Harris	21	–	–	12 Sept.	Ditto	84	6	11
25 Jan.	To J. G. Seton	670	15	2	18 Sept.	By T. Ruscoe	130	–	–
11 Feb.	To Accountant General	296	13	6	28 Sept.	Ditto	85	11	6
19 Feb.	To Consolidated Fund	805	19	8	24 Oct.	By received	230	–	–
16 May	To J. G. Seton	744	12	6	18 Nov.	Ditto	286	8	10
21 May	To your account	100	–	–	2 Dec.	Ditto	151	2	9
		4,475	10	10	10 Dec.	By T. Ruscoe	63	8	–
24 June	Balance	1,448	3	7	17 Dec.	By received	100	–	–
					1836:				
					9 Jan.	By received	200	–	–
					14 Jan.	By T. Ruscoe	251	5	11
					4 Feb.	Ditto	350	–	–
					20 Feb.	By received	200	–	–
					7 Mar.	Ditto	250	–	–
					18 Mar.	Ditto	250	–	–
					22 April	Ditto	357	8	10
					2 May	Ditto	250	–	–
					16 May	Ditto	249	10	10
					2 June	Ditto	397	16	8
					18 June	Ditto	250	–	–
	£.	5,923	14	5		£.	5,923	14	5

1836:		£.	s.	d.	1836:		£.	s.	d.
18 July	To paid J. G. Seton	839	14	4	24 June	By balance	1,448	3	7
22 July	To paid yourself	50	–	–					
3 Aug.	To paid your private account	99	7	6	19 July	By T. Ruscoe	488	12	10
					20 July	By Mr. Perkins	99	7	6
1837:					9 Aug.	By received	300	–	–
					19 Sept.	By T. Ruscoe	350	–	–
19 Jan.	To paid J. G. Seton's private account.	1,291	4	–	1 Nov.	By received	352	14	10
24 Jan.	To Bank of England	1,586	7	10	30 Nov.	Ditto	370	–	–
8 Feb.	To Accountant General	608	15	2	10 Dec.	Ditto	590	–	–
7 Mar.	To your private account	100	–	–					
14 April	To J. G. Seton's private account	618	10	4	1837:				
20 July	Ditto ditto	676	16	4	14 Jan.	By received	480	7	10
2 Aug.	To Exchequer	993	9	10	3 Feb.	By Mr. Ruscoe	524	1	10
27 Nov.	To J. G. Seton	498	4	2	11 Mar.	By received	369	17	10
23 Dec.	To your account	150	–	–	11 April	Ditto	277	13	–
					4 May	Ditto	448	12	–
1838:					19 June	Ditto	717	4	2
					17 July	Ditto	130	15	6
10 Jan.	To J. G. Seton's account	1,042	–	9	6 Sept.	By T. Ruscoe	524	11	–
23 Jan.	To Bearer	50	–	–	21 Sept.	Ditto	407	18	10
5 May	To J. G. Seton	750	18	4	9 Dec.	Ditto	254	14	10
		9,355	18	7	1838:				
23 June	Balance	2,233	9	8	4 Jan.	By T. Ruscoe	974	12	10
					10 Jan.	By received	566	10	4
					22 Feb.	Ditto	693	5	8
					21 Mar.	By Mr. Ruscoe	411	15	6
					27 April	By received	337	11	4
					25 May	Ditto	470	7	–
	£.	11,588	18	3		£.	11,588	18	3

Dr. PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

1838:		£.	s.	d.	1838:		£.	s.	
16 July	To paid Exchequer	1,402	7	8	23 June	By balance	2,233	9	8
21 July	To J. G. Seton's account	1,027	19	2	27 June	By received	763	7	10
10 Aug.	To Accountant General	734	1	6	18 July	Ditto	738	5	4
	Ditto	107	16	2	27 Aug.	Ditto	829	9	6
20 Oct.	To J. G. Seton's account	996	12	9	27 Sept.	By T. Ruscoe	895	13	4
					20 Oct.	By received	168	19	1
1839:					19 Nov.	Ditto	422	–	–
15 Jan.	To J. G. Seton's account	908	–	10	15 Dec.	Ditto	976	–	2
28 Jan.	To Bearer	50	–	–					
18 April	To J. G. Seton's account	918	14	–	1839:				
17 July	Ditto	1,121	14	6	14 Jan.	By received	369	19	2
29 July	To Bouverie & Co.	50	–	–	23 Feb.	By T. Ruscoe	769	13	4
16 Aug.	To Exchequer	3,427	4	4	16 Mar.	Ditto	630	5	8
14 Oct.	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	877	13	–	19 April	Ditto	365	8	–
					16 May	Ditto	776	11	8
1840:					22 June	Ditto	566	–	6
10 Jan.	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	894	15	10	13 July	By received	780	4	6
31 Jan.	To account James Leman, Esq.	300	–	–	15 Aug.	Ditto	670	–	4
20 Mar.	To Exchequer	1,021	12	2	24 Sept.	Ditto	796	6	8
10 April	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	1,182	16	8	12 Oct.	Ditto	211	1	10
					9 Nov.	Ditto	393	4	6
		15,021	8	7					
					1840:				
24 June	To balance	3,200	4	6	8 Jan.	By Thomas Ruscoe	559	4	3
					31 Jan.	Ditto (19 Dec.)	762	13	9
					20 Feb.	By received	781	18	4
					21 Mar.	Ditto	737	12	4
					7 April	Ditto	749	5	8
					15 May	Ditto	585	7	6
					18 June	By Mr. Ruscoe	689	10	2
	£.	18,221	13	1		£.	18,221	13	1

1840:					1840:				
26 June	To paid Exchequer	1,455	10	2	24 June	By balance	3,200	4	6
9 July	To account J. G. Seton	894	5	4	6 July	By T. Ruscoe	421	9	8
14 Oct.	Ditto	798	18	6	19 Aug.	Ditto	527	–	10
					21 Sept.	Ditto	654	2	8
1840:					14 Oct.	Ditto	371	4	8
21 Jan.	To account J. G. Seton	1,123	4	4	20 Nov.	Ditto	523	18	10
16 April	Ditto	1,355	7	8	17 Dec.	Ditto	1,249	17	2
24 May	To Accountant General	966	10	4					
					1841:				
1841:					11 Jan.	By received	426	12	8
25 June	To account James Leman, Esq.	200	–	–	20 Feb.	Ditto	1,028	11	6
9 July	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	919	17	10	20 Mar.	Ditto	887	16	8
16 Aug.	To Exchequer	1,541	6	8	8 April	Ditto	671	16	4
15 Oct.	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	1,009	2	10	18 May	Ditto	653	7	–
16 Dec.	To J. Leman	100	–	–	17 June	Ditto	574	17	10
					9 July	Ditto	547	18	6
1842:					23 Sept.	Ditto	416	16	8
17 Jan.	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	996	13	2	13 Oct.	By Mr. M. Ruscoe	973	15	–
10 Mar.	To Exchequer	2,130	7	10	23 Dec.	Ditto	684	2	6
11 Mar.	To Accountant General	339	19	10		By received (17 July)	513	10	10
13 April	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	923	1	4					
2 May	To Accountant General	335	7	8	1842:				
					13 Jan.	By Mr. Ruscoe (12 Nov.)	519	9	–
		15,089	13	6	17 Jan.	By Mr. Ruscoe	653	17	6
					21 Feb.	Ditto	641	7	–
24 June	To balance	3,485	16	2	21 Mar.	Ditto	561	13	6
					15 April	Ditto	565	3	–
					28 May	Ditto	530	16	2
					22 June	Ditto	775	19	8
	£.	18,575	9	8		£.	18,575	9	8

Dr. PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1842:					1842:				
14 July	To account J. G. Seton	875	1	6	24 June	By balance	3,485	16	2
30 July	To Exchequer	1,690	6	4	18 July	By T. Ruscoe	347	1	8
11 Oct.	To account J. G. Seton	744	14	6	25 Aug.	Ditto	553	19	6
7 Dec.	To Exchequer	1,420	13	6	24 Sept.	Ditto	595	19	6
14 Dec.	To Accountant General	287	19	–	25 Oct.	Ditto	279	4	6
					23 Nov.	Ditto	387	17	10
1843:					16 Dec.	Ditto	532	5	2
16 Jan.	To account J. G. Seton, Esq.	916	10	2	1843:				
6 Mar.	To Exchequer	1,311	10	2	18 Jan.	By received	821	4	10
11 April	To J. G. Seton	918	11	2	24 Feb.	Ditto	806	14	10
30 June	To Exchequer	1,220	9	2	23 Mar.	Ditto	540	18	10
14 July	To account J. G. Seton	1,119	12	8	13 April	Ditto	421	5	–
28 Oct.	Ditto	768	7	–	26 May	Ditto	693	14	8
					29 June	Ditto	650	13	2
1844:					17 July	By T. Ruscoe	804	–	–
					30 Aug.	Ditto	970	6	2
15 Jan.	To J. G. Seton	1,025	–	10	29 Sept.	Ditto	561	11	–
23 Feb.	To Exchequer	1,519	13	–	23 Nov.	By received	631	3	10
2 April	To Accountant General	847	14	2	23 Dec.	By T. Ruscoe	1,011	4	10
16 April	To account J. G. Seton	1,246	7	4	1844:				
		15,912	10	6	22 Jan.	By received	247	3	6
24 June	To balance	1,582	3	4	29 Feb.	By Mr. Ruscoe	683	9	4
					21 Mar.	Ditto	1,050	10	10
					20 April	By received	608	–	8
					1 June	By Mr. Ruscoe	810	8	–
	£.	17,494	13	10		£.	17,494	13	10
1844:					1844:				
17 July	To account J. G. Seton	1,012	19	–	24 June	By balance	1,582	3	4
7 Aug.	To Exchequer	1,316	1	6	26 June	By received	742	8	6
21 Oct.	To account J. G. Seton	864	19	4	15 July	By Mr. Ruscoe	328	16	–
1845:					19 Sept.	Ditto	1,375	11	10
13 Jan.	To account J. G. Seton	1,057	–	2	26 Oct.	Ditto	271	12	10
18 Mar.	To Mr. Naylor	745	11	–	26 Nov.	Ditto	788	16	10
16 April	To account J. G. Seton	1,173	3	10	30 Dec.	Ditto	727	8	2
2 May	To Exchequer	1,642	2	2	1845:				
1846:					27 Jan.	By received	477	17	10
23 Feb.	To Exchequer	1,782	4	–	18 Mar.	By Mr. Ruscoe	1,511	17	–
7 Mar.	To your account	203	14	3	16 April	Ditto	746	18	18
18 Mar.	To Accountant General	964	18	2	27 June	Ditto	860	10	4
15 May	To your account	56	4	–	23 Oct.	Ditto	888	1	5
		10,818	17	5	1846:				
24 June	To balance	2,098	4	2	19 Jan.	By Mr. Ruscoe	1,532	14	–
					15 April	Ditto	1,082	4	10
	£.	12,917	1	7		£.	12,917	1	7
1846:					1846:				
7 Aug.	To paid your account	53	13	6	24 June	By balance	2,098	4	2
10 Dec.	Ditto	53	–	9	20 July	By T. Ruscoe	1,002	2	2
15 Dec.	To Exchequer	1,818	2	8	2 Nov.	Ditto	1,000	16	5
1847:					1847:				
2 Feb.	To Accountant General	835	17	2					
29 May	To your account	100	6	6	19 Jan.	By T. Ruscoe	1,067	15	–
28 July	Ditto	53	18	–	27 April	Ditto	1,048	18	8
29 July	To Exchequer	1,555	7	6	23 July	Ditto	1,142	4	2
22 Dec.	To your account	55	5	6	22 Oct.	Ditto	910	16	10
1848:					1848:				
28 Mar.	To your account	52	10	–					
3 April	To Exchequer	1,543	9	–	19 Jan.	By T. Ruscoe	1,017	4	4
29 July	To Accountant General	994	19	10	20 April	Ditto	835	5	8
10 Aug.	To private account	48	4	6	21 July	Ditto	785	9	8
5 Sept.	To Exchequer	1,589	–	4	4 Nov.	Ditto	670	8	10
13 Dec.	To private account	44	8	–	1849:				
1849:					27 Jan.	By T. Ruscoe	957	4	8
5 Feb.	To private account	51	14	–	26 April	Ditto	1,284	18	8
9 May	To T. Ruscoe	746	1	4					
25 May	To private account	60	19	–					
		9,656	17	7					
23 June	To balance	4,164	11	8					
	£.	13,821	9	3		£.	13,821	9	3

Dr. PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

1849:		£.	s.	d.	1849:		£.	s.	d.
27 June	To paid Exchequer	1,494	1	–	23 June	By balance	4,164	11	8
31 July	To your account	53	8	6	27 July	By T. Ruscoe	1,036	6	10
3 Aug.	To Exchequer	1,197	17	4	20 Nov.	Ditto	966	10	8
24 Dec.	To your account	28	2	6					
1850:					1850:				
9 Mar.	To Exchequer	1,206	11	2	5 Feb.	By T. Ruscoe	988	13	4
23 Mar.	To your account	128	–	–	3 May	Ditto	917	8	6
15 June	To Accountant General	803	2	10	13 Aug.	Ditto	972	3	2
28 June	To your account	126	11	6	11 Nov.	Ditto	905	–	5
13 Aug.	Ditto	27	10	–					
14 Aug.	To Exchequer	1,197	17	4	1851:				
1851:					29 Jan.	By T. Ruscoe	1,353	12	8
5 Feb.	To your account	63	17	–					
29 Mar.	To Exchequer	1,504	13	2					
24 April	To Accountant General	908	10	2					
7 June	To your account	31	18	–					
		8,772	–	6					
24 June	To balance	2,532	11	4					
	£.	11,304	11	10		£.	11,304	11	10

1851:					1851:				
5 Aug.	To paid your account	22	10	–	24 June	By balance	2,532	11	4
11 Aug.	To Exchequer	1,410	14	6	29 July	By your account	1,120	12	–
19 Nov.	To your account	120	10	–	5 Aug.	By Mr. Ruscoe	743	7	–
1852:					8 Nov.	By received	725	7	10
1 April	To your account	29	–	–					
29 April	To Exchequer	1,444	3	–	1852:				
12 May	To Accountant General	824	9	8	27 Feb.	By Mr. Ruscoe	993	11	4
17 May	To your account	41	3	–	1 May	Ditto	1,367	–	–
7 Aug.	Ditto	232	1	–	7 Aug.	Ditto	1,141	11	–
9 Aug.	To Exchequer	1,722	1	–	1 Nov.	By received	988	7	10
25 Nov.	To your account	30	–	–	3 Nov.	By T. Ruscoe	3,304	8	6
1853:									
16 Feb.	To T. Shanks	296	–	–					
17 Feb.	To Sir F. Kelly	2,735	5	–					
17 Feb.	To Sir F. Thesiger	2,837	2	–	1853:				
21 Feb.	To W. G. Bower	307	10	–	3 Jan.	By received	4,857	10	7
17 Mar.	To B. Woodcroft	1,000	–	–	8 Feb.	By T. Ruscoe	3,300	–	–
2 May	To Accountant General	595	5	6	27 April	Ditto	554	–	6
8 June	To John Inglis	530	5	–					
	To Bearer	50	10	–					
9 June	To the Lord Advocate	131	5	–					
14 June	To paid George Calder	12	10	–					
		14,372	4	8					
24 June	To balance	7,256	3	3					
	£.	21,628	7	11		£.	21,628	7	11

Dr. PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

1853:		£.	s.	d.	1853:		£.	s.	d.
7 July	To paid Bennett Woodcroft, Esq.	231	15	5	24 June	By balance	7,256	3	3
11 July	To J. Robinson	651	–	–					
19 July	To J. Whiteside	390	12	–	6 Aug.	Dy order on Puget & Co.	853	6	8
19 July	To your account	136	7	6					
12 Aug.	To Right Hon. J. Napier	566	12	6					
17 Aug.	To W. Goodbody, Esq.	109	19	–	1854:				
18 Aug.	To your account	444	8	5					
20 Aug.	Ditto	204	–	–	12 April	By Mr. Ruscoe	240	15	8
23 Aug.	To T. Briscoe, Esq.	500	–	–					
27 Aug.	To W. M'Dougal, Esq.	225	15	–	3 July	By received	3,000	–	–
6 Sept.	To D. G. Johnstone	63	5	–					
5 Oct.	To T. Briscoe	685	15	4	11 Aug.	Ditto	375	–	–
11 Nov.	To paid your account	145	12	6					
1854:					1855:				
7 April	To T. Briscoe	1,848	1	3	2 Feb.	By received	635	14	7
17 April	To T. Malby	500	–	–					
10 May	To Accountant General	56	15	2	20 Feb.	Ditto	1,849	4	4
12 June	To your account	246	14	–					
12 July	To T. Briscoe	2,045	6	6	1 May	By Mr. Ruscoe	166	4	8
10 Aug.	Ditto	112	11	2					
12 Oct.	Ditto	230	–	–	24 May	By received	500	–	–
8 Nov.	To your account	375	–	–					
1855:									
3 Jan.	To T. Briscoe	220	–	–					
20 Feb.	Ditto	1,399	4	4					
7 April	Ditto	200	–	–					
10 May	To J. J. Johnson	57	14	6					
		11,646	9	7					
23 June	To balance	3,229	19	7					
	£.	14,876	9	2		£.	14,876	9	2

1855:					1855:				
15 Aug.	To paid T. Ruscoe	1,365	12	3	23 June	By balance	3,229	19	7
					11 Aug.	By received	1,565	12	3
1856:					1856:				
25 Feb.	To paid T. Ruscoe	400	–	–					
2 April	Ditto	1,733	4	10	18 Mar.	By received	1,733	4	10
7 June	To your account	225	–	–	2 May	By Mr. Ruscoe	287	–	6
23 June	To Accountant General	73	2	8	2 Aug.	By received	2,445	13	9
8 Aug.	To T. Ruscoe	2,445	13	9					
					1857:				
1857:					4 May	By Mr. Ruscoe	516	9	–
9 June	To your account	164	–	–	1 Aug.	By received	3,405	17	1
30 July	To Mr. Tolhausen	251	13	6	18 Aug.	By receipt to Paymaster General	390	19	6
7 Aug.	To your account	470	–	–					
24 Aug.	To T. Ruscoe	3,154	3	7	1858:				
24 Aug.	Ditto	390	19	6	5 Feb.	By received	4,996	18	5
24 Aug.	To Accountant General	115	15	4	10 Mar.	By Mr. Ruscoe	156	9	–
					9 June	By letter	170	9	–
1858:					14 June	By Pruse & Co.	196	17	10
9 Feb.	To T. Ruscoe	4,996	18	5					
		15,786	3	10					
24 June	To balance	3,309	6	11					
	£.	19,095	10	9		£.	19,095	10	9

Dr. PATENT OFFICE ACCOUNT—*continued.* *Cr.*

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1858:					1858:				
26 July	To T. Ruscoe - - -	3,796	13	8	24 June	By balance - - - -	3,309	6	11
26 July	To Accountant General - -	68	19	10	19 July	By received - - - -	3,796	13	8
29 July	Ditto - - - -	156	9	–					
19 Nov.	Ditto - - - -	130	17	2	1859:				
					26 May	By Mr. Ruscoe - - -	85	18	–
1859:									
5 July	To T. Ruscoe - - -	31	19	6	1860:				
					25 May	By Mr. Ruscoe - - -	130	13	6
1860:									
18 July	To Accountant General - -	55	15	10	1861:				
					10 May	By Mr. Ruscoe - - -	109	11	10
1861:					17 May	By received - - - -	749	7	4
10 June	To T. Ruscoe - - -	32	18	4					
17 July	Ditto - - - -	350	–	–	1862:				
					24 May	By Mr. Ruscoe - - -	101	16	10
1862:									
31 July	To Accountant General - -	30	2	–	1863:				
12 Nov.	To T. Ruscoe - - -	399	7	4	3 Feb.	By received of your account -	1,450	–	–
					28 April	By T. Ruscoe - - -	177	9	4
1863:									
21 May	To Accountant General - -	47	13	2					
		5,100	15	10					
24 June	To balance - - - -	4,810	1	7					
	£.	9,910	17	5		£.	9,910	17	5
1864:					1863:				
14 May	To paid T. Roscoe - - -	30	14	6	24 June	By balance - - - -	4,810	1	7
					1864:				
					27 April	By Mr. Ruscoe - - -	116	17	10